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BY

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PREFACE TO THE 89TH ANNUAL

(1957)

In this 89th volume of "WHITAKER", in addition to the many new features, number of the basic sections have been re-shaped. For example, the Parliamentary Constituencies are now presented alphabetically, with full cross references, in a form which, it is thought, will prove more convenient to the general reader.

Information about Civil Aviation in the United Kingdom has been greatly augmented. Lists are published for the first time of airfields available to civil aircraft, of independent British air transport companies, and of the principal Commonwealth and foreign lines operating in this country.

The increasing public interest throughout the country in historic houses has prompted a concise list of the principal houses open to the public, with information on hours of opening and charges for admission. More complete descriptions about houses in the immediate neighbourhood of London continue to be given.

The new rates of pay for all ranks of the three services, which came into force last April, and the new principles governing them, have caused the re-introduction after a number of years of full tables showing the present details of Service pay, including that of National Service officers.

A special section has been incorporated in the Diary of Events dealing with the Suez Canal crisis, a subject which has also received due attention in the illustrations section, which is once more a feature of the Almanack.

The general information about Trade Unions and Employers' Associations has been rearranged and grouped together for convenience with the list of Unions in the "Directory" part of the book.

The Municipal Directory shows the new and greatly increased figures of Rateable Value in the various local authority areas in England and Wales, and particulars of Party Representation in the London Boroughs have been added to those already given for the rest of England.

A list of the governing bodies of British sport has been added to the Sports section, and the Editor is especially grateful to the Central Council of Physical Recreation for co-operation in its compilation.

Once more the Almanack records alterations of status in the international sphere, and new articles on Tunisia and the Sudan, in their recently acquired position as independent states, are included. The changing scene in Morocco and Indo-China, as well as in many countries of the British Commonwealth, has also been fully depicted.

The Editor would once again express his thanks to all those who have corresponded with him during the year, and who by their kind compliance with his requests for information or by their suggestions, large or small, have again contributed very materially to the value of the Almanack.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.
October, 1956

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index	PAGES
Occurrences during Printing	83
Foreign Exchange Rates	84
Abbreviations in Common Use	85-88
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1957	89
Phenomena, Constellations, etc.	90-137
Introduction to Astronomical Section	138-142
Standard Time	143
Sunrise and Sunset	144
Pole Star Table	145
Celestial Phenomena, 1957	146-147
Fixed Stars	148-149
Jupiter's Satellites	150
The Stellar System	151-154
The Solar System	155-161
The Earth	162-164
Tide Tables	165-178
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	179-189
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	189-194
THE WORLD	195-202
The Largest Cities	203
Miscellaneous Statistics	203-204
British and Foreign Embassies, etc.	205-206
Rulers of Foreign Countries	207
THE UNITED KINGDOM:—	
Tables of Sovereigns, etc.	208-212
The Royal Family, etc.	212-216
Precedence in Great Britain	217
Royal Households, etc.	218-223
The Peerage	224-251
The Privy Council	252-253
Decorations and Medals	254
Orders of Chivalry	255-300
Notable Honours of the Year	300
The Victoria Cross	301-304
The George Cross	304-306
The British Constitution	307
Government by Party	308-309
Cabinet Ministers (1924-1956)	310-311
Her Majesty's Ministers	312
The Houses of Parliament	313-314
Parliamentary Procedure, etc.	315-317
Election Results (1945-1956)	318
Officers of Parliament	319
The House of Commons	320-347
Parliamentary Summary, 1955-1956	347-352
Government and Public Offices	353-446
National Trust, etc.	446-447
Bank of England	448
Sterling Balances	449
Law Courts and Offices	450-460
Defence:—	
The Royal Navy	461-464
Her Majesty's Fleet	465-466
Service Pay	467-471
The Army	472-475
The Royal Air Force	476-479
Civil Defence	479-480
The Churches	481-499
Education	500-547
Events of 1955-1956	548-585
Illustrations	549-564
Obituary of 1955-1956	586-589
Centenaries of 1957 and 1958	589-590
STATISTICS:—	
Ready Reckoner	591
Population, Immigration, etc.	592-594
Housing; Building Progress	595
Crime and Divorce	596
Finance	597-604
Coinage	605
Labour	606-607

STATISTICS—continued	PAGES
Agriculture and Fisheries	608-610
Trade	611
Shipping and Shipbuilding	612-617
Railways	618-619
Inland Waterways	620
Roads	621-622
Civil Aviation:—	
Aerodromes and Airports	622-623
Airlines, U.K. and Overseas	624-626
Fuel and Power	626-627
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	628-631
THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND	632-636
London	637-638
Houses Open to the Public	659-660
Principal English Cities, etc.	660-666
Municipal Directory	666-673
Party Representation in Boroughs	673-675
THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES	676-678
THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND	679-686
NORTHERN IRELAND	687-690
ISLE OF MAN, CHANNEL ISLANDS	691-692

And in "Complete Edition" and
"Library Edition"

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS:—	
Area, Population, Government, etc.	693-697
CANADA	698-712
AUSTRALIA	713-734
NEW ZEALAND	735-739
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	740-745
INDIA-AND PAKISTAN	746-747
India	748-757
Pakistan	758-760
Ceylon	761-763
DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES	764-814
IRELAND	815
Republic of Ireland	816-819
THE UNITED STATES	820-838
THE UNITED NATIONS	839-843
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	844-968
PASSPORT REGULATIONS	969
WORLD TRADE	970
WORLD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION	971-974
NOBEL PRIZES	975-973
SCIENCE AND INVENTION	974-990
NATURAL RESOURCES	991-993
LITERATURE OF THE YEAR	994-997
PRINTERS AND BOOKS PUBLISHED	1000-1005
DRAMA AND FILM	1001-1005
BROADCASTING	1005-1010
MUSIC AND OPERA OF THE YEAR	1010-1012
ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS, ETC.	1013-1014
RETROSPECT OF SPORT, ETC.	1015-1039
NEWSPAPER OFFICES	1040-1046
CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES	1050-1055
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	1056-1085
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.	1086
TRADE UNIONS	1087-1091
RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.	1092-1095
BANKING	1096-1101
NATIONAL SAVINGS	1102
LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIRE INSURANCE	1103-1117
FRIENDLY AND BUILDING SOCIETIES	1118-1123
NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE	1124-1130
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, ETC.	1131-1133
LEGAL NOTES	1134-1151
PROFESSIONAL FEES	1152-1156
TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES	1157-1169
POSTAL REGULATIONS	1170-1180
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ETC.	1180-1188

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INDEX

AA

	PAGE
A.A., THE.....	*1059
A.A.A. Championships	565; *1020
Aachen (Germany).....	*889
Aarhus (Denmark).....	*873
A.B.A. Championships.....	*1036
Abadan (Persia).....	*929
ABBREVIATIONS.....	85-88
ABERAVON, M.P.....	327
Aberdare, 677; M.P.....	327
ABERDEEN, CITY OF.....	683, 684
Airport.....	623
Bishops.....	492, 495
County of City.....	(Note) 681
Lord Provost.....	683
Members of Parliament.....	327
Penny Rate.....	631
Population.....	683, 684
Sherriff.....	460
Town Clerk.....	683
Training Colleges.....	529, 530
University.....	510
Aberdeenshire.....	681-2
Members of Parliament.....	327
Sherriff, etc.....	460
Abergavenny.....	677
Aberration Constant.....	144
Abertillery, 677; M.P.....	327
Aberystwyth.....	677
National Library.....	402
University College.....	509
Abba (Asir).....	197
Abidjan (Ivory Coast).....	199
Abingdon, 666; M.P.....	327
Recorder.....	455
Aborigines (Australia).....	*713
Absolute Temperature.....	*1181
ABYSSINIA (Ethiopia)	199; *879-80
Academies of Art.....	*1056
Royal Academy.....	*1056
Accession Day.....	89, 94, 216
Accident Insurance Companies	*1114-7
ACCIDENTS:—	
Air.....	83, 570-1, 624
Deaths in.....	594
General.....	569-70
Prevention Society.....	*1080
Railway.....	83, 569-70, 619
Road.....	594, 621
Shipping.....	570
(Illus.).....	557-559
Accountancy (Training).....	514-5
Accountants' Fees.....	*1153
Newspapers.....	*1044
Societies.....	*1057
Accra (Gold Coast).....	199; *785
Appeal Court.....	*780
Bishop (R.C.).....	496
Inter-Territorial Council.....	*780
Trade Commissioner.....	*696
Aconcagua (Andes)	203, 204; *875
Acres, Decimal Parts of.....	*1182
Dimensions of.....	*1182
Acres and Hectares.....	*1183
Acting, Schools of.....	519

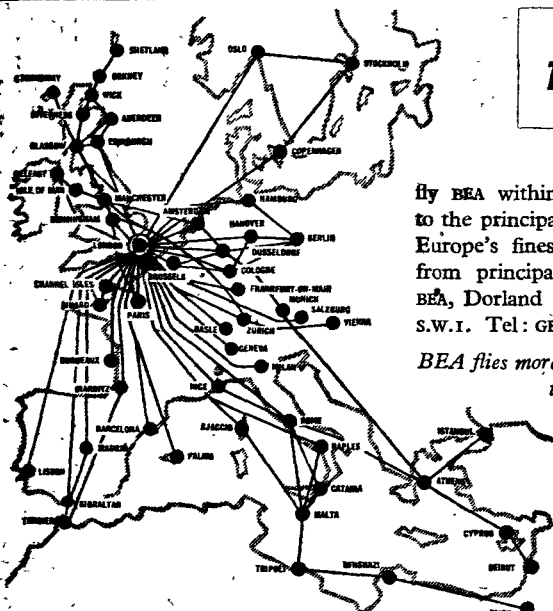
AG

	PAGE
Act of Settlement.....	308
Acton, 666; M.P.....	327
Acts of Parliament.....	307
How dated.....	281
"Local".....	629
(1955-56).....	347-52
Queen's Printer.....	432
Actuaries (Training).....	515
Actuary, The Government.....	383
A.D.....	183
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) 199; *880	
Adelaide (S. Australia).....	*729
Archbishop (R.C.).....	497
Newspapers.....	*1048
Adelie Land (Antarctic).....	*722
Adelphi, Strand.....	649
ADEN.....	197; *694, 764-5
Distance by Air.....	626
Protectorate.....	*764
Shipping, 1954-55.....	*764
Adenauer, Dr. Konrad	83, 579, 581; *889
Adjutant General.....	472
Administration (Education).....	515
Administrative Class (Civil Service).....	353
Countries.....	634-6, 677
Staff College.....	515
Admirals.....	463-4
Admirals of the Fleet.....	463
ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF.....	461-3
Cost, 1955-57.....	601
First Lord.....	312, 461
(1923-56).....	311
Parliamentary Secretary.....	461
Under Secretaries.....	461
Admiralty Court Judges.....	451
Islands.....	*721
Marshal's Office.....	452
Registry.....	452
Adoption of Children *1133, 1134	
Societies.....	*1057, 1133
Statistics.....	*1133
ADRIAN, THE LORD.....	236; *1055
Leicester Univ. College.....	509
Order of Merit.....	256
Trinity Coll., Cambridge.....	505
Adrian IV, Pope.....	204
Adult Education.....	502-38
Authorities.....	510-11
Centres.....	538
Colleges.....	511-2
Universities Council.....	511
University Depts.....	511
ADVENT SUNDAY	89, (Note) 184; 186-7
(1957).....	134
(1953-62).....	184
Adventists, Seventh Day.....	494
Advertising Societies.....	*1057
Advice, Legal.....	*1144
Advocates, Faculty of.....	521
Advocates' Library.....	402; *995
Aegean Islands (Greece).....	*892
Aerodromes, Civil:—	
Irish Republic.....	*819
Overseas.....	623
United Kingdom.....	622-3
Aerodynamics Research	
Division.....	428
Aeronautics:—	
Education.....	515, 519
Museum.....	408
Research (Sci. Notes).....	*990
Aero Survey Companies.....	624-5
A.F.C.....	254
Afforestation.....	381
AGRICULTURE:—	
Finance and Trade.....	*845
Ruler, etc.....	*844
AFRICA (Continent).....	195, 199
Countries.....	199
Highest Point.....	204
Population.....	195
R.C. Church.....	496
African Continental Bank.....	577-8
African Affairs Board.....	*802
African Studies School.....	529
A.F.S.....	631
Afternoon defined.....	180
AGA KHAN, THE.....	258
Pri.....	
Agai.....	
Age.....	
Agonic Lines.....	163
Agra (Uttar Pradesh).....	*754
Agreements (Stamp Duty).....	*1162
AGRICULTURAL:—	
Advisory Service.....	353
Officers.....	356-7
Bureaux.....	361
Colleges.....	515-6
Credits Department.....	401
Economics Division.....	354
Education Division.....	356-7
Engineering Research.....	*1095
Executive Chairmen.....	360
Committees.....	353
Fertilizers (Imports).....	611
Holdings (1955).....	628
Acts.....	*1143
Infestation Control Divn.....	355
Labour Division.....	356
Land Commission.....	361
Divisions.....	356, 357-8
Service.....	357, 357
MARKETING DIVISION.....	356
MARKETING DIVISION.....	353, 4
Price Control.....	*975
Price Guarantees.....	609
Production (U.K.).....	608
Research Council	361, 600; *1094
Institutes.....	*1094-5
Societies.....	*1057
Vehicle Licences.....	621; *1168
Wage Rates.....	609
AGRICULTURE.....	608-10
Comparative Yields.....	610
Crop Acreage.....	608
Crops of 1956.....	610
Department, Scotland.....	429
De-Rating.....	629
Development Commission	374-5
Eel Worm (Sci. Notes).....	*979
Farm Workers.....	609
Food Imports.....	611
Prices.....	608-9

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B R I T I S H E U R O P E A N A I R W A Y S

AGRICULTURE—continued	PAGE	Aircraft Types—	PAGE	All Souls College, Oxford	PAGE
Guaranteed Prices		State Airlines	624	All Souls Day	330
Harvests (1955)	608-9, 609-10	Independent Airlines	625	Alma Ata (Kazakhstan)	798; *964
(1956)	610	Aircraft Supply Dept.	434	Almonry, Royal	218
Hours and Wages	609	Airdrie, 684; M.P.	331	Alnwick Castle	659
Livestock Statistics	608	Aireborough	666	Alor Star (Kedah)	198; *789
National Farmers' Unions		Air Force Cross	254	Alps, The	204; *904, 947
Numbers Employed in	*3074	Airline, Countess of, Obitt	586	Alps, Southern (N.Z.)	*736
Organization, U.N.	*841	Airlines, British	624-5	Altrincham	666
Production Targets	609	Overseas	625-6	Member of Parliament	327
Subsidies (1955-57)	600	Airports—		A.M. and P.M.	180
Trade Unions	*1087	Irish Republic	*819	Amazon, River	204; *850, 875
Value of Output	609	Overseas	623	Ambassadors	205-6; *844-966
Welsh Department	360	United Kingdom	622-3	Precedence	*17
Wheat Commission	443	Imports and Exports	612	America (Continent)	195, 200
Women's Wages	609	Airway Letters	*1172-3	See also CENTRAL, NORTH, SOUTH	
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD:—		Alajaccio (Còrsica)	196; *885	AMERICAN:—	
Minister of	312, 353, 372	Aimer (India)	*748, 756	Banks	*1096-1100
(1923-56)	311	Akron (Ohio)	*832	Clubs (London)	*1050
Ministry of	353-60; *1094	Alabama (State)	*832	Dollar	84
Cost, 1955-57	600	ALANBROOKE, VISCOUNT	232	Embassy (London)	206; *838
Finance Divisions	358-9	Birthday	473	Newspapers	*1049
Under Secretaries	312, 353	Field Marshal	473	Population (Scotland)	593
Ahmedabad (Bombay)	*753	Knight of the Garter	255	Workers in U.K.	607
Aides de Camp to H.M.	218	Lord Lieutenant	634	See also UNITED STATES	
Air:—		Order of Merit	256	America's Cup, The	*1035
Accidents	83, 570-1, 624	Queen's Univ., Belfast	510	Amhara Race	*879
Aides de Camp	218	Aland Archipelago (Finland)	*881	Amman (Jordan)	198; *909
British European Airways	364	Alaska (U.S.A.)	200; *820, 832, 835-6	Bronze Age Discoveries	*989
British Overseas Airways	304-5	Highway	*707	AMORY, R.T. HON. D.	
Cargo (Statistics)	624	ALBANIA	196; *845	HEATHCOAT:—	
Charter Companies	624-5	Albany Herald	362	Birthday	312
Chief Marshals	477	Alberta	*698, 706	Member of Parliament	345
Civil Airports	622-3	Agent-General	*696	Minister of Agriculture, etc.	311, 312, 353
Civil Aviation Division (Ministry of Transport)	436-7, 439	Albert Hall	566	Privy Counsellor	311
Commandores	478	Medal	254	Amoy (China)	*868
Commil.	476	Aldeburgh	666	Amphiphar, Warlike H.C.	114
Distances from London	626	Musical Festival	*1012	Amritsar (Punjab)	*754
Estimates	601	Aldermen:—		Amsterdam (Netherlands)	196, 202; *921
Events (1955-56)	570-1	City of London	638, 640	Distance by Air	626
Fifth Sea Lord (Air)	461	L.C.C.	647-8	Anazima Gene (Sci. Notes)	*982
Force, see ROYAL		Aldershot	691, 692	Anatolia (Turkey)	*952
Freight Companies	624-5	Aldershot, 666; M.P.	327	Ancient Monuments Act	366
Marshals	477-8	Akridge	666	Commissions	386-7
Ministry	476-7	Aleppo (Syria)	*949	Inspectorates	445, 446
Cost of	601	Aleutian Islands (U.S.A.)	*833	Andaman Islands	*748, 756
Meteorological Office	477	ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, EARL	227	Andes, The	203; *850, 856, 863, 868, 875, 929, 964
Secretary of State	312, 476	Birthday	134, 473	Ahdhra (State)	*757
(1923-56)	311	Field Marshal	473	ANDORRA	196; *845
Under Secretaries	312, 476	Knight of the Garter	255	Andorra La Vella	196; *845
Periodicals	*1044	Privy Counsellor	252	Recorder	455
Record Flights	570-1	Trinity House	442	Andreea Doria Disaster	570
Societies	*1057	Alexandria (Egypt)	202; *878	(Illus.)	557
Speed Records	570-1	Pharos Lighthouse	202	Andromeda Nebula	152
(1956) (Illus.)	556	Suez Canal Speech (Illus.)	552	Radio Waves	154
Supersonic Wind Tunnel	*990	Alfred the Great, King	208, 613	Angel Falls (Venezuela)	*1156
Traffic (1954-55)	624	Royal Descent	208, 210	Anglesey	676, 677, 678
Training Colleges	515	Africa	600	Member of Parliament	327
Transport	624-6	AFRICA	199; *884	Nature Reserve	*992
Accidents	624	ALGERIA	199; *884	Angling	*1038
Advisory Council	361-2	Events (1955-56)	310-1	Anglo-Saxons	633
Companies	624-6	Trade	*970	"Anglo" Societies	*1057
Statistics	624	Algers	199; *884	Angola (Portuguese)	199; *935
in U.S.A.	*830	Algol, Minima (1957)	153	Angora (Ankara, Turkey)	198; *953
Vice-M Marshals	478	ALIENS in U.K.:—		Agra (Azores)	196; *935
Aircraft Carriers, 1956-57	465	Dept. (Home Office)	388	Anguilla (Leeward Isl.)	*774
Aircrowp Pay Scales	467, 470	Naturalization	*1135-6	Angular Measure	*1182
Aircraft, Research Association	*990	Status of	*1136		
		Allmony (Legal Notes)	*1138		
		Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	*754		
		Alloa	684		
		All Saints Day	130, 223		
		All Saints, Birmingham, M.P.	329		

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	PAGE
Angus	681-2
Members of Parliament	327
Sheriff	460
Animal Health Division (Min. of Agriculture)	356
Research Institutes	*1094-5
Animals, Rare (Sci. Notes)	
*981, 986	
Ankara (Turkey)	198; *953
Annan	684
Annobon Isld. (Spanish)	*942
Annuities, Immediate	*1106
Retirement, Tax Relief	350
To Royal Family	223
Annunciation, The	98
New Year's Day	181
Anomalistic Year	144
ANTARCTIC, THE	201; *722-3
Aurora Australis	*923
Australian	201; *722-3
Brit. Association Lecture	*974
Falklands	*780-1
Humboldt Current	*875
Norwegian	*924
South Africa	*741
Antigua (Leeward Islands)	200; *774
Antilles (W. Indies)	*770
Antilles, Netherlands	200; *921
Antiquarian Societies	*1058
Antiquities Museum (Scotland)	410
Antisana, Mt.	203; *875
Anti-Submarine School	528
Anti-Vivisection Societies	*1058
ANTRIM	689, 690
High Sheriff	688
Members of Parliament	327, 687
Antung (China)	*868
Antwerp (Belgium)	*854
Apennines (Italy)	*904
Aphelion (1957)	114
Apogee and Perigee	90, 94, 98
Defined	138
Apostolic Delegates	495-7
Apothecaries, Soc. of	*1058
Hall	652
Apothecaries' Weight	*1180-1
Apparent Solar Time	141
Appeal Courts	313, 450
Lords Justices of	450
Appleby	666
Assizes	454
Appointments Boards, University	510
Aquatic Sports	*1034-6
ARABIA	197; *845-50
Area, etc.	*845-6
Language and Literature	*846
Seaports	*846
Arabic Language	*846, 900
Arafura Sea	*714
Arakan (Burma)	*861
Aral, Lake	203
Ararat, Mt. (Armenia)	*963
Arbitration (Education)	516
Tribunals	400
Arbitrators, Official	458
Arbroath	684
Archaeological Societies	*1058
ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES	*978-989
Schools Abroad	*1061

	PAGE
ARCHBISHOPS	225, 481, 485
British Commonwealth	488-9
How addressed	225, 495
In House of Lords	323
Of Canterbury (1501-1956)	489
Of York (1501-1956)	490
Precedence	217
Roman Catholic	495-7
Archdeacons	481-7
Archers, Royal Company of	221, 565
Archery	*1033
Archives, Court of	458
Architects, Conditions of Engagement	*1153
Scale of Charges	*1153-5
Societies	*1058
Architecture, Education in	516
Museum	408
National Buildings Record	*1085
Periodicals	*1044
Periods of	*1187
Registration Council	516
Schools of	516
Archives, The Queen's	218
City of London	424
Hist. MSS Commission	423
National Register of	423
Public Record Office	423
Scottish	423-4
ARCTIC, THE	*814
Bishop	488
Distant Warning Radar	*979
Ocean	*814, 1130
Ardrossan	684
Ardwick (Manchester), M.P.	339
Area Gas Boards	382
Area Licensing Authorities	438
Arcthusa, T.S.	529
ARGENTINA	201; *850-1
Antarctic Bases	*722
British Embassy	*851-2
Embassy	206; *850
Events, 1955-56	382-4; *850-1
Finance and Trade	*851, 970
Government	*850-1
Language and Literature	*851
Nobel Prizes	*973
Population	201; *850
Production and Industry	*851
Ships Owned	614
Argyll	681-2
Bishops	492, 495
Members of Parliament	327
Sheriff, etc.	460
Ariel (Satellite)	157
Aries, First Point of	91, 95, 99, 138, 141, 148
Arizona (State)	*832
Arkansas (State)	*832
Arlen, Michael, Obituary	586
Armada	684
Armageddon, Plain of	*902
ARMAGH, COUNTY	689, 690
Archbishops	492, 495
High Sheriff	688
Members of Parliament	327, 687
Armagh, Urban District	690
Armed Forces (U.K.)	461-79
Letters and Parcels to	*1178
Pay Scales	467-71

	PAGE
ARMENIA (U.S.S.R.)	198; *957, 963-4
Armistice Day	130
Armory, Royal Commissioner in	362
Arms, Coat of:— City of London	644
Northern Ireland	689
Scotland	685
United Kingdom	222
Arms, College of	362, 650
Kings of	255, 256, 362
ARMY, THE	472-5
A.D.C.'s General	218
Army Council	472
Chaplain General	473
Clubs in London	*1050-1
Constitution	474-5
Decorations and Medals	254
Emergency Reserve	475
Employment Society	*1066
Estimates	601
Families Association	*1082
Field Marshals	473
Flying Pay	469
General Officers	473-4
George Cross Awards	305-6
Imperial War Museum	409
Infantry Regiments	474
Institute of Education	526
Joint Staff College	374
Judge Advocate General	456
King's Fund	*1070
Long Service Pay	468-9
Military Education	526
National Service, 1955	607
Nursing Corps	601
Services Director	472
Pay Scales	468-9
Postal Services	*1178
Record Offices	474-5
Relative Rank	475
Reserves Act, 1954	475
Called up, 1956	584
School of Music	528
Services	475
Societies	*1058
Strength (Personnel)	601
Territorial Army	475
Training Schools	526
Victoria Cross Awards	301-4
War Office	472-3
Arnhem (Netherlands)	*921
Arnold	666
Arno River (Italy)	*904
ART:— Colleges of	516-7
Commissions	362-3
Courtauld Institute of	506
Diplomas and Degrees	516-7
Exhibitions, 1955-56	*1013-4
Galleries	652-3
National	362-3
Cost of	599
Standing Commission	405-6
Royal Academies	*1056
Royal Academy Schools	517
Royal Drawing Society	*1065
Schools	517
Societies	*1056, 1058, 1073, 1076, 1080
V. and A. Museum	408
Artificers, R.N. Pay Scales	467

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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Artillery, Royal.....	474	ASTRONOMY—continued		Auckland (Durham), Arch-	
Arts Council.....	447	New Radio Telescopes.....	*990	deacon.....	486
Royal Society of.....	*1080	Observatories.....	*982	Auckland (New Zealand).....	*739
Arundel, 666; M.P.....	327	Radio Waves Detected.....		Archbishop (R.C.).....	497
Castle.....	659			Bishop.....	489
Asanteman Council (Ashanti)	*785	Saturn's Rings.....	*983, 986	Trade Commissioner.....	*696
Ascension Day.....		Ascension (Paranry).....	201; *906	Auckland Islands (N.Z.).....	*739
89, 106; (Note) 184; 223		Aswan Dam.....	560, 579, 583, 584	Auctioneering (Training).....	537
(1953-62).....	184	Athenaeum (Lib.).....	*1050	Auctioneers' Societies.....	*1059
ASCENSION ISLAND.....	199; *806	Athenaeum, Liverpool.....	*1059	Auctioneers' Fees.....	*1156
Ascot Office.....	219	Athens (Greece).....	196, 202; *893	Legal Fees.....	*1152
Races.....	*1023	British School.....	*1061	Audit Department.....	379
ASHANTI (Gold Coast).....	199; *785	Distance by Air.....	626	Auditing, Accountants' Fees.....	
Population.....	*783, 785	Atherton.....	666		*1153
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy.....	299, 300	ATHLETIC RECORDS.....	*1015-21	Auditor General.....	*379
Portrait.....	561	British.....	*1018-9	Augsburg (Germany).....	*889
"Ashes, The"..... (Note) *1026		Olympic.....	*1015	AUGUST, MONTH OF.....	118-21
Ashfield (Notts.), M.P.....	327	Women's.....	*1019	Aurora Australis.....	160; *923
Ashford, 666; M.P.....	327	World.....	*1016-8	Borealis.....	160; *923
Ashington.....	666	Athletics—		AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF	
Ashkhabad (Turkmenistan)		Best G.B. Performances.....	*1019	201; *693, 723-34	
198; *963		International Matches.....	*1019-20	Aborigines.....	*713
Ashmolean Museum, Keeper.....	502	Inter-County, 1956.....	*1021	Agriculture.....	*718
Ashton under Lyne.....	666	Olympic Games.....	*1015	Ambassadors Abroad.....	*715
Member of Parliament.....	327	Records.....	*1015	Antarctic.....	*722-3
Ash Wednesday.....		Schools Challenge Cup.....	*1021	Archbishops.....	488, 497
89; (Note) 184; 186		ATHLONE, EARL OF.....	227	Area and Population.....	*713, 724
(1957).....	98	Constable, Windsor Castle.....	219	Army.....	*717
(1953-62).....	184	Gold Stick.....	218	Banks and Banking.....	
Red Letter Day.....	223	Knight of the Garter.....	255		*718, 1096-1100
ASA (Continent).....	195; 197-8	Privy Councilor.....	252	Births, Deaths, etc.....	*713
Area below Sea Level.....	*968	Privy Victorian Chain.....	256	Bishops.....	488, 497
Countries.....	197-8	St. Michael and St. George.....	256	Boys' Schools.....	542-3
Highest Point.....	204	ATHLONE, H.R.H. COUNTESS		British Immigration, 1955.....	704
Population.....	195	Of.....	214	Broadcasting.....	*720
S.E., U.K. Commissioner-		Birthday.....	214	Stations.....	*1008
General.....	*809	Dame Grand Cross.....	298	Cabinet.....	*714-5
Standard Time.....	143	Succession to Throne.....	216	Capital.....	201; *713, 720
Asia Minor (Turkey).....	*952	Victoria and Albert Order.....	257	Casualties, 1939-45.....	*717
Asir (Saudi Arabia).....	197; *846-7	Athlone (Ireland).....	*817	Citizenship.....	*693
A.S.L.I.B.....	*1058	Atlanta (Georgia).....	*832	Civil Aviation.....	*720
ASSAM (India).....	*748, 755	Atlantic Ocean.....	*1130	Climate.....	*714
Bishop of.....	488	Passages, Fastest.....	612	Communications.....	*719-20
Assay Offices and Marks.....	*1186	Time.....	143	Crickets, 1956.....	*1026
Assistance Board, National.....	410	Atlas Mountains (Morocco).....	*917	Cultivated Area.....	*718
Cost of.....	600	Atomic Clock.....	*975	Davis Cup.....	*1032
Assizes (Eng. and W.).....	454	ATOMIC ENERGY:—		Defence.....	*716-7
Associated Board (Music).....	527	Authority.....	363-4	Dependencies.....	*695
Association Football.....	*1030-1	Cost, 1955-57.....	600	Exchange Rate.....	84; *717
Association of Universities.....	510	Office of the Lord		Exports.....	*718-9
ASSURANCE AND INSURANCE		President.....	422	Events, 1955-56.....	578-8
		Atomic Pest Control.....	*975	Finance.....	*717-8
		Atomic Pile, TV Inspection.....	*977-8	Food Exports.....	*719
Assurance, Endowment *1109-12		Atomic Power Stations.....		Foreign Representatives.....	
Industrial, Commissioner.....	381	83, 568, 569			*715-6
Asyria (Iraq).....	*901	Atoms Photographed.....	*975	Foundation Day.....	89, 90
Asteroids.....	158	ATS (WRAC).....	475	Gold Production.....	*718
Aston, Bishop of.....	481	Attercliffe (Sheffield), M.P.....	348	Government.....	*714-6
Member of Parliament.....	329	ATTLEE, EARL.....	227, 347	Governors General.....	*697, 714
Astronomers Royal.....	412	Companion of Honour.....	257	Health Services.....	*717
ASTRONOMICAL SECTION.....	90-164	Knight of the Garter.....	255, 565	High Commissioners.....	
Introduction to.....	138-164	Offices held.....	310		*696, 697, 715-6
Clock (York Minster).....	548; *975	Order of Merit.....	256	Highest Point.....	204
Constants.....	144	Privy Councilor.....	252	Hose, London.....	649
Museum.....	408	Retirement.....	347, 567	House of Representatives.....	*716
Observatories.....	412	Trinity House.....	442	Immigration.....	*713
Phenomena (1957)		ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	312, 401	Imports and Exports.....	*718-9
90, 94, 98; 146-7		of County Palatine.....	375		*716
Photography.....	*977	of Duchy of Cornwall.....	375		1032
Societies.....	*1058-9	of Duchy of Lancaster.....	375		*971
Twilight.....	139	of Northern Ireland.....	688	Legislature.....	*716
ASTRONOMY—		AUCHINCLOSS, SIR CLAUDE.....	259	Livestock Statistics.....	*718
Age of Universe.....	*988	Field Marshal.....	473		
Light Amplification in.....	*983-4				

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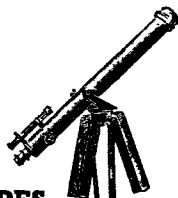
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PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
AUSTRALIA—continued	Ayrshire	BANK OF ENGLAND
London Offices.....*	Members of Parliament.....	Bank Rate increase, 1956.....
Manufactures.....*	Sheriff, etc.....	Changes, 1956.....
Minerals.....*	Azerbaijan (U.S.S.R.).....	Bankruptcies, U.K.....
Motor Vehicles.....	198; *957, 962	Bankruptcy:—
Navy.....*	Aziikiwe, Dr.....	Courts.....(Note)
Newspapers.....*	Azores Islands (Portuguese).....	Dept. (B. of Trade).....
Northern Territory.....*	196; *934, 935	Dept. (High Court).....
Parliament.....*	Aztes (Mexico).....	Official Receivers.....
Population.....	201; *713	BANKS AND BANKING
Posts and Telegraphs.....	BABEL, TOWER OF (IRAQ)	Banks Profits (1953-55).....
Primate.....	Babylon.....	Savings Banks.....
Prime Minister.....	Hanging Gardens.....	Bannockburn, Battle of.....
Production.....*	History (Science Notes).....	Banns, Publication.....
Public Debt.....*	Bach Choir.....	Banstead.....
Races and Religions.....*	Bacon, Home-produced.....	Baptist Church.....
Railways.....*	Bacup.....	Baptist Churches, London.....
Representation Abroad.....*	Baden-Powell, Lord, Cen- tenary.....	Colleges.....
Revenue and Expenditure.....*	Baden Württemberg.....	Societies.....
Rhodes Scholarships.....*	Badminton.....	World Alliance.....
Rivers.....*	Court (Size).....	Baptists in U.S.A.....
R.C. Church.....	Baffin Bay.....	BARBADOS (B.W.I.)
Royal Australian Navy.....*	Land.....	200; *694, 771-2
Savings Banks.....*	Baghdad (Iraq).....	Bishop.....
Senate.....*	Pact.....	Barber (Fine Art) Institute.....
Shipping.....*	BAHAMAS (B.W.I.)	Barbirolli, Sir John.....
Social Services.....*	200; *694, 770-1	Barbuda (Leeward Islands)
Standard Time.....	Anglo-U.S. Bases.....	200; *774
State Finance.....*	Bishop (R.C.).....	Barcelona (Spain).....
States of.....*	Finance and Trade.....	Bar Council.....
Territories.....*	Government.....	Barcelly (Uttar Pradesh).....
Test Matches, 1956.....*	Trade Commissioner.....	Barents Sea.....
Trade.....*	Bahawalpur (former State).....	Bargemaster, The Queen's.....
Commissioners.....*	BAHRAIN ISLANDS	Bari (Italy).....
Unions.....*	197; *849	Barking.....
with U.K.....*	Baikal, Lake.....	Bishop of (Chelmsford).....
Trustships.....*	Baku (Azerbaijan).....	Member of Parliament.....
U.K. High Commissioner	198, 202; *962	Barkston Ash, M.P.....
*697, 716	Bala, Lake (Wales).....	Barley Harvests.....
U.S. Ambassador.....*	Balance of Payments.....	Home-produced.....
Victoria Cross Awards.....	BALAEARIC ISLANDS (Spain)	Prices.....
War Losses.....*	1942	World Production, etc.....
Wheat Production.....*	Balfour Declaration (Israel).....	*971
Wool Production.....*	Balihaf (Sultanate).....	Barnardo's Homes.....
<i>Australopithecus</i>	Balkash, Lake.....	*1059
179	Ballerat (Victoria).....	Barnes.....
AUSTRIA	Ballet, Sadler's Wells School.....	Bridge.....
196; *852-3	Balliol College, Oxford.....	Barnet, 656, 666; M.P.....
British Embassy.....	1952	Barnsley, 666; M.P.....
Embassy.....	Ballymena, U.D.....	Barnstable.....
206; *852	690	Archdeacon (Exeter).....
Exchange Rate.....	Baltic Sea (Area, etc.).....	Recorder.....
84; *853	Baltic Shipping Exchange	455
Finance and Trade.....	617; *1059	Baroda (City).....
*853, 970	Baltimore (Maryland).....	202; *832
Government.....	Bamako (Fr. Sudan).....	Baron, Premier (Mowbray).....
*852	199	do. Irish (Kingsale).....
Nobel Prizes.....*	Banbridge (Co. Down).....	do. Scottish (Forbes).....
972-3	Banbury, 666; M.P.....	Baronesses, Own Right.....
Peace Treaty signed.....	Recorder.....	247
106	Banff, 684; M.P.....	How addressed.....
President.....	201; *852	Octogenarian.....
207; *852	Banffshire.....	224
Production, etc.....	Sheriff.....	Baronet, Premier (Bacon).....
*852-3	460	do. Gt. Britain (Dash- wood).....
Automobile Association.....	Bangkok (Thailand).....	267
*1059	198, 202; *950	do. Irish (Coote).....
Autumn Assizes.....	Bangor.....	266
454	Bishop of.....	Baronetries, Created 1956.....
Budget, 1955.....	Training Colleges.....	298
348	University College.....	Extinct, 1955-56.....
Defined.....	690	BARONETS
182	Bangui (Fr. Eq. Africa).....	258-58
Equinox.....	Bankers' Societies.....	Badge.....
89, 122, 182	*1059	Council.....
Auxiliary Fire Service.....	Bank Holidays (U.K.).....	How addressed.....
480, 631	(Notes)	Precedence.....
Auxiliary Forces:—	102, 106, 110, 118, 134; *973	217, 683
Army.....	Postal Arrangements.....	BARONS
475	*1178	235-46
Royal Air Force.....	Banking (Education).....	By Courtesy.....
479	517	Coronets.....
Royal Navy.....	Periodicals.....	Created, 1956.....
466	*1044	Extinct Baronies, 1955-56.....
Avebury (Wilts.).....	Bank Notes.....	How addressed.....
633	605	235
Manor.....		
659		
Aviation Events, 1955-56.....		
570-1		
Avonrupois Weight.....		
*1181		
Aylesbury, 666; M.P.....		
327		
Assizes.....		
454		
Ayr, 684; M.P.....		
327		
Ayres, Ruby M., Obituary.....		
586		

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

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PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
BARONS—continued		BEDFORD	667	Bentley, E. Cleghew, Ohio	586
Minors	224	Assizes	454	Bentley with Arksey	667
Number of	225	Bishop of (St. Albans)	484	Bergen (Norway)	*923
Octogenarians	224	College (London Univ.)	507	Berkshire	634-6
Precedence	217, 683	Member of Parliament	328	Archdeacon (Oxford)	484
Barons Court, M.P.	328	Recorder	455	Nature Reserves	*991
Barrhead	684	Bedfordshire	634-6	BERLIN	202; *889
Barrow in Furness, 666; M.P.	328	Members of Parliament	328	British Commandant	*891
Barry, 677; M.P.	328	Bedlingtonshire	667	Distance by Air	626
Basildon	666	Bedouin Arabs (Egypt)	*876	Bermundsey	637
Basingstoke	666	Bedwellty, 677; M.P.	328	Member of Parliament	328
Archdeacon	481	Bedworth	667	Party Representation	675
Member of Parliament	328	Becham, Sir Thomas	*1030-2	BERMUDA	200; *694, 767-8
Basle (Switzerland)	*948	Beer, Excise Revenue	598	Apostolic Delegate	495
Basrah (Iraq)	*900, 901	Public Spending on	604	Distance by Air	626
Basseterre (St. Kitts)	200; *774	Beerbohm, Sir Max, Obituary	106, 586	Rhodes Scholarships	*895
Bassetlaw, M.P.	328	Portrait	560	Bernadotte, House (Sweden)	*945
Bass Strait	*714	Beeston and Stapleford	667	Berne (Switzerland)	197; *948
Basutoland	199; *765-6	Behring Strait	*814	Berrow's Newspapers Ltd.	*1049
Bishop	489	Beirut (Lebanon)	198; *911	Berwick on Tweed	667
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and		Belem (Brazil)	*859	Member of Parliament	328
Swaziland, High Com-		BELFAST, CITY OF	690	Berwickshire	681-2
missioner	*765	Airport	623	Sheriff	400
Bath and Wells, Bishop of		Clubs	*1054, 1055	Bessarabia	*956
	235, 481	High Sheriff	688	Beth Din	494
Bath, City of	666	Inn of Court	521	Bethnal Green	637
Member of Parliament	328	Local Govt. Electors	631	Member of Parliament	328
Party Representation	673	Lord Lieutenant	689	Museum	408
Recorder	455	Lord Mayor	689, 690	Party Representation	675
Bathgate	684	Members of Parliament	328, 687	Betting Control Board	423
Bath King of Arms	255	Newspapers	*1040, 1048	Excise Revenue	498
Bath, Order of the	255	Population	196, 690	Beverley	667
Conferment, 1956	300	Queen's University	510	Bewdley	667
Bathurst (Gambia)	199; *782	Recorder	689	Bexhill	667
Batinah (Muscat)	*848	Schools	542	Bexley, 667; M.P.	328
Batley, 666; M.P.	328	Sunrise (1957)	93, 97, 101, etc.	Bhopal (State)	*748
Battenberg, Prince Henry of	214	Belgae (Invaders)	633, 676, 680	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	*756
Battersca	637	BELGIAN CONGO	199; *855-6	Bhutan	197; *856
Bridge	649	BELGIUM	196; *853-5	Bible Societies	*1059
Members of Parliament	328	British Embassy	*854-5	Bibliographical Societies	*1059
Party Representation	675	Broadcasting Stations	*1009	Bideford	667
Battening Averages, 1956	*1025	Canals	*854	Recorder	455
Battle Harbour (Labrador)	*709	Coal Production, 1955	626	Bielefeld (Germany)	*889
Battle of Britain	*888	Communications	*854	"Big Ben"	651
Battleships, 1956-57	465	Embassy	206; *853	Bihar (State)	*748, 755
Bavaria (Germany)	*889	Exchange Rate	84; *854	Bihar (State)	*748
B.B.C.	364; *1005-7	Government	*853-4	Bilharzia (Science Notes)	*976
Cost of	599	Language and Literature	*854	Billerica, M.P.	329
Television Stations	*1008	Mine Disaster, 1956	584	Billiards, 1955-56	*1031
B.C. and A.D.	183	Nobel Prizes	*854, 973	Billingham	667
B.E.A.C.	364, 571, 624	Production, Finance, Trade	*854, 970	Bills, Parliamentary	307, 313, 347-52
Route Distances	626	Shipbuilding	615	Bills of Exchange, Duty	*1163
Beating the Bounds	186	Shipping	*854	Bilston, 667; M.P.	329
BRAUFORT, DUKE OF	225	Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	197; *967	Binary Stars	253
High Steward of Bristol	662	Belgravia	637	Biographies of 1955-56	*996
Knight of the Garter	255	Belize (Brit. Honduras)	200; *769	Bir Ali Sultanate (Aden)	*764
Lord Lieutenant, Gloucester-		Belo Horizonte (Brazil)	*859	BIRCH, R.T. HON. E. N. C.	—
shire	634	Belorussia	197; *957, 961	Member of Parliament	334
Master of the Horse	218	Provinces (List)	*961	Privy Councillor	252
Privy Councillor	252	Belper, M.P.	328	Secretary of State, 311, 312, 476	
Royal Victorian Chain	256	Benares (Varanasi)	*754	Birds, Close Times for	610
Beaufort Scale	617	Bendigo (Victoria)	*733	(Science Notes)	*976, 977, 978, 990
Beaumaris	677	Benefices Court	458	Birkbeck College	507
Beaverbrook, Lord	236	Benelux Countries	*853-5, 913, 919-21	Birkenhead	667
Newspaper Group	*1049	Benevolent Societies	*1057-85	Member of Parliament	329
Privy Councillor	252	Benfleet	667	Party Representation	673
Bebington, 666; M.P.	328	BENGAL (W.), INDIA	*748, 754	Recorder	455
Beccles	666	Benghazi (Libya)	*913	BIRKETT, R.T. HON. SIR NORMAN	216
Bechuanaland	199; *766	Ben Nevis	204, 679	Chairman, Q.S.	634
Beckenham, 666; M.P.	328	Benoni (Transvaal)	*745	London University	506
Becket, Thomas	186, 665				
Beddington and Wallington	666				
Bede College, Durham	507				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
BIRKETT, RT. HON. SIR		Bismarck Archipelago.....	*721	BOARD OF TRADE—continued	
NORMAN—continued		Bissau (Port. Guinea).....	*935	Minister of State.....	312, 379, 435
Lord Justice of Appeal.....	450	Bissextile.....	181, 182	President.....	312, 379, 435
Privy Councillor.....	252	Blackburn.....	667	(1923-56).....	310
BIRMINGHAM.....	202, 660, 667	Bishop.....	235, 486	Regional Organization.....	435
Airport.....	622	Member of Parliament.....	329	Under Secretaries.....	312, 435-6
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495	Party Representation.....	673	Weights and Measures.....	*1180, 1182
Assizes.....	454	Recorder.....	455	Boat Race, The.....	*1035
Births and Deaths.....	667	Blackbushe Airport.....	622	Bochum (Germany).....	*889
Bishop of.....	235, 481	Blackfriars Bridge, London.....	649	Bodley's Librarian.....	502
Building Societies.....	*1120	Blackley (Manchester), M.P.....	339	Bodmin.....	667
Clerk of the Peace.....	660	Blackpool.....	667	Archdeacon (Truro).....	485
Clubs.....	*1052	Airport.....	622	Assizes.....	454
Lord Mayor.....	660	Members of Parliament.....	329	Member of Parliament.....	329
Members of Parliament.....	329	Party Representation.....	673	Body Temperature.....	*1181
Newspapers.....	*1040	Penny Rate.....	630	Bognor Regis.....	667
Party Representation.....	673	Recorder.....	455	Bogotá (Colombia) 201, 202; *869	
Penny Rate.....	630	Black Prince, The.....	212	Bohol (Philippines).....	*931
Population.....	660, 667	Black Rod Usher.....	219, 255, 319	Boiling Point.....	*1181
Recorder.....	455, 660	Blackwall Tunnel.....	654	Bolivar, Simon.....	*856, 868, 965
School of Music.....	527	Blackwell, Sir Basil.....		BOLIVIA.....	201; *856-7
Stipendiary.....	456, 660	261, 300; *995, 996		British Embassy.....	*857
Sunrise (1957). 93, 97, 101, etc.		Portrait.....	561	Embassy.....	206; *856
Teaching Hospitals.....	524	Blairgowrie and Rattray.....	684	Finance and Trade.....	*857
Technical Colleges.....	533	Blake, Admiral, Centenary.....	118, 590	Production.....	*856
Television Station.....	*1008	Blake, William, Centenary.....	130, 590	Tin Production.....	*972
Town Clerk.....	660	Blandford Forum.....	667	Bologna (Italy).....	*905
Training Colleges.....	530	Blaydon, 666; M.P.....	329	Bolsover, M.P.....	329
University.....	507-8; *980	Blenheim Palace.....	659	Bolton.....	667
Birmingham (Alabama).....	*832	BLIND:—		Members of Parliament.....	329
Birth Abroad or at Sea.....	*1134	Associations.....	*1059-60	Party Representation.....	673
Birth, etc., Certificates.....	*1134-5	Industrial Rehabilitation.....	*1133	Recorder.....	455
Birth Control Society.....	*1059	Literature (Postage).....	*1173	Bombay City.....	202; *753
Birthday Honours (1956) 300, 505		National Assistance Rates.....		Archbishop (R.C.).....	497
BIRTHDAYS:—		National League.....	*1120	Bishop.....	488
Admirals of the Fleet.....	463	National Library.....	*1060	Trade Commissioner.....	*696
Cabinet Ministers.....	312	Pensions.....	*1130	BOMBAY STATE.....	*748, 753-4
Field Marshals.....	473	Teachers, Training.....	532	Bonds, Stamp Duty.....	*1163
Foreign Rulers.....	207	Vocational Training.....	*1133	Bône (Algeria).....	*884
Marshals of the R.A.F.....	477	Wills in Braille.....	*1150	Bo'ness.....	684
Royal Family.....	223	Wireless Licences for.....	*1169	Bonn (W. Germany).....	196; *889, 890
Various.....	90, 94, 98, etc.	Workshops.....	*1133	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade.....	684
BIRTH RATES:—		Blindness (Research).....	*977	BOOK:—	
English Boroughs.....	666-73	Bloemfontein (O.F.S.).....	*745	Books of 1955-56.....	*996-7
London.....	637	Bluemant Pursuivant.....	362	Exports.....	*999
Northern Ireland.....	690	Blue Nile River (Ethiopia).....	*879	League, National.....	*1074
Scottish Burghs.....	684-5	Blue Rod Usher.....	256	Post.....	*994-5, 1170, 1173
Welsh Boroughs.....	677	Blyth, 667; M.P.....	329	Production (1955).....	*994, 999
Births Register, Scotland.....	431	B.M.C. Strike, 1956.....	574	Publishers.....	*998-9
Registered (1950-55).....	593	(Illus.).....	558	Statistics.....	*1000
Registrars-General.....	383, 431	B.O.A.C.....	364-5, 571, 624	Trade Societies.....	*1060
Registration of.....	382-3; *1134	Route Distances.....	626	Books, Notable, of 1955-56.....	*996-7
Bishop Auckland.....	667	Boadicea (Boudicca).....		Obscenity in.....	*994
Member of Parliament.....	329	633, 649, 656		Public Spending on.....	604
Bishop of London's Registry.....	458	Board of Control (Mental).....	386	Published in 1955.....	*994, 1000
BISHOPS (C. of E.).....	235, 481-9	(Scotland).....	430	Published in 1857.....	589
Abroad.....	488-9	Board of Customs and Excise.....		Registration of.....	*1000
Appointments, etc.....	572	372-4		Sizes of.....	*1184
Diocesan.....	481-9	Board of Green Cloth.....	220	Bookseller, The.....	*994, 1041, 1044
House of.....	487	Board of Inland Revenue.....	394-6	Booksellers' Associations.....	*1060
How addressed.....	235	Estimates.....	600	Boot and Shoe:—	
In House of Lords.....	235, 313	Receipts.....	598	Consumer Expenditure.....	604
Missionary.....	489	Board of Referees, Finance.....		Exports and Imports.....	611
Number of.....	225	Acts.....	458	Research Association.....	*1092
Precedence.....	217	BOARD OF TRADE.....	434-6	Trade Unions.....	*1087, 1088
Resigned.....	490	Controls and Directorates.....	435	Booth, General.....	*1080
Suffragan.....	481-7	Cost of.....	600	Bootle, 667; M.P.....	329
Bishops (R.C.).....	495-7	Export Credits Guarantee.....		Bordeaux (France).....	*885
How addressed.....	495	Department.....	379	Border (Penrith and), M.P.....	341
Bishops (Scottish).....	492	Industrial Property Dept.....		Borneo Island.....	197, 201; *898
Bishops (Welsh).....	487	412; *1000		(British).....	197; *792-3
Bishop's Castle.....	667				
Bishop's Stortford College.....	539				
Bisley Results (1956).....	*1037				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
BOROUGHES (E. and W.)	666-73	BRADFORD, CITY OF— <i>continued</i>		BRISTOL, CITY OF	662, 667
Average Rates	630	Penny Rate	630	Airport	622
Borough Councils	628	Population	663, 667	Assizes	454
County Boroughs		Recorder	455, 663	Bishop of	235, 482
628; (Note)	666	Town Clerk	663	Building Societies	*1120
Electors (Number)	628	Bradman, Sir Donald	262; *1027	Clubs	*1052
Incorporation of	628	Brahmaputra River	204; *747	High Steward	662
Metropolitan	637	Braille, Wills in	*1150	Lord Lieutenant	662
Number of	628	Brakespeare, Nicholas	204	Lord Mayor	662
Parliamentary	327-47	Branderburgh	685	Members of Parliament	330
Party Representation	673-5	Brangwyn, Sir F., Obit.	110, 586	Newspapers	*1040
BOROUGHES (N. IRELAND)	690	Brasenose College, Oxford	502	Party Representation	673
BOROUGHES (WALES)	677	BRAZIL	201, 583; *857-9	Passenger Movements	612
Borstal Institutions	390	British Embassy	*859	Penny Rate	630
Bosnia (Yugoslavia)	*966	Communications	*859	Population	662, 667
Bosphorus (Turkey)	*952	Embassy	206; *857	Rateable Value	667
Boston (Lincolnshire)	667	Exchange Rate	84; *859	Recorder	455, 662
Member of Parliament	336	Government	*857, 858	Shipping	612
Boston (Massachusetts)	202; *832	Language and Literature	*858	Sunrise (1957)	93, 97, 101, etc.
Bosworth, M.P.	329	Mountains	*858	Teaching Hospitals	524
Botanic Gardens:—		Population	201; *858	Theological Colleges	537
Edinburgh	446	Production	*858	Tide Tables	167-178
Kew	360, 655	Rivers	*858	Town Clerk	662
Bothwell, M.P.	329	Trade	*970	Training Colleges	530
Boudicca (Boadicea)	633	Brazzaville (Fr. Eq. Africa)		University	508
Statue of	649	199; *887		Britannia Metal	*1186
Tomb	656	Bread Subsidies, 1955-57	600	Britannia R.N. College	528
Boulton, Sir Adrian	*1011	Reduced, 1956	349	BRITISH ACADEMY	*1060
Bougainville (New Guinea)	*721	Brechin	684	British Airways Corporations	
Boundary Commissions	318	Bishop	492	364-5	
Bounty, H.M.S. (Norfolk		Brechou (C.I.)	691	Route Distances	626
Island)	*722	Brecknockshire	677	BRITISH ASSOCIATION	*1060
Bounty, The Royal	223	Brecon	677, 678	118th Meeting (1956)	*974
Bourdillon, T. D., Obit.	570, 586	Bishop of	487	Future Meetings	*975
Bournemouth	667	Member of Parliament	329	British Astronomical Association	
Airport	622	Breeders, Leading	*1022	138, 161	
Members of Parliament	329	Bremen (Germany)	*889	British Athletic Records	*1018-9
Party Representation	673	Bremerhaven (Germany)	*889	BRITISH BORNEO	197; *792-3
Penny Rate	630	Brentford	667	Finance and Trade	*792
Recorder	455	Member of Parliament	330	Government	*694, 792-3
Bowling (Bowls)	*1031	Brentwood	667	Production, etc.	*792
(Cricket)	*1024-7	Bishop (R.C.)	495	BRITISH BROADCASTING	
Averages, 1956	*1025	Brescia (Italy)	*905	CORPORATION	364; *1005-7
Feats, 1956	*1024	Breslau (Wroclaw)	*993	British Citizenship	*1135-6
Bow Street Court	455-6	Brest (France)	*885	British Columbia	*698, 706-7
Boxing (1956)	*1036	Brethren, The	494	Agent-General	*696, 706
Boxing Day	(Note) 134	Brewing Courses	517	Archbishop	488
Posts	*1178	Bridge of Allan	684	Government	*706
BOYD, RT. HON. A. T.		BRIDGES, LONGEST	204	University	*703
LENNOX:—		in London	637, 649	BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF	
Birthday	312	Bridgeton, M.P.	334	NATIONS	*693-814
Member of Parliament	328	Bridgetown (Barbados)		Agents-General	*696
Privy Councillor	252	200; *771-2		Agricultural Bureaux	361
Secretary of State	310, 312, 368	Bridgewater Canal	620	Area and Population	*693
Boyd-Orr, Lord	237	Bridgnorth	667	Banks	*1096-1101
Chancellor, Glasgow Univ.		Bridgwater, 667; M.P.	330	Broadcasting Stations	*1007-9
509		Recorder	455	Citizenship	*693, 1135-6
Boyle, Sir Dermot	262	Bridlington, 667; M.P.	330	Coinage (Production)	605
Chief of Air Staff	476, 566	Bridport	667	Colonial Development	*695
Boyne River	*815	Brierley Hill, 667; M.P.	330	Corporation	369
Boys, Hours and Wages	607	Brigade of Guards	474	Colonial Office	368-9
Boys' Clubs	*1060	Brigg, M.P.	330	Colonies and Protectorates	
Schools	539-43	Brighouse, 667; M.P.	330	*694, 764-814	
Governing Bodies Assoc.	542	Brighton	667	Commonwealth Relations	
Overseas	542-3	Building Societies	*1120	Office	370
Societies	*1060	Members of Parliament	330	Consultation	*693
Brackley	667	Party Representation	673	Crown Agents	371-2
BRADFORD, CITY OF	663, 667	Penny Rate	630	Defence	*694
Bishop of	235, 486, 572	Recorder	455	Dependencies	*694
Building Societies	*1120	"	"	Dominions	*693-763
Clubs	*1052	"	"	Education	*695
Lord Mayor	663	"	"	Emigration Statistics	594
Members of Parliament	329	"	"	Events in 1955-56	83, 575-8
Party Representation	673	"	"	Finance	*695
		Brisbane (Queensland)	*727		
		Archbishops	488, 497		
		Trade Commissioner	*696		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH—contd.	British Motor Corporation.....574	Buchanan Fund (Natl. Debt).....603
Government.....*693	BRITISH MUSEUM.....406, 589	Buchan's Weather Spells.....*1151
Governors General.....*697	Copyright Library.....*1000	Bucharest (Roumania).....
High Commissioners.....577; *696	Cost, 1956-57.....406, 599	197, 202; *937
Imperial College.....374	Director and Librarian.....406	Buckhaven and Methil.....684
Conferences.....*693	Exhibitions.....406; *1013, 1014	Buckie.....684
Institute.....408-9	(Natural History).....406-7	Buckingham, 667; M.P.....330
Legislatures.....*693	Reading Room.....406	Bishop of (Oxford).....484
London Representatives.....*696	British Nationality.....*1135-6	Buckingham Palace.....649
Member Countries.....*693	BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS	Buckinghamshire.....634-6
Nationality.....*693	364-5, 571, 624	Members of Parliament.....330
Parliaments.....*693	Aircraft Types.....624	Budapest (Hungary).....
Population.....*693	British Passports.....*960	196, 202; *897
Postage Rates.....*1170	British Railways, 1955.....618-9	BUDGET OF U.K. (1956-57)
Prime Ministers' Meetings.....*693	See also RAILWAY	349-51, 597
(1956).....568	British Red Cross.....*1061	Estimated Surplus.....350, 597
Protectorates.....*694	British Sailors' Society.....*1061	Reductions, 1956.....599
Rhodes Scholarships.....*695	British Schools Abroad.....*1061	2nd Budget, 1955.....347-9, 566
Shipbuilding.....615	"British" Societies.....*1060-1	Budget of U.S.A.....*823
Shipping.....614-5	British Solomon Islands.....*800	Buea (Cameroons).....*798, 799
Society.....370	British Standards Institution	Buenos Aires.....201, 202; *851
Societies.....*1056-85	.....*1095	Buffalo, New York.....*832
States.....*693, 698-763	British Transport Commission	Buganda (Uganda).....*811
Statute of Westminster.....*693	365, 568, 618-9	Building (Education).....517
Sterling Liabilities.....449	Area Boards.....365	Architects' Fees.....*1153-5
Students from.....*695	British Travel and Holidays	Degrees.....517
Summer Time.....142	Association.....365-6	Engineers' Fees.....*1155
Trade Commissioners.....*696	British Virgin Islands.....*775	Numbers Employed in.....666
Trustships.....*694	BRITISH W. INDIES.....200; *770-7	Periodicals.....*1044
U.S. Ambassadors to.....*838	Immigrants (1955).....594	Research Dept.....425-6
Viceroy.....*697	Brixton:—	Statistics.....595
BRITISH CONSTITUTION, THE:—	Gaol, Governor.....390	Trade Unions.....*1087
Cabinet.....307, 312	Member of Parliament.....337	BUILDING SOCIETIES.....*1119-23
Councillors of State.....307	Brno (Czechoslovakia).....*872	Associations.....*1062
Crown.....307	BROADCASTING.....*1005-10	Business (1955).....*1120
Executive.....307	B.B.C.....364; *1007-8	Interest (Taxation).....*1160
Leader of the Opposition	Cost.....599	Buildings, Highest.....*968
Legislature.....307, 312	Finance, 1956.....*1006-7	Historic, Councils.....366
Local Government.....628-31	Home Services.....*1007-8	P.....611
Parliament.....307-52	Licences.....364; *1169	R.....611
Party Government.....308-9	Number of.....364	Bul.....611
Prime Minister.....307	(1955-56).....*1005-7	Bulganin, Marshal N.A.....
Proceedings against Crown	Political (14-day Rule).....567; *1005	582; *955, 956
.....*1136-7	Stations.....*1007-10	U.K. Visit.....565, 568, 582
British Council.....447, 599; *1060-1	Television Licences.....364	(Illus.).....554
British Embassies Abroad	V.H.F. Stations.....*1007, 1008	.....116, *2, 61
205; *845-968	See also TELEVISION	.....116
British Empire Medal.....254	Bromfield, Louis, Obituary.....586	.....116
British Empire Order.....256	Bromley (Kent).....667	.....116
Conferments, 1956.....300	Archdeacon (Rochester).....484	.....116
Dames.....298-300	Member of Parliament.....330	.....116
Knights.....258-98	Brompton Oratory.....499	.....116
British Employers' Confedera-	Bromsgrove.....667	.....116
tion.....*1086	Member of Parliament.....330	.....116
British European Airways	Bronchitis, Deaths from.....594	.....116
364, 571, 624	Bronze Age, The.....180	.....116
Aircraft Types.....624	Bronze Coinage.....605	.....116
BRITISH GUIANA.....201; *694, 768-9	BROOKEBOROUGH, VISCOUNT	.....116
Archbishop.....489	232; *1006	.....116
Bishop.....496	M.P. (Belfast).....687	.....116
Climate.....*768	Prime Minister (N. Ireland).....688	.....116
Constitution, 1953.....*768	Privy Councillor	.....116
Government.....*768-9	(N. Ireland).....687	.....116
BRITISH HONDURAS	Brownhills.....667	.....116
200; *694, 769-70	Brown Paper Sizes.....*1184	.....116
Bishop.....489	Bruce, Robert.....211, 680	.....116
British Industries (F.B.I.).....*1086	Bruges (Belgium).....*854	.....116
British Joint Services Mission.....374	BRUNEI (Borneo).....197; *793	.....116
"British" Journals.....*1041, 1044	Brunswick (Germany).....*889	.....116
British Kings and Queens.....210	BRUSSELS (Belgium).....196, 202; *854	.....116
British Legion.....*1061	.....	.....116
British Medical Association.....*1061	.....	.....116
British Monetary Units.....605	.....	.....116

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Burma Railway (Thailand)	*950	Caernarvon	677	Cambridgeshire	634-6
Burma Road (China)	*862, 867	Member of Parliament	330	Member of Parliament	330
Burnet, Sir J. I., Centenary	106	Caernarvonshire	677, 678	Cambridgeshire, The	*1023
Burnham Beches	656	Members of Parliament	330	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	504-6
Burnham Steles	572	Nature Reserve	*992	Colleges	504-5
Burnley	667	Caerphilly, 677; M.P.	330	Copyright Library	*1000
Bishop of (Blackburn)	486	Caesars, The Twelve	200	Crick	*1028
Member of Parliament	330	Caplari (Sardinia)	196; *905	Extra-Mural Studies	511
Party Representation	673	Canozoic Period	179	Professors	505-6
Recorder	455	Cairo (Egypt)	199, 202; *878	Teaching Hospitals	524
Burns, Robert	99	Distance by Air	626	Terms (Dates)	304
Burntisland	684	Caithness	681-2	Undergraduates (Number)	504
Burton on Trent	667	Member of Parliament	330	v. Oxford (Sports)	*628
Member of Parliament	330	Sheriff	460	Women's Colleges	505
Recorder	455	Catus College, Cambridge	504	Cameroons, British	199; *909
Bury (Lancs.)	667	CALCUTTA	202; *754	Cameroons, French	199; *907
(and Radcliffe), M.P.	330	Archbishop	497	Campbell Island (N.Z.)	*735, 739
Bury, St. Edmunds	667	Bishop	488	Campbeltown	684
Assizes	454	Trade Commissioners	*696	Campion Hall, Oxford	502
Member of Parliament	330	Calcutta Cup (Rugby)	*1029	CANADA, DOMINION OF	
Recorder	455	Calder Hall Power Station		200; *693, 698-712	
Brügel, American and British		opened	83	Agriculture	*704
*828, 1182		Caldeon de la Barca	*941	Air Force	*703
Brühels and Hectolitre	*1183	Caledonia, New	205; *887	Apostolic Delegate	495
Bushy Park	656	Caledonian Canal	620	Archbishops	488, 495-6
Business Journals	*1044-8	CALENDAR (1957 and 1958) ..	89	Area, etc.	*698
Business Premises (Legal Notes)		Buddhist	189	Army	*702-3
*1143		Chinese	188	Banking	*704
Reply Service	*1173	Christian	183-7	Birth Rate, etc.	*703
Bustard (Science Notes)	*977	Coptic	188	Bishops	488
Bute	681-2	Ethiopian	188	Boys' Schools	542
Member of Parliament	327	Greek	188	British Immigrants, 1955	594
Sheriff, etc.	460	Gregorian	183	Broadcasting Stations	*1008
BUTLER, RT. HON. R.A. —		Indian	188-9	Cabinet	*700
Autumn Budget, 1955	347-9	Japanese	189	Canada House, London	649
Birthday	312	Jewish	187-8	Capital	*711
Companion of Honour	257	Julian	183	Census (1951)	*698
Leader, H. of Commons	349	Moslem	188	Chief Justice	*702
Lord Privy Seal		New Style	(Note) 94; 183	Citizenship	*693
312, 402, 566, 567		Old Style	(Note) 94; 183	Civil Aviation	*705
Member of Parliament	342	Perpetual	185	Climate	*699
Offices Held	370-11	Roman	182-3	Communications	*705
Privy Councillor	252	Calendar Line	143	Day	89, 114
Butler Act (Education)	500	Calendar Year	181	Death Rate	*703
Butter, Home-produced	609	Calgary (Alberta)	*706	Debt	*704
Buxton	667	California	*832	Defence	*702-3
BY-ELECTIONS:—		Callanish (Hebrides)	680	Distant Warning Radar	*979
Writs for	315	Callisto (Satellite)	157	Education	*703
(1955-56), Votes Cast	318, 567	Calm	667	Embassies Abroad	*700-1
Byng, Admiral, Centenary	98, 590	Calvinistic Colleges	536	Eskimo Population	*698
Byssinosis Benefit	*1128	Methodists	493	Events in 1955-56	575-8
Board	415	Camberley Staff College	526	Exchange Rate	84; *703
Byzantium (Istanbul)	*953	Camberwell	637	Exchequer Court	*702
		Members of Parliament	330	Exports, 1955	*704, 705
CABINET, THE	307, 312	CAMBODIA	198; *885-6	to U.K.	*705
Chances, 1955	349, 567	British Embassy	*886	Finance	*703-4
October, 1956	83	Embassy	206; *885	Fisheries	*704
Ministers	312	Rare Animals Destroyed	*986	Foreign Population	*698
Offices of the	366	Camborne-Redruth	667	Foreign Representation in	*701
Origin of	308	Member of Parliament	334	French Population	*698
Secretary of	366	Mining School	534	Fur Farming	*704
Cabinet Rank, Ministers of	312	Cambrian Academy		Government	*699-702
Cabinets (1923-56)	310-1	Royal	*1056	Governors General	*697, 699
Cable (Nautical Measure)	617	CAMBRIDGE, CITY OF	664-5	Grain Crops	*704
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	366	Assizes	454	High Commissioner:—	
Cabot, Sebastian	*699, 925	Clubs	*1052	(London)	*696, 700
Cadet Colleges	515, 526, 528-9	High Steward	665	(Ottawa)	*697, 701
Cadiz (Spain)	*940	Mayor	665, 667	History	*699
CADOGAN, RT. HON SIR		Member of Parliament	330	House of Commons	*701-2
A. G. M. —	264	Party Representation	673	Immigration	*698
Chairman, B.B.C.	364	Population	664	Imports, 1955	*704-5
Order of Merit	256	Recorder	455, 665	Indian Population	*698
Privy Councillor	252	Theological Colleges	536	Judicature	*702
Caerleon, Museum	410	Town Clerk	665	Lakes	203

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CANADA—continued		CANTERBURY—continued		CARLISLE—continued	
Languages.....	*703	Recorder.....	455, 665	Member of Parliament.....	331
Leader of Opposition	307; *700	Town Clerk.....	665	Party Representation.....	673
Legations Abroad.....	*700-1	Canterbury Diocese.....	481	Carlton, 667; M.P.....	331
Legislature.....	*701-2	CANTERBURY, PROVINCE.....	481-5	Carlyle's House.....	649
Live Stock.....	*704	Archbishop.....	225, 481	Carmarthen.....	677
Loans to U.K.....	602; *703	Order of St. John.....	306	Assizes.....	454
London Office.....	*696, 700	Precedence.....	217	Member of Parliament.....	331
Lumbering.....	*704	Privy Councillor.....	252	Carmarthenshire.....	677, 678
Minerals.....	*705	Archbishops since 1501.....	489	Carnegie Trusts, etc.....	*1062
Motor Vehicles (Number).....	*705	Cathedral.....	665	Carnoustie.....	684
Mountains.....	*699	Convocation.....	487	Caroline, N. and S.....	*832
Mounted Police.....	*703	Ecclesiastical Courts.....	458	Caroline Islands (U.S.A.)	201; *835
Navy.....	*702	Vicar-General's Office.....	481	CARPENTHIAN MOUNTAINS.....	*961
Newspapers.....	*703, 1048	Canton (China).....	202; *868	CARPENTER, R.T. HON. J.A.	
Parliament.....	*701-2	Canton Island (Pacific)	694, 800, 834	BOYD—	
Peage (De Longueuil).....	238	Capacity, Measures of.....	*1181	Birthday.....	312
Physiography.....	*699	Conversion Table.....	*1183	Member of Parliament.....	337
Polar Regions.....	*699	Metric.....	*1182	Minister of Pensions and	
Population.....	200; *698	Cape Breton Island.....	*710	National Insurance.....	312, 413
Posts and Telegraphs.....	*705	Capella.....	149	Privy Councillor.....	252
Primate.....	488	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.....	*740, 744-5	Carrickfergus.....	690
Prime Minister.....	*700	Administrator.....	*742	Carrick Pursuivant.....	362
Production.....	*704-5, 971	Cape Town	202; *741, 743, 744-5	Cars, see Motor Vehicles	
Provinces.....	*698, 699, 706-12	Archbishops.....	480, 496	Carshalton, 667; M.P.....	331
Racial Origins.....	*698	Population.....	199; *744	Carthage, Site of.....	*951
Railways.....	*705	Trade Commissioners.....	*606	Casablanca (Morocco).....	*918
Religious Statistics.....	*698	Cape Verde Islands.....	199; *935	Cash on Delivery.....	*1172
Representation Abroad.....	*700-1	Cape Wrath (Scotland).....	675	Caspian Sea.....	203
Revenue and Expenditure.....	*703	Capital Duty.....	*1163	Castilian Language.....	*941
Rhodes Scholarships.....	*695	Capital Issues, 1955.....	604	Castle Douglas.....	684
R.C. Church.....	495-6; *698	Committee.....	440	Castleford.....	667
Savings Banks.....	*704	Capital Punishment Bill.....	351, 567	Castles Open to Public.....	659-60
Senate.....	*701-2	Statistics.....	596	Castries (Windward Islds.)	200; *777
Ship Canals.....	*705	Capitals, World.....	196-201	Catania (Sicily).....	*905
Shipping.....	614-5; *705	Capri-Zipfel (Bechuanaland)	*766	Cataracts of the Nile.....	*943
Standard Time.....	143	Captain-General for Scotland,		Catchment Boards.....	371, 620
Summer Time.....	142	H.M.....	221	Caterham and Warringham.....	667
Supreme Court.....	*702	Caracas (Venezuela)	201, 202; *966	Catering, Schools of.....	518-9
Telephones.....	*705	Carat (Measure).....	*1181	Wages Commission.....	400
Territories.....	*705	Caratacus (Caractacus).....	633, 676	Cathart (Glasgow), M.P.....	334
Trade, 1955.....	*704-5, 970	CARDIFF, CITY OF.....	677, 678	Cathedral Organists.....	481-9
Commissioners.....	*696	Airport.....	622	Cathedrals, London.....	108 9
United Church.....	493; *698	Archbishop.....	495	Catholics, R.I.C.....	619
Universities.....	*703	Assizes.....	454	Catholic Church	
Victoria Cross Awards.....	301-4	Clubs.....	*1052	Cattle (U.K.).....	608
Vital Statistics.....	*703	Lord Mayor.....	678	Prices.....	608
Canadians in U.S.A.....	*821	Members of Parliament.....	330-1	Caucasus, The.....	195
CANALS—		National Museum.....	409	Causes Célèbres (1955-56).....	571
Canada.....	*705	Newspapers.....	*1040	Cavour (Italy).....	*904
N. Ireland.....	620	Penny Rate.....	630	Cawnpore (Uttar Pradesh).....	*754
of the World.....	617; *836, 959	Population.....	677, 678	Centenary of Massacre.....	114, 589
Scotland.....	620	Recorder.....	455, 678	Cayenne (Fr. Guiana).....	201; *887
Suez.....	584-5; *944	Stipendiary.....	456, 678	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	200; *773
U.K.....	620, 632	Teaching Hospitals.....	524	Cebu (Philippines).....	*931
Departments.....	365, 437	Town Clerk.....	678	Celebes Island.....	*898
U.S.A.....	*836	Training Colleges.....	529, 531	Celestial Equator.....	148
CANARY ISLANDS (Spain)	197; *942	University College.....	509	Phenomena (1957).....	146-7
CANBERRA (Australia).....	201; *720	Cardigan.....	677, 678	Celtic and Territorial Titles.....	686
Archbishop (R.C.).....	497	Cardiganshire.....	677, 678	Celtic Carving Discovery.....	*979
Population (1955).....	*713	Member of Parliament.....	331	Cemeteries, London.....	649-50
Trade Commissioner.....	*696	Nature Reserves.....	*993	Cenotaph, Whitehall.....	650
Cancer Deaths (1954-55).....	594	Cardinals, College of.....	495	Cenozoic Period.....	179
Research Societies.....	*1062	How addressed.....	495	Censors (Examiners) of Plays.....	218
Candlemas.....	(Note) 94	Caribbean Commission.....	*770	CENSUS—	
Cannock, 667; M.P.....	330	Federation.....	567	Office.....	383
Canoeing.....	*1035	Carisbrooke Castle.....	659	Scotland (1951).....	593-4
Canons Residentiary.....	481-7	CARLISLE.....	667	United Kingdom (1851-1951).....	592
Canopus.....	149	Assizes.....	454		
Canova Centenary.....	130, 590	Bishop.....	235, 486		
CANTERBURY, CITY OF.....	665-7				
Member of Parliament.....	330				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Centenaries (1957).....	589-90	Chalfont St. Giles.....	658	Cheltenham.....	667
(1958).....	590	CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD.....	218	Archdeacon (Gloucester).....	483
Variou.....	94, 98, 102, etc.	Office.....	218	College.....	539
Centigrade Thermometer.....	*1181	Chamberlain, Lord Great.....	402	Ladies' College.....	544
Centimetre and Inch.....	*1183	Champion Stakes.....	*1023	Member of Parliament.....	331
Central Africa, Archbishop.....	489	Chancellor:—		Musical Festival.....	*1012
Central African Council.....	*801	County Palatine.....	375	Training Colleges.....	529, 531
CENTRAL AMERICA.....	200	Duchy of Lancaster.....	312, 375	Chelyabinsk (R.S.F.S.R.).....	202; *961
Central Chancery.....	220	of the Exchequer.....	312, 349, 405, 439, 567	Chemical:—	
Criminal Court.....	454	(1923-56).....	310	Engineering Education.....	519
Trials in 1955-56.....	571	Precedence.....	217	Newspapers.....	*1044
Electricity Authority.....	378	Chancellors, Diocesan.....	481-7	Research Department.....	425
Land Board.....	400-1	Chancery Court of York.....	458	Societies.....	*1062
Cost (1955-57).....	599	Division.....	450	Chemicals, Exports and	
Midwives Board.....	525	Crown Office.....	451	Imports.....	611
Office of Information.....	392-4	Indus.....	177	Chemist, The Government.....	383
Cost of.....	600	Office.....	177	Chemistry Degrees, etc.....	517
Cepheids.....	152	Office.....	177	Museum.....	407
Ceramics Museum.....	408	Office.....	177	Nobel Prizes.....	*972-3
Cereals Divisions (Ministry of		Office.....	177	Royal Institute.....	517
Agriculture).....	354, 358	Office.....	177	Cheops, Pyramid.....	202
Imports, etc.....	611	Office.....	177	Chequers.....	314, 656
Production (U.K.).....	608-10	Office.....	177	Chertsey, 667; M.P.....	331
Certificates, Birth, etc.....	*1134-5	Office.....	177	CHERWELL, LORD.....	233
Cervantes Saavedra, M. de.....	*941	Office.....	177	Atomic Energy Authority.....	364
Cesarewitch.....	*1023	Office.....	177	Companion of Honour.....	257
Ceuta (Spanish Morocco).....	199; *917, 942	Office.....	177	Privy Councillor.....	252
CEYLON, DOMINION OF		Office.....	177	Cheshire.....	634-6
199, 201, 577; *693, 761-3		Office.....	177	Nature Reserves.....	*591
Agriculture.....	*763	Office.....	177	Cheshunt.....	667
Area, etc.....	*761	Office.....	177	Bishop's College.....	536
Bishop.....	488	Office.....	177	Cheshunt Coll., Cambridge.....	537
Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009	Office.....	177	Chess, 1956.....	*1031
Cabinet.....	*762	Office.....	177	CHESTER.....	667
Capital.....	*763	Office.....	177	Bishop.....	235, 486
Census.....	*761	Office.....	177	Member of Parliament.....	331
Climate.....	*761	Office.....	177	Recorder.....	455
Communications.....	*763	Office.....	177	(Wales and) Circuit.....	454
Defence.....	*762-3	Office.....	177	Chester Cup.....	*1023
Education.....	*763	Office.....	177	Chesterfield.....	667
Finance.....	*763	Office.....	177	Archdeacon (Derby).....	482
Government.....	*761-2	Office.....	177	Member of Parliament.....	331
Governors General.....	*697, 762	Office.....	177	Chester Herald.....	362
High Commissioners.....	*696, 697, 762	Office.....	177	Chester-le-Street, M.P.....	331
Independence Act.....	*762	Office.....	177	Cheveley Park Stakes.....	*1023
Judicature.....	*762	Office.....	177	Cheviot Hills.....	632, 679
Legislature.....	*762	Office.....	177	Chicago.....	202; *832
Local Government.....	*763	Office.....	177	Chichester.....	668
London Office.....	*696, 762	Office.....	177	Bishop.....	235, 482
Overseas Representatives in		Office.....	177	Member of Parliament.....	331
Physiography.....	*761	Office.....	177	Chief Constables.....	635, 678, 682
Population.....	197; *761	Office.....	177	Chief of Staff (Air).....	476, 566
Prime Minister.....	*762	Office.....	177	Army (C.I.G.S.).....	472
Production.....	*763	Office.....	177	Navy.....	461
Races and Religions.....	*761	Office.....	177	Chiefs of Staff Committee.....	374
Representation Abroad.....	*762	Office.....	177	Chiefs, Scottish.....	683, 686
Trade.....	*763, 970	Office.....	177	Chigwell, 668; M.P.....	331
Commissioners.....	*696	Office.....	177	CHILDREN:—	
U.K. High Commissioner.....	*762	Office.....	177	Adoption of.....	*1133, 1134
Chacachare Island (Lepers).....	*776	Office.....	177	Aid Society.....	*1062
Chad (French).....	199; *887	Office.....	177	Anti-Polio Vaccinations.....	567
Lake.....	203	Office.....	177	Care of (Local Govt.).....	*1132-3
Chadderton.....	667	Office.....	177	Cruelty to.....	*1075, 1079
Chaffinches, Habits, etc.....	*978	Office.....	177	Custody of (Divorce).....	*1138-9, 1139-40
Chairman, Ways and Means.....	319	Office.....	177	Family Allowances.....	350; *1130
CHAIRMEN OF:—		Office.....	177	Income Tax Allowance.....	*1159
County Councils.....	635, 647, 678, 689	Office.....	177	Juvenile Courts.....	456
Quarter Sessions.....	634, 678, 689	Office.....	177	Legitimacy of.....	*1140-1
River Boards.....	371, 620	Office.....	177	Maintenance Orders.....	*1138, 1139
Urban District Councils.....	666-73	Office.....	177	Save the Children Fund.....	*1081
		Office.....	177	U.N. Emergency Fund.....	*839-40

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Children's Dept. (Home Office)	388	Christian Chronology	183-7	CHURCH OF ENGLAND—continued	
Children's Inspectors	431	Knowledge Soc. (S.P.C.K.)	1062	Primate of All England	481
Newspaper	1041	Literature (United Soc.)	1084	Primate of England	485
Passports	969	Scientists	494	Societies	1063
Societies	1062	Societies	1062-3	Temperance Society	1083
Child Welfare, Cost	599, 630; 1133	Christianity in Britain	635, 676, 680	Theological Colleges	536
CHILE	201; 863-5	Christmas Day	89, 134	Tithe Commission	434
British Embassy	864	Old Style	(Note) 90	Training Colleges	530-2
Embassy	206; 863	Posts	1178	Vicars General	118
Exchange Rate	84; 844	Quarter Day	(Notes) 94, 134	General Assembly	461
Finance and Trade	864, 970	Christmas Island (Line Islds.)	800	(London)	409
Government	863	(Singapore)	198; 791	Lord Bishop Commissioner	574
Language and Literature	864	Christ's Coll., Cambridge	504	Moderator	491
Nobel Prizes	864, 973	Christ's Hospital	539	Tea-pot and Communion	1083
Production, etc.	863-4	CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	179-189	Theological Colleges	536
Children Hundreds	315, 656-7	Chrysler Building (N. York)	968	C.I.D.	457
Chimborazo, Mt. (Andes)	203; 875	Chunking (China)	202; 868	Cigarettes, Public Spending on	604
CHINA	197; 865-6	CHURCH—		C.I.G.S.	478
British Embassy	868	Army	1063	Cincinnati, Ohio	832
Census (1953)	865	Assembly	487	Cinema Theatres (London)	1003-5
Cities	867-8	Commissioners	367	CINQUE PORTS	1039
Communications	867	Education Corporation	544	Circuits of Judges	454
Government	865-6	Lads' Brigade	1063	Circular Measure	1182
Horizontal Writing		Music, Royal School of	528	Circumcision, The	90
Introduced	866	Schools Company	544	Cirencester, M.P.	331
Industrial Ministries	866	Societies	1063	Cisterns, Capacity of	1182
Language and Literature	866	Churches, London	498-9	Cities, Counties of (Scotland)	(Note) 681
Latin Alphabet	866	Churches of Christ	494	Cities, English	660-5, 666-73
Local Govt. Changes	865	CHURCHILL, RT. HON. SIR		Party Representation	673-5
London Office	865	WINSTON	265, 314, 569	Largest	202
Population	195, 197; 865	Birthday	130	Northern Irish	690
Production and Industry	866, 971	Bristol University	508	Electors (Number)	631
Provinces	865	Charlemagne Prize	581	Electors (Number)	682-3
Religions	866	Commission of Enquiry	217	Rates (1956-57)	631
Trade	866-7	King of the Garter	213	United States	832
Wheat Production	971	Lord Warden	1039	Local Government	831
Chindwin River (Burma)	862	Member of Parliament	346	Welsh	677
Chinese Art Foundation	529, 652-3	Nobel Prizewinner	973	Citizenship, British	693, 1135-6
Chingford	668	Offices Held	310-1	City and Guilds Institute	532
Chingkiang (China)	868	Order of Merit	256	City Literary Institute	538
Chios (Greece)	893	Privy Councillor	252	CITY OF LONDON	637, 638-44
Chippenham	668	Royal Academy	1056	Aldermen	638, 640
Member of Parliament	331	Trinity House	441	Banks	1096-1101
Chipping Norton	668	CHURCH IN WALES	487	Barbican Scheme rejected	569
Chiropody (Education)	525	Theological Colleges	536	Bridges	637, 649
Chislehurst, 668; M.P.	331	CHURCH OF ENGLAND	481-90	Buildings	649-55
Chiswick, 667; M.P.	330	Archbishops	225, 481, 485	Chamberlain	639, 644
Bridge	649	Archdeacons	481-7	Chief Commoner	639
Chittagong (Pakistan)	760	Beneficed Clergy	481-7	Churches	498-9
Trade Commissioner	696	Bishops	235, 481-9	City's Estate	638, 639
CHIVALRY, ORDERS OF	255-7	Abroad	488-9	Clerk of the Peace	644
Central Chancery	255, 256	Resigned	490	Clubs	1050
Conferments, 1956	300	Canons Residential	481-7	Committees	639
CHOLMONDELEY, MARQUESS OF	226	Church House	487; 1063	Common Council	638, 640, 1
Lord Great Chamberlain	402	Church Union	1063	Thames	(Note) 114
Chorley, 668; M.P.	331	Clergy	481-7	Common Sergeant	639, 644
Chosun. See KOREA		Commissioners	367	County Court	453
Chou En-Lai	865	Convocation	487	Deputies	640-1
Christ, The Birth of	183	Deans and Chapters	481-7	Exchequer Grants	639
Christ the Redeemer (Andes)	863	Diocesan Courts	458	Finances	638
Christchurch (Hampshire)	668	Dioceses	481-7	Freedom of the City	644
Member of Parliament	329	Ecclesiastical Courts	458	Government	638-44
Christchurch (N.Z.)	739	Episcopal Endowments	481-7	Guildhall	653
Bishops	489, 497	Estates Commissioners	367	Court	456
Christ Church (London)	499	Events, 1955-56	571-2	History	638-9
Christ Church (Oxford)	502	House of Bishops, etc.	487	Irish Society	639; 1070
Dean and Chapter	484	In Australia	713	Judges	453, 644
		In Canada	698		
		Marriages	1145		
		Missionary Bishops	489		
		Society	1063		
		Newspapers	1041		

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CITY OF LONDON—continued		Civil Lord of the Admiralty		COAL:—	
Livery Companies.....	642-3	Civil Parishes.....	312, 461	Board, National.....	410-1
Halls.....	652	Civil SERVICE, THE.....	353-446	Consumer Expenditure.....	604
Lord Mayor.....	569, 638, 640	Arbitration Tribunal.....	400	Consumption.....	627
Lord Mayor's Day		Classes.....	353	Exports and Imports.....	611
(Note) 130; 181-2, 569, 638		Commission.....	367-8, 599	European.....	626
Mansion House Court.....	456	Numbers Engaged in.....	606	Industry.....	382, 573
Markets.....	639, 644	Salaries..... (Note) 353; 567		Open Cast Production.....	627
Mayor's Court		Selection Board.....	368	Production (1955)	
(Note) 452-3; 453, 644		Trade Unions.....	*1087-90	European.....	626
Member of Parliament.....	331	Civil Twilight.....	139	United Kingdom.....	627
Officers.....	639, 644	Civil Year.....	181	World.....	*971
Parks, Commons, etc.....	655-6	Clackmannan.....	681-2	Research Association.....	*1092
Police.....	458, 631	Member of Parliament.....	344	Reserves of U.K.....	*981
Population.....	637	Sheriff.....	460	Underground Gasification.....	*981
Rates.....	637, 639	Clacton.....	668	Coalition Ministries.....	310-1
Recorder.....	455, 639, 644	Clime Telephone.....	458	Coalville.....	668
Records Office.....	424			Coastguard, H.M.....	439
Remembrancer.....	644			Coatbridge.....	664
Roman Remains				Member of Parliament.....	331
653; *984, 986				Coats Land (Antarctic).....	*723
St. Paul's Cathedral.....	498			Cockenzie.....	684
Schools.....	539, 545, 638, 644	Clay Pigeon Shooting.....	*1036	COCOS KEELINGS ISLANDS.....	*198; *722
Secondary.....	644	Cleethorpes.....	668	COD SERVICES.....	*1172
Sheriffs		Clergy, Diocesan.....	481-7	COHEN, LORD.....	238
(Notes) 110, 122; 569, 638, 640		House of.....	487	Lord of Appeal.....	450
Town Clerk.....	637, 639, 644	Societies.....	*1063	Privy Councillor.....	252
Wards.....	640-1	Clerk of the Cheque.....	220	C.O.L.....	393-4
Ciudad Trujillo (Dominican		Clerk of the Closet.....	219	COINAGE OF THE U.K.....	605
Republic).....	200; *874	Clerk of the House of		Colchester.....	668
Civics (Events), 1955-56.....	569	Commons.....	315	Bishop (Chelmsford).....	482
CIVIL AVIATION:—		Clerk of the Parliaments		Member of Parliament.....	331
Accidents Investigation.....	437	315, 319, 450		Party Representation.....	673
Aerodromes, etc.....	622-3	Clerkenwell Court.....	456	Recorder.....	453
Dept.....	437	Clerks of Assize.....	454	Coldest Day.....	189
Airlines.....	624-5	Clerks of the Peace:—		Coldest Place.....	189
Air Traffic.....	624	England.....	635, 660-5	Cold Spells, Buchan's.....	*1151
Air Transport Advisory		London.....	644	Coleraine.....	690
Council.....	361	Scotland.....	682	Collective Farms (U.S.S.R.).....	*959
Colleges.....	515	Wales.....	678	College of Arms.....	362
Divisional Offices.....	439	Cleveland:—		of Cardinals.....	495
Divisions (Ministry of		Archdeacon (York).....	485	of Chaplains.....	219
Transport).....	436-7, 439	Member of Parliament.....	331	of Preceptors.....	*1077
Cost to Taxpayers.....	600	Cleveland (Ohio).....	202; *832	Colne, 668; M.P.....	340
Ground Services Division.....	437	Clifton, Bishop (R.C.).....	495	Colne Valley, 668; M.P.....	331
I.C.A.O. (U.N.).....	*841	Climatic Trends (Sci. Notes).....	*978	Cologne (Germany).....	202; *889
Internat. Relations Dept.....	436	Buchan's Spells.....	*1151	COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF	
Minister of.....	312, 436	Clinical Research Units.....	403	201; *868-9	
Navigational Services Dept.		Clitheroe, 668; M.P.....	331	British Embassy.....	*869
437		Cliveden.....	659	Embassy.....	206; *868
Safety Department.....	436	Clock, Astronomical.....	*975	Colombo (Ceylon).....	*197; *763
Under Secretaries.....	312, 436-7	Atomic.....	*975	Archbishop (R.C.).....	497
Civil Courts..... (Note) 452-3		Close Times for Game		Bishop.....	488
Legal Aid.....	*1144	(Notes) 94, 122; 610		Distance by Air.....	626
CIVIL DEFENCE.....		Clothing, Expenditure on.....	604	Trade Commissioner.....	*606
Act, 1948.....	479	Exports, etc.....	611	COLONIAL:—	
Corps.....	479-80	Clothworkers Company.....	642	Agents.....	371-2
Strength, 1955-56.....	480	Cloud-Seeding (Sci. Notes).....	*986	Audit Department.....	369
Cost to Ratepayers.....	630	CLUBS:—		Development.....	*695
to Taxpayers.....	599	England and Wales.....	*1052-4	Corporation.....	399, 599
Department.....	388	London.....	*1050-1	Falkland if.....	*605
Hospital Service Reserve.....	480	Northern Ireland.....	*1055	Government.....	*601-5
Industrial C.D. Service.....	480	Scotland.....	*1055	Income Tax Office.....	309
Mobile Defence Corps.....	475, 480	Yacht.....	*1054	Other.....	304, 9
Organizations.....	479-80	CLYDE, THE LORD:—		Estimates.....	599
Regional Directors.....	480	Lord President (Court of		Minister of State.....	83
Schools.....	388	Session).....	459	Secretary of State.....	322, 368
Staff College.....	388	Privy Councillor.....	252	(1923-56).....	310
Civil Engineering:—		Clyde, River.....	679	Under Secretaries.....	312, 368
Education.....	529	Canal.....	620	Stock Transfer Office.....	371
Professional Fees.....	*1155	Lighthouses Trust.....	442	COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES	
Civil Estimates.....	599-600	Navigation Trust.....	442	*599, 604-824	
Civilization, Stages of.....	180	Clydebank.....	684	British Nationality.....	*1135-6
Civil List.....	223, 372	C.M.S.....	*1063	Crown Agents.....	371-2

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES— <i>continued</i>		Comptroller and Auditor.....	379	Cook, Mount (N.Z.).....	204; *736
London Offices.....	*696	of the Household.....	218	Cookery, Schools of.....	518-9
U.K. Sterling Liabilities.....	449	Comte, Auguste, Centenary	122, 590	Coombe, Malden and.....	670
Colony Defined.....	*694			Co-operative Societies.....	
Colorado State.....	*832	Confectionery Journals.....	*1044		*1064, 1119
Colossus of Rhodes.....	202	Confirmation (Probate).....	*1151	Coorg (State).....	*748, 756
Colour Television.....	*1006	Confucianism.....	*862	Copenhagen.....	196, 202; *873
Columbia, District of.....	*824, 832	Congleton.....	668	Distance by Air.....	626
Columbus, Christopher *770, 772, 834, 868, 870, 874, 921, 965		Congo (Belgian).....	199; *855-6	Copper, World Prodn., etc.,	*971
Columbus Day (U.S.A.).....		Congo (French).....	199; *887	Coptic Calendar.....	188
	(Note) 126	Congo River.....	204; *855	Church (Ethiopia).....	*879
Columbus (Ohio).....	*832	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.....	494	Copyright, Govt. (H.M.S.O.)	
Colwyn Bay.....	677	Churches (London).....	499		432
Comets.....	155, 161	Colleges.....	537	Act, 1955.....	*994
Commerce, Colleges of.....	517-8	Union (Scotland).....	494	International.....	*994
Societies.....	*1063-4	Congress of U.S.A.....	*822	Law of.....	*1000
Commercial Education.....	517-8	Library of.....	*822-3	Libraries.....	402, 406; *1000
Guarantees Dept.....	379	Conjugal Rights (Law).....	*1138	Cordilleras, Mts. (Colombia)	
Papers Post.....	*170	Connacht, Province of.....	*816		*868
Relations Department		Connecticut (State).....	*832	Cordoba (Argentina).....	*851
(Board of Trade).....	434, 435	Conrad, Joseph, Centenary	734, 590	Corfu (Ionian Islands).....	*893
Commissioned Ranks (H.M.		Conscientious Objectors.....	607	Corisco Islds. (Sp. Guinea).....	*942
Forces).....	467-71, 475	CONSERVATIVE PARTY:—		Cork, City.....	*816, 817
Commissioner of Police.....	457	Cabinets.....	310-1	University College.....	510
Commissioners of Crown		Conferences.....	83, 566	Cork, County.....	*816
Lands.....	372	L.C.C. Strength.....	648	Cornell University.....	*825
of Northern Lighthouses.....	442	Majorities.....	309	Corn Harvests.....	608
Commissions of the Peace.....	451	(1900-56).....	307	Cornwall.....	375, 634-6
Commissions, Royal.....	446	Organization.....	*1064	Archdeacon (Truro).....	485
Commodities Dept. (B. of		Origin of Name.....	308	Duchy of.....	375
Trade).....	435	Prime Ministers.....	310, 314	Duke of.....	216
Commodities, Production, etc.		Primrose League.....	*1077	Members of Parliament.....	331
	*971	Votes Cast (1945-56).....	318	Coronation Chair.....	498
Common Land, Royal		(1955).....	327-47	Dates (1714-1953).....	222
Commission on.....	446	(1956).....	318	Day.....	110, 223
COMMONS, HOUSE OF. <i>See</i> HOUSE		Consett, 668; M.P.....	331	Coronation Cup.....	*1023
Commonwealth (1649-1660).....	210	Consolidated Fund.....	597	Coroner, The Queen's.....	451
COMMONWEALTH:—		Consols, Yield at Various		Corporation of London.....	638-44
Agricultural Bureaux.....	361	Prices.....	*1188	(<i>See also</i> CITY)	
Economic Committee.....	369	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.....	254	Corps Diplomatique.....	206
Fund.....	*695	Constable of the Tower.....	222, 655	Corpus Christi (1956)	
Parliamentary Association.....	317	of Windsor Castle.....	219		89; (Note) 184
Services (Cost).....	599	Constabulary Inspectors.....	389	Corpus Christi College:—	
Shipping Committee.....	370	Royal Ulster.....	688	(Cambridge).....	504
Societies.....	*1064	Special.....	157, 178, 180	(Oxford).....	502
Telecommunications Board.....	371	CORPORATE.....	188	Correcting for the Press.....	*1185
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS		CORPORATE.....	188	Corrosion of Metals.....	*984
OFFICE.....	370	CORPORATE.....	188	Corsham Court.....	659
Estimates.....	599	CORPORATE.....	188	Corsica (France).....	*885
Library.....	370	CORPORATE.....	188	Coseley.....	668
Secretary of State.....	312, 370	CORPORATE.....	188	COSTA RICA.....	200; *869-70
(1947-56).....	310	CORPORATE.....	188	British Legation.....	*870
Under Secretaries.....	312, 370	CORPORATE.....	188	Finance and Trade.....	*869
Communist Party, U.K.....	*1064	CORPORATE.....	188	Legation.....	206; *869
Votes Cast (1945-56).....	318	CORPORATE.....	188	Cotopaxi, Mt.....	203; *875
Communist Party (U.S.S.R.).....	*956	CORPORATE.....	188	Cotswolds, The.....	632
Comoro Archipelago.....	*887	CORPORATE.....	188	Cotton Board, The.....	371
Companies Act Judges.....	452	CORPORATE.....	188	Imports and Exports.....	611
Court.....	452	CORPORATE.....	188	Research Association.....	*1092
Dept., Board of Trade.....	435-6	CORPORATE.....	188	World Production.....	*971
Registration Office		CORPORATE.....	188	Coty, René (President of	
(Scotland).....	459	CORPORATE.....	188	France).....	204, 207; *882
Companions of Honour.....	257	CORPORATE.....	188	Birthday.....	98
Conferments, 1956.....	300	CORPORATE.....	188	Couldson and Purley.....	668
Company Liquidations.....	604	CORPORATE.....	188	Council of Industrial Design.....	*1086
Accountants' Fees.....	*1153	CORPORATE.....	188	Legal Education.....	521
Registrations.....	604	CORPORATE.....	188	Councillors of State.....	307
Compass Needle.....	162-3	CORPORATE.....	188	Countess of Huntingdon's	
Variation.....	163	CORPORATE.....	188	Connexion.....	494
Compensation Commission,		CORPORATE.....	188	Countesses (Own Right).....	247
Foreign.....	446	CORPORATE.....	188	Counties, English.....	634-6
Tribunal.....	458	CORPORATE.....	188	Counties, Scottish.....	681-2
		CORPORATE.....	188	of Cities.....	(Note) 681
		CORPORATE.....	188	Counties, Welsh.....	677

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Country Houses Open to Public.....659-60	CRICKET—continued	Cruelty to Children, Prevention Soccs.....*1075, 1079
County Agricultural Committees.....360	County Championship Table.....*1024	Cruisers, R.N., 1956-57.....465-6
County Boroughs.....666-73	County Champions, 1873-1956.....*1027	Crystal Palace, Television Station.....*1007, 1008
Average Rates.....630	England v. Australia.....*1026	CUBA.....200; *770, 870-1
Councils.....628	England v. Pakistan.....*1026	British Embassy.....*871
Education Officers.....512-4	Feats, 1956.....*1024	Embassy.....206; *870
Electors (Number).....628	Fielding Statistics.....*1024	Finance and Trade.....*870
Number of.....628	Forthcoming Tours.....*1026-7	Sugar Production.....*971
County Clerks (Scotland).....682	Highest Test Innings.....*1027	Trade.....*871, 970
County Councils.....628	Laws, etc., 1956.....*1024	Cubic Measure.....*1182
Constitution.....628	Length of Pitch.....*1181	Metric.....*1182
Number of.....628, 630, 631	Lord's.....*1050	Conversion Table.....*1183
Scotland.....630	M.C.C.....*1024, 1050	Cuffley (Herts.).....657
County Courts (Note) 452-3; 453	Minor Counties, 1956.....*1024	Cuillins (Skye).....680
Branch.....453	Oxford and Cambridge.....*1028	Culbertson, Ely, Obituary.....586
Cost of.....599	Records.....*1027	Culloden, Battle of.....680
Judges.....453	Test Matches.....*1026-7	Cumberland.....634-6
Registry of Judgements.....453	Illustration.....563	Cumbrian Mountains.....632
Statistics.....453	Records.....*1027	Cumnock and Holmhead.....684
County Cricket.....*1024-5, 1027	The Ashes.....(Note) *1026	CUNNINGHAM OF HYNDHOPE, VISCOUNT.....233
County Hall (London).....650	Universities and Schools.....1028	Admiral of the Fleet.....463
County Palatine of Durham.....375	Criff.....684	Birthday.....463
County Regiments.....474	Crimes and Trials, 1955-56.....571	Knight of the Thistle.....255
Coursing.....*1029	Criminal Appeal Court.....451	Order of Merit.....256
Court, Central Criminal.....454	Criminal Courts.....352, 454	Trinity House.....442
of Appeal.....450	Legal Aid in.....*1144	Cunobelinus.....676
of Arches.....458	Division (Home Office).....388	Cupar.....684
of Bankruptcy.....452	Investigation Dept.....352	Cupro-Nickel Coinage.....605
of Chancery.....450	Justice Administration Act.....596	Curie, Mme. Joliot, Obit.....586
of Criminal Appeal.....451	Criminal Statistics.....620	Curtis Cup (Golf).....*1028
of Faculties.....458	Crinan Canal.....620	Curwen Memorial College.....527
of Peculiarities.....458	Criticism, Literary, 1955-56.....*997	Custody of Children (Divorce).....*1138-9, 1139-40
of Protection.....452	Croatia (Yugoslavia).....*966	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE BOARD
of Session.....246, 459	Croker, J. W., Centenary.....118, 590	Collectors.....372-4
of the Lord Lyon.....362	Cromarty.....681-2	Estimates.....373-4
Supreme.....450-2	Cromwell, Oliver.....210	Revenue from.....598
Courtauld Institute of Art.....517	Crook and Willington.....668	Smuggling Convictions.....598
Courtesy Titles.....225, 251	Crop Prices, 1956-57.....608-9	Custos Rotulorum.....636
Courts, Civil.....(Note) 452-3	Production (1956).....610	Cyclades (Greece).....*892
Courts, Ecclesiastical.....458	Division (M. of Agric.).....354	Cycle Licences.....*1167-8
Courts-Martial Appeals Office.....451	Croquet.....*1033	Cycling.....*1037
Covenants, Stamp Duty.....*1164	Lawn (Size).....*1181	Cyclists' Touring Club.....*1065
Covent Garden.....652	Crores, Lakhs and.....*747	Cyclists' Union, National.....*1074
Royal Opera.....656; *1010-11	Crosby, 668; M.P.....332	"Cyclosteel" Process.....*688
COVENTRY.....668	Cross Country Running.....*1021	Cylinder Measure.....*1182
Bishop.....235, 482	CROWN:—	CYPRUS.....196; *694, 778-9
Building Societies.....*1121	Agent (Scotland).....459	Air Transport.....*778
Lord Mayor.....668	Agents for Overseas Governments.....371-2	Area, etc.....*778
Members of Parliament.....331-2	Coin (5s.).....605	Bishop (R.C.).....497
Party Representation.....674	Colonies.....*694, 764-814	Commissioner (London).....*696
Penny Rate.....630	Courts.....352	Communications.....*778
Recorder.....455	Equerry.....220	Education.....*778
Coventry Stakes.....*1023	Jewels, Keeper.....655	Events, 1955-56.....567-9, 575-8
Cowbridge.....677	Lands Commissioners.....372	Finance.....*778
Cowdenbeath.....684	Estimates (1955-57).....600	Government.....*778-9
Cows.....632	Office (Scotland).....451	Governor.....*779
Coypt (Science Notes).....*978	Of India Order.....257	Language, etc.....*778
Craigton (Glasgow), M.P.....334	Proceedings Against.....*1136-7	London Office.....*696, 779
Cranwell, R.A.F. College.....515	Rents (Scotland).....459	Production, etc.....*778
Craven, Archdeacon (Bradford).....486	Croydon.....668	Riot Scene (illus.).....555
Crayford.....668	Airport.....622	Trade.....*778
(Erith and), M.P.....333	Bishop of (Canterbury).....481	Cyrenaica (Libya).....*912
Crediton, Bishop of (Exeter).....482	Members of Parliament.....332	Cyrillic Alphabet.....*958
Cremation (Legal Notes).....*1137	Party Representation.....674	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....196; *871-2
(Statistics).....*1064	Penny Rate.....630	British Embassy.....*872
Crematoria (London).....650	Recorder.....455	Embassy.....206; *871
Crete (Greece).....196; *892	Weather Observations.....192-4	Government.....*871-2
Crewe, 668; M.P.....332	"Crucifixion" Carving.....*978-9	Language and Literature.....*872
CRICKET.....*1024-8	Cruelty (Divorce).....*1138, 1139	
Attendances, Receipts.....*1024	Cruelty to Animals Inspectors.....387	
Averages, 1956.....*1025		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
DACCIA (CITY).....	*760	Dayton (Ohio).....	*832	DEFENCE—continued	
Dagenham, 668; M.P.....	332	D.C.M.....	254	Imperial College.....	374
Dahomey (W. Africa).....	199; *887	"D" Day.....	110	Joint Bureau.....	371
Dail Eireann.....	*817-8	Dead Letter Office.....	*1171	Intelligence Bureau.....	371
Daily News Group.....	*1049	Dead Sea (Israel).....	*901	Minister of.....	83
Daily Newspapers.....	*1040	Deaf Societies.....	*1065	Ministry of.....	174
Daily Telegraph.....	*1040	Speech Aid for.....	*989	N. A. P.O.....	*968
Dairy Produce, Imports.....	611	Teachers' Training Schools.....	532	Under Secretaries.....	322, 374
Dakar (Fr. W. Africa).....	199; *887	Deal.....	668; *1039	Defimos (Satellite).....	357
Dakota (N. and S.).....	*832	Recorder.....	455	DE LA MARE, WALTER:—	
Dalai Lama (Tibet).....	*867	DEAN:—		Obituary.....	110, 586
Dalbheattie.....	684	of Chapel Royal.....	221	Portrait.....	560
Dakroze Society.....	527	of Chapels Royal.....	219	Delaware (State).....	*832
Dale, Sir Henry Hallett.....	267; *1055	of Christ Church.....	484, 502	Delhi (City).....	198, 202; *756
Order of Merit.....	256	of Guernsey.....	481, 692	Archbishop.....	497
Dalkeith.....	684	of Jersey.....	481, 692	Bishop.....	488
Dallas, Texas.....	*832	of St. Paul's.....	481	Trade Commissioner.....	*696
Damascus (Syria).....	198; *948, 949	of the Thistle.....	221	Delhi (State).....	*748, 756
Dames Commanders.....	298-300	of Westminster.....	481	De Montfort, Simon.....	313
(1956).....	300	of Windsor.....	484	Denbigh, 677; M.P.....	332
Grand Cross.....	298-300	Deans of Dioceses.....	481-7	Denbighshire.....	677, 678
How addressed.....	298	Dearne.....	668	DENMARK.....	196; *872-3
Precedence.....	298	Dearne Valley, M.P.....	332	British Embassy.....	*873
Damien, Father (Hawaii).....	*833	Death:—		Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009
Damon (Port, India).....	*936	Benefit (Industrial Injuries Insurance).....	*1128	Cabinet.....	*872
Dancing, Schools of.....	518	Causes of.....	594	Embassy.....	206; *872
Dante (Italy).....	*904	Certificates.....	*1134-5	Exchange Rate.....	84; *873
Danube River.....	204	Duties, Land in Lieu of.....	446	Finance and Trade.....	*873, 970
Danzig (Gdansk).....	*933	Revenue from.....	598	Government.....	*873
Dardanelles (Turkey).....	*952	Estate Duties.....	*1165	Language and Literature.....	*873
Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika).....	199; *811	Office.....	395	Nobel Prizes.....	*873, 972-3
Archbishop (R.C.).....	496	Grant (Natl. Insurance).....	*1127	Outlying Possessions.....	196; *873
Daring Class Destroyers (R.N.).....	466	Penalty (Abolition) Bill.....	351, 567	Shipping.....	614-5
Darlaston.....	668	Death Rates:—		Denny and Dunipace.....	684
Darling River.....	*714, 723	English Boroughs.....	666-73	Dental Charges (N.H.S.).....	*1131
Darlington, 668; M.P.....	332	London Boroughs.....	637	Council, General.....	352, 518
Dartford.....	668	Northern Ireland.....	690	Education.....	518
Member of Parliament.....	332	Scottish Burghs.....	604-5	Estimates Board.....	*1151
Dartford-Purfleet Tunnel.....	622	Welsh Boroughs.....	677	Hospital, Royal.....	522
Dartington Music School.....	527	Deaths:—		Service (N.H.S.).....	*1132
Dartmoor.....	632	Abroad and at Sea.....	*1137	Dentistry Degrees, etc.....	518
Prison Governor.....	390	By Violence.....	594	Dentists Act, 1956.....	352
Dartmouth.....	668	Register (Scotland).....	431	Denton.....	668
R.N. College.....	528	Registered (1950-55).....	503	Denver, Colorado.....	*832
Darwen, 668; M.P.....	332	Registrar-General.....	383	Department of Scientific and	
Darwin (Australia).....	*720, 721	Scotland.....	431	Industrial Research.....	425-8
Date Line.....	143	Registration of.....	382-3; *1137	Deposits (Election) Forfeited.....	317
Date Marks (Plate).....	*1186-7	Deaths, Notable (1955-56).....	586-9	Deptford, 637; M.P.....	332
Daventry.....	668	(1857).....	590	Party Representation.....	675
Davidson, John, Centenary.....	102	(1858).....	590	De-Rating.....	629
Davis Cup (Tennis).....	*1032	Debt, Imprisonment for.....		Derby.....	668
DAY, THE.....	180	(Note).....	453	Assizes.....	454
Coldest.....	189	Local Government.....	629, 631	Bishop of.....	235, 482
Divisions of the.....	180	DEBT, NATIONAL.....	602-3	Members of Parliament.....	332
Empire Day.....	106	Office.....	411	Party Representation.....	674
Hottest.....	189	Deccan, The (India).....	*747	Recorder.....	455
Jewish.....	188	Deception Island (Antarctic).....	*780	Derby, The (Race).....	*1022
Julian.....	89	Declination.....	148, 163	Derbyshire.....	614
Longest.....	(Note) 110; 181	Decorations and Medals.....	254	Desertion (Legal Notes).....	*1138, 1139
Lord Mayor's (Note).....	130; 181-2	Decree Absolute (Divorce).....	*1138	Design, Industrial, Council of.....	*1086
New Year's Day.....	89, 181	Deeds of Covenant (Income Tax).....	*1160	Design Museum.....	408
of Attonement (Note).....	126; 187	Deemsters (I.O.M.).....	691	Designs, Registration of.....	412
Shortest.....	181	Deepest Ocean.....	*1130	Dessert Spoon, Measure.....	*1121
Sideral.....	141, 145	Dee River.....	676	Destroyers (R.N.), 1956-57.....	466
Solar.....	140	(Scotland).....	679	Detroit (Michigan).....	202; *832
Twelfth Day.....	90	Deer Stalking Season.....	610	Development (Town and	
Twenty-four Hour.....	180	DEFENCE:—		Country Planning).....	*1148
Wettest.....	189	Bonds.....	348, 350	Areas, Estimates (1955-57).....	600
Day and Night.....	180	Civil Defence.....	479-80	Defined.....	*1148
Days, Names of the.....	180	Committee.....	374		
Red Letter.....	223	Estimates.....	600-1		
Saints' Days.....	186				

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Development Commission. 374-5	DIVORCE—continued	DOVER—continued
Fund (Agricultural).....600	Statistics (U.K.).....596	Passenger Movements.....612
Devil's Isle (Fr. Guiana).....887	(U.S.A.).....820	Recorder.....455
Devitt and Moore College.....528	Summary Jurisdiction.....*1139	Shipping.....612
Devizes.....668	Djakarta (Indonesia).....198; *899	Down, County.....689, 690
Member of Parliament.....332	D.N.A. (Molecular Research)	Bishop (R.C.).....495
Recorder.....455	.....*979	High Sheriff.....688
Devon Loch (Illus.).....562	Dnieper River.....*961	Members of Parliament
Devonport, M.P.....341	Dock Labour Board.....375, 566	332, 687
Devonshire.....634-6	Dockland Settlements.....538	Downing College, Cambridge
Members of Parliament.....332	Docks (London).....416	504
Nature Reserves.....*991	P.L.A.....416	Drachm, The (Measure).....*1180
Dewhurst Stakes.....*1023	Dockyard Dept., R.N.....462	Drakensberg Mountains.....*740
Dewsbury, 668; M.P.....332	Dr. Johnson's House.....650	Dram Weight.....*1181
D.F.C.....254	Doctors (N.H.S.).....*1131	Drama, The (1955-56).....*1001-3
D.F.M.....254	Dodecanese (Greece).....196; *892	Censors.....218
Dhaulagiri (Himalayas).....*746	Dog Days.....(Note) 114; 182	Schools of.....519
Diameter Measure.....*1182	Licences.....598; *1167	Drapers Company.....642
Diamond Skulls.....*1035	Doggett's Coat and Badge.....*1035	Drawing Paper Sizes.....*1184
Diana, Temple of.....202	Doha (Qatar).....197; *850	Dresden (E. Germany).....*891
DIARY OF EVENTS (1955-56)	Dollar (American).....84	Drink, Expenditure on.....604
548, 565-85	(Canadian).....84; *703	Exports and Imports.....611
Diaspora (of the Jews).....494; *902	Dollar Area, Sterling Liabilities	Driving Licences.....*1168, 1169
Dickens' House, London.....650	to.....449	Droitwich.....668
Diego Garcia (Oil Islands).....*796	Dollar Earnings (1955).....594	Dromore, Bishop (R.C.).....495
Diesel Locomotives.....618, 619	Reserves (U.K.).....604	Droysden.....668
Dietetics (Education).....525	Domesday Book (Records).....423	Drugs, etc. (N.H.S.).....*1131
Diplomatic Corps.....206	Domestic Science Training.....518-9	Drugs Inspectorate.....387
Diplomats.....220, 380	Domestic Workers, Foreign.....607	D.S.C.....254
Direct Grant Schools.....500	Dominica (Windward Islands).....200; *777	D.S.O.....254
Director of Prosecutions.....456	Dominican Letter.....89, 183	Dubai (Arabia).....*850
Disabled Persons.....*1133	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DUBLIN, CITY OF.....196; *816, 817
Dept. (Min. of Labour).....399	200; *770, 874	British Embassy.....*818
Disablement Benefit.....*1128	British Embassy.....*874	National University.....510
Discharged Prisoners' Soc's.....*1065	Embassy.....206; *874	Population.....196; *816
Discovery and Invention (1956)	Dominion Citizenship.....*1135	Trade Commissioner.....*596
*974-90	Day (Canada).....*699	Duchess in Own Right.....247
Disease-Carrying Insects.....*982-3	(New Zealand).....89, 122	DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.....215
Diseases, Deaths from.....594	Status.....*693	Birthdays.....134, 215
Dissolution of Parliament.....315	DOMINIONS, BRITISH.....*693-763	Crown of India.....257
Distances by Air.....626	Representatives in U.K.....*696	Dame Grand Cross.....298
by Sea.....617; *836	DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND	Household.....222
of Stars.....152	PROTECTORATES.....*764-814	Residences.....215
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....254	Doncaster.....668	DUCHESS OF KENT.....215
Flying Cross.....254	Archdeacon (Sheffield).....487	Birthdays.....134, 215
Medal.....254	Member of Parliament.....332	Crown of India.....257
Service Cross.....254	Party Representation.....674	Dame Grand Cross.....298
Medal.....254	Races.....*1023	Household.....222
Order.....254	Recorder.....455	Residence.....215
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....*824, 832	Donegal, County.....*816	Duchy of Cornwall.....375
Diving Championships.....*1034	Don Valley, M.P.....332	Duchy of Lancaster.....375
DIVORCE.....*1137-40	Dorchester.....668	Chancellor.....312, 375
Act, 1857.....589	Assizes.....454	Ducks (Nature Notes).....*990
Bars to.....*1138	Bishop of (Oxford).....484	Dudley.....668
Cases.....(Note) 453	Dorking.....668	Archdeacon (Worcester).....485
Court.....451	Archdeacon (Guildford).....483	Member of Parliament.....332
Judges.....451	Member of Parliament.....332	Recorder.....455
Custody of Children	Dorset.....634-6	Duisburg (Germany).....*889
*1138-9, 1139-40	Archdeacon (Salisbury).....485	Duke of Clarence (1864-1892).....214
Grounds for.....*1138	Members of Parliament.....*991	Duke of Connaught
Income Tax Allowances.....*1159	Nature Reserves.....*991	(1914-1943).....214
Maintenance.....*1138	Dortmund (Germany).....*889	DUKE OF CORNWALL.....216, 225
Orders.....*1139	Double Summer Time	Birthdays.....89, 130, 223
Queen's Proctor.....441, 451	(1941-47).....122	Precedence.....217
Royal Commission Report	DOUGLAS OF KIRTLESIDE, LORD	Succession to Throne.....216
568; *1139	238	DUKE OF EDINBURGH
Separation Orders.....*1139	Birthdays.....477	210, 215, 216, 225
	Chairman, B.E.A.C.....364	Admiral of the Fleet.....463
	Marshal of the R.A.F.....477	Birthdays
	Douglas (Isle of Man).....196, 691	89, 110, 215, 223, 463, 473
	DOVER.....668; *1039	Chancellor, Edinburgh Univ.....510
	Bishop of (Canterbury).....481	Chancellor, Univ. of Wales, 509
	Member of Parliament.....332	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
DUKE OF EDINBURGH— <i>continued</i>		Dunblane School.....	526	EARTH, THE— <i>continued</i>	
Diary, 1955-56.....	83, 548, 565-6	Duncansby Head.....	679	Ecliptic.....	162
Duchy of Cornwall.....	375	DUNDEE, CITY OF.....	683, 684	Equator.....	162, 195
Field Marshal.....	473	County of City.....	(Note) 681	Equatorial Radius.....	144
Financial Provision for.....	223	Lord Provost.....	683	Geological Periods.....	179
Grand Master, British Empire		Members of Parliament.....	333	Inclination.....	162
Order.....	256	Penny Rate.....	631	Magnetic Storms.....	164
Household.....	221	Population.....	683, 684	Orbital Speed.....	162, 195
Knight of the Garter.....	255	Sheriff, etc.....	460	Perihelion (1957).....	90
Knight of the Thistle.....	255	Town Clerk.....	683	Plane of Ecliptic.....	162
Marriage.....	216	Dundee, Earl of.....	228	Polar Axis.....	162
Marshal of the R.A.F.....	477	Hereditary Standard Bearer.....	220	Diameter.....	195
Master Mariner.....	643	Hist. Buildings Council.....	366	Radius.....	144, *979
Overseas Visits, 1955-56.....	548	Dunedin (N.Z.).....	*739	Population.....	195
Precedence.....	217, 683	Bishops.....	489, 497	Rotation.....	142, 156, 195
President, Royal Agricultural		Dunfermline.....	684	Satellite.....	157
Society.....	565	Member of Parliament.....	333	Seasons.....	182
Prime Warden, Shipwrights		Dunipace, Denny and.....	684	Shape.....	162
643		Dunkeld, Bishop (R.C.).....	495	Sidereal Period.....	156
Private Secretary.....	221	Dunkirk.....	*883	Terrestrial Magnetism.....	162-4
Privy Councillor.....	252	Dunnet Head.....	679	Tides.....	162
Swedish Visit, 1956.....	549	Dunoon.....	684	Velocity.....	162, 195
Trinity House.....	441	Duns.....	684	Easington, M.P.....	333
Duke of Edinburgh (1844-1900)		Dunstable.....	668	EAST AFRICA:—	
213		Dunwich, Bishop		Appeal Court.....	*780
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.....	215, 225	(St. Edmundsbury).....	485	British.....	199
Birthday.....	98, 223, 473	Durban (Natal).....	*744, 745	Central Legislative Assembly	
Field Marshal.....	473	Archbishop (R.C.).....	496	*779	
Financial Provision for.....	223	Trade Commissioner.....	*666	French.....	199; *887
Grand Prior.....	306	DURHAM, CITY.....	668	High Commission.....	*779-80
Great Master (Bath).....	255	Assizes.....	454	Italian.....	199; *905
Household.....	222	Bishop.....	235, 485, 572	London Office.....	*789
Imperial War Graves		Member of Parliament.....	333	Portuguese.....	199; *935-6
Commission.....	443	Party Representation.....	674	Posts Administration.....	*780
Knight of Garter, St. Patrick		Recorder.....	455	Railways Administration.....	*780
and Thistle Orders.....	255	Teaching Hospitals.....	524	Trade Commissioners.....	*666
Marriage.....	215	Training Colleges.....	531	East African Office.....	*696
Precedence.....	217, 683	University.....	507, 572	East Barnet.....	668
Privy Councillor.....	252	Durham, County of.....	634-6	Eastbourne, 668; M.P.....	333
Residences.....	215	Palatinate.....	375	*Sunshine Hours, 1955-56.....	130-1
Royal Victorian Chain.....	256	Dusseldorf (Germany) 202; *889		EASTER DAY (1957).....	89, 102
Succession to Throne.....	216	Dutch. See NETHERLANDS		(1953-62).....	184
Trinity House.....	441	Dwelling Houses (Scotland).....	595	(1500-2000).....	184
DUKE OF KENT.....	215, 225	Rent Acts.....	*1143-4	Earliest and Latest... (Note) 184	
Birthday.....	126	Dynasties, British.....	210	Fixed.....	186
Succession to Throne.....	216	English.....	208-9	Easter Island (S. Pacific).....	*863
Duke of Kent (1902-1942).....	215	EALING.....	668	Statutes (Science Notes).....	*979
Duke of Rothesay.....	216	Members of Parliament.....	333	Easter Law Sittings (1957)	
Precedence.....	683	Party Representation.....	674	102, 106	
DUKE OF WINDSOR.....	215, 225	Penny Rate.....	630		
Birthday.....	110, 463, 473	Earl Haig Fund (Scotland).....	*1065		
Orders of Chivalry.....	255	Earl Marshal.....	225, 362, 650		
Precedence.....	217	EARL OF HAREWOOD.....	215		
Trinity House.....	442	Birthday.....	215	Eastleigh, 668; M.P.....	333
Duke of York's School.....	526	EARLS.....	227-232	East London (S. Africa)	
Dukedom of Normandy.....	691	By Courtesy.....	251	*744, 745	
DUKES.....	225-6	Coronets.....	227	East Lothian.....	681-2
Coronets.....	225	Created, 1955-56.....	224	Member of Parliament.....	328
How addressed.....	225	How addressed.....	227	East Pakistan.....	*758, 760
Number of.....	225	Minors.....	224	East Retford.....	668
Precedence.....	217, 683	Number of.....	225	East Riding.....	634-6
Royal.....	225	Octogenarian.....	224	Archdeacon.....	485
Dukinfield.....	668	Precedence.....	217, 683	East Suffolk.....	634-6
Dulles, John Foster.....	94	EARTH, THE.....	162-4	East Sussex.....	634-6
Dulwich, 657; M.P.....	330	See also WORLD		Ebbw Vale, 677; M.P.....	333
College.....	539, 657	Age.....	179	ECCLES, RT. HON. SIR DAVID	269
Dumbarton.....	684	Aphelion.....	114	Birthday.....	312
Dumfries.....	684	Area.....	195	Member of Parliament.....	331
Member of Parliament.....	333	Circumference.....	195; *979	Minister of Education	
Dumfriesshire.....	681-2	Density.....	162	311, 312, 375	
Dunbar.....	684	Diameter.....	156, 195	Privy Councillor.....	252
Dunbartonshire.....	681-2	Distance from Moon.....	157	Eccles, 668; M.P.....	333
Members of Parliament.....	333	Distance from Sun.....	90, 114	ECCLESIASTICAL:—	
Sheriff, etc.....	460			Affairs (1955-56).....	571-2

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
ECCLESIASTICAL—continued		EDINBURGH—continued		EGYPT—continued	
Causes Register.....	450	Training Colleges.....	531	British Embassy.....	*878-9
Commissioners.....	367	University.....	510	Cabinet.....	*875-6
Courts.....	458	Settlement.....	538	Communications.....	*878
Household.....	219, 221	Zoological Gardens.....	*1085	Constitution, 1956.....	*877
Patronage Secretary.....	451	Edinburgh (Tristan).....	199; *807	Early Civilization.....	180
ECLIPSES (1957).....	146	Edmonton, 668; M.P.....	333	Embassy.....	206; *876
(Jupiter's Satellites).....	150	Edmonton (Alberta).....	*706	Events, 1955-56.....	582-5
(Moon).....	106, 130	Archbishop (R.C.).....	495	Exchange Rate.....	84; *878
(Sun).....	102, 126	Trade Commissioner.....	*696	Finance and Trade.....	*878, 970
Eclipse Stakes.....	*1023	EDUCATION.....	500-547	Government.....	*876-7
Eclipse Year.....	144	Adult Education.....	502-38	Hir-Ner's Tomb.....	*980
Ecliptic, The.....	148, 162	Boys' Schools.....	539-43	Language and Literature.....	*877
Obliquity (1957).....	144	Butler Act.....	500	President.....	207; *875, 877
Economic Planning Board.....	440	Colonial.....	*695	Production, etc.....	*877-8
Economic Secretary		Cost (1956-58).....	501	Pyramids.....	202
(Treasury).....	312, 439	to Ratepayers.....	629, 646	Religions.....	*876
ECUADOR.....	201; *874-5	to Taxpayers.....	599	Suez Canal.....	*944
British Embassy.....	*875	Directory Pages.....	502-47	Illustrations.....	552-3
Embassy.....	206; *874	Extra-Mural Studies.....	511	Eiffel Tower.....	*968
Finance and Trade.....	*875	Further Education System.....	500	Eindhoven (Netherlands).....	*921
EDEN, RT. HON. SIR ANTHONY		General Certificate.....	500	EIRE, SEE IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF	
269		Girls' Schools.....	544-7	EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D.—	
Birthday.....	110, 312	Grants to Universities.....	501	Birthday.....	126; *822
Chancellor, Birmingham		Headmasters' Conference.....	539	Diary (1955-56).....	578-80
University.....	507	Schools.....	539-43	Operation, 1956.....	579
First Lord of Treasury.....	312, 439	Inspectorate.....	377-8	Order of Merit.....	256
Knight of the Garter.....	255, 505	Introductory Notes.....	500-1	President, U.S.A.....	207; *822, 833
Member of Parliament.....	345	Local Authorities.....	512-4	Elba (Italy).....	196; *903
Offices Held.....	310-11	Minister of.....	312, 375	Election Deposits, Forfeited.....	317
Portrait.....	554	(1923-56).....	311	Election Petitions.....	315
Prime Minister.....	310, 312, 314	Ministry of.....	375-8	Office.....	458
Privy Councillor.....	252	Under Secretaries		Elections, Local Govt.....	628-9
Trinity House.....	442	312, 375-6		Elections, Parliamentary	
Eden, Garden of (Iraq).....	*901	Professional.....	514-38	(1945-56).....	318
Edbaston, M.P.....	329	Public Schools.....	539-43	Electoral Divisions.....	628
Edge Hill (L'pool), M.P.....	338	School System.....	500	Electors, Local Government	
EDINBURGH, CITY OF		Scottish Educ. Dept.....	429-30	628, 631	
197, 682, 684		Societies.....	*1065-6	Number of.....	327-47
Advocates' Library.....	402	Students from Overseas.....	*695	Registration.....	*1149
Airport.....	623	Summary (1955-56).....	572	Cost.....	599
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495	Technical Colleges.....	532-6	Electrical:—	
Art Galleries.....	363	Theological Colleges.....	536-7	Engineers, Education.....	519
Banks.....	*1097-1101	Training Colleges.....	529, 530-2	Fees.....	*1155
Bishop.....	492	Universities and Colleges		Exports.....	611
Botanic Garden.....	446	Settlements.....	502-10	Museum.....	407
Castle, Governor.....	221	Voluntary Agencies.....	500-1	Newspapers.....	*1045
Clubs.....	*1054, 1055	EDUCATIONAL:—		Research Association.....	*1092
County of City..... (Note)	681	Centres (Adult).....	511-2	ELECTRICITY:—	
Court of Session.....	459	Journals.....	*1042, 1045, 1046, 1047	Act, 1947.....	378
DUKE OF. See DUKE		Settlements.....	538	Area Boards.....	378-9
Festival, 1956.....	566; *1012	Trusts.....	*1095	Atomic Power Stations.....	568, 569
General Register House.....	423-4	EDWARD VII (1901-1910)		Authorities.....	378-9
Government Offices.....	429-32	230, 210		Consumer Expenditure.....	604
Insurance Companies.....	*1114-7	Edward Medal.....	254	Industry.....	382
Law Courts.....	459	Family of.....	214	Production, 1955.....	627
Lord Provost.....	682	Hospital Fund.....	*1070	Research Division.....	428
Members of Parliament.....	333	Edward VII Land (Antarctic).....	723	Electric Locomotives.....	618
National Galleries.....	363	EDWARD VIII (1936).....	210, 215	Electronic:—	
Newspapers.....	*1040	Abdication.....	215	Random Number Indicator	
Occultations Visible (1957)		Prince of Wales.....	212	*980	
146, 147		See also DUKE OF WINDSOR		Watches.....	*980
Penny Rate.....	631	El Worm (Science Notes).....	*979	Electronics Research Division.....	428
Population.....	197, 682, 684	Egg Prices.....	608	Supply Department.....	434
Procurator Fiscal.....	460	Egg Divisions (Ministry of		Elgar, Sir E., Centenary.....	590
Royal Observatory.....	412	Agriculture).....	354, 358	Elgin.....	681-2, 684
Scottish Academy.....	*1056	Eggs, Home-produced.....	609	Elisabethville (Bel. Congo).....	*855
Society.....	*1080	Subsidies, 1955-57.....	600	Elizabeth I (1558-1603).....	209
Schools.....	542, 547	Egham.....	668	Ellesmere Port.....	668
Scottish Office.....	429-32	EGYPT.....	199; *875-9	Ellice Islands (Pacific).....	*800
Sheriff, etc.....	460	Agriculture.....	*877	ELLIOT, RT. HON. W. E.—	
Theological Colleges.....	536, 537	Area and Population.....	*876	Companion of Honour.....	257
Tide Tables (Leith).....	167-178	Aswan Dam.....	569, 579, 583, 584		
Town Clerk.....	682				

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
ELLIOT, RT. HON. W. E. — <i>contd.</i>		ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>		Epirus (Greece).....	*892
Lord High Commissioner		Kings and Queens.....	208-9	Episcopal Church in Scotland	492
491, 572		Lakes.....	632	Theological College.....	536
Member of Parliament.....	334	Mountains.....	632	Episcopal Sees (C. of E.).....	484-7
Offices Held.....	311	Municipal Directory.....	666-73	Epochs and Calendars.....	180-9
Privy Councillor.....	252	Nature Reserves.....	*991-2	Epping, M.P.....	333
Eltham.....	657	Norman Conquest.....	633	Epsom.....	668
Elly, Isle of.....	634-6	Patron Saint.....	692	Member of Parliament.....	333
Archdeacon of.....	482	Peers of.....	224	Races (Winners).....	*1022-3
Member of Parliament.....	337	Precedence in.....	217	Equalization Grants (Local	
Theological College.....	536	Presbyterian Church.....	491	Government).....	629
Ely Place, London.....	650	Primate.....	481	Equation of Time (Daily)	
Embankments, Thames.....	654	Rivers.....	632	91, 95, 99,	
Embassies. 205-6; *838, 844-966		Roman Catholic Church.....	495	Equator, The.....	195
Ember Days.....	186	Roman Conquest.....	633	Celestial.....	148
Emigration, 594; Cost of.....	599	ENGLAND AND WALES:—		Magnetic.....	163
Emmanuel College, Cambridge		Adult Colleges.....	511-2	Equerries, H.M.....	220
504		Academies.....	622-3	Duke of Edinburgh.....	221
Empire Day.....	106, 223	Ages of Population.....	593	Duke of Gloucester.....	222
Gallantry Medal. (Note) 305		Area.....	196	Equinoctial Year.....	181, 182
Parliamentary Association.....	317	Bank Holidays.....	*973	Equinox, Autumnal.....	122, 182
Societies.....	*1066	Borough Councils.....	628	Spring.....	98, 102
Empire State Building.....	*968, 987	Building Statistics.....	595	Equinoxes.....	89
Employees (U.K.), Number of	606	Civil Defence.....	479-80	Equivalent Investments.....	*1188
Employers' Contributions		County Boroughs.....	628	Erevan (Armenia).....	198; *963
(National Insurance).....	*1124	County Councils.....	628	Erfurt (Germany).....	*891
Organizations.....	*1086	Criminal Statistics.....	596	Erie, Lake.....	203
EMPLOYMENT:—		Crown Revenues.....	372	Erith.....	668
Average Wages, etc.....	607	Divorce Statistics.....	596	(and Crayford), M.P.....	333
Departments (Ministry of		Education.....	500-547	Eritrea (Ethiopia).....	*880
Labour).....	397-8, 399	Authorities.....	512-4	"Ernie" (Electronic Number	
Foreign Workers.....	607	Cost of.....	599, 629	Indicator).....	*980
Hours and Wages.....	607	Electricity Boards.....	378-9	Eros (Planet).....	158
of Disabled Persons.....	*1133	Expectation of Life.....	*1091	Esdaile, Arundell, Obituary.....	587
Societies.....	*1066	Farms (Number).....	608	Esher, 668; M.P.....	333
Statistics.....	606	Fisheries, 1955.....	610	Eskimo Race.....	*980
Enceladus (Satellite).....	157	Game Laws.....	610	Essen (Germany).....	202; *889
Enderbury Island (Pacific).....		Income Tax Receipts.....	597	Essex.....	634-6
*694, 800, 834				Members of Parliament.....	333-4
Endowment Assurances.....	*1109-12			Nature Reserve.....	*991
Bonuses.....	*1107-8	Patron Saints.....	692	Estate Agents' Fees.....	*1256
Enemy Property Dept.		Police (Strength).....	631	Estate Duty Office.....	395
(Board of Trade).....	435, 436	Population (1801-1951).....	592	Rates.....	*1165
Enfield.....	668	(1951).....	196	Estate Management (Educ.).....	520
Members of Parliament.....	333	(1955).....	593	Estimates, Civil.....	599-600
Engineer Flag Officers.....	464	Public Holidays.....	*973	Defence Services.....	600-1
Engineering Degrees, etc.....	519	Quarter Days.....	(Note) 94	Revenue Depts.....	600
Fees.....	*1155	Rateable Value.....	569, 630	Eston.....	668
Newspapers.....	*1044-8	Rates Levied (1941-56).....	630	ESTONIA (U.S.S.R.).....	197; *957, 963
Periodicals.....	*1045, 1046	River Boards.....	371, 620	ETHIOPIA.....	199; *879-80
R.....		Rural District Councils.....	628	British Embassy.....	*880
Trade Unions.....	*1087, 1089	Universities.....	501, 502-9	Communications.....	*879
Training.....	519-20	Urban District Councils.....	628	Embassy.....	206; *879
Engineers, Royal.....	474	Water Supplies.....	*990	Emperor.....	207; *879
England, Church of.....	481-9	Weather Records.....	189-194	Exchange Rate.....	84; *880
See also CHURCH		English Architecture.....	*1187	Finance and Trade.....	*880
ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF.....	632-75	Englishmen:—		Provincial Capitals.....	*880
Anglo-Saxons.....	633	In Canada.....	*698	Etna, Mount.....	203
Area and Population.....	632	In Scotland (1951).....	593	Eton, M.P.....	334
Celtic Invasion.....	633	In U.S.A.....	*821	Eton College.....	540, 657
Christianity Introduced.....	633	"English" Societies.....	*1066	Fourth of June.....	(Note) 110
Cities.....	638-75	Engraving Museum.....	408	v. Harrow (Cricket).....	*1028
Climate.....	632	Enham-Alamein Village.....	*1066	Eton Fives.....	*1033
Counties.....	634-6	Enniskillen, U.D.....	690	Euboea (Greece).....	*892
Highest Point (Scafell) 204, 632		Entebbe (Uganda).....	199; *813	Euphrates, The (Iraq).....	*900
Historical Monuments		Entertainments:—		(Syria).....	*948
Commission.....	386-7	Duty, Receipts.....	598	Europa (Satellite).....	157
Historic Buildings Council.....	366	Public Spending, 1955.....	604	EUROPE (Continent).....	195, 196-7
History.....	633	Enugu (Nigeria).....	*797, 798	Area below Sea Level.....	*968
Islands.....	632	Envoys and Ministers.....	205-6	Coal and Steel, 1955.....	626
Keeper of the Records.....	423	Epact.....	89, 182	Countries.....	196-7
		Ephesus, Temple of Diana.....	202	Highest Point.....	204
		Epiphany.....	90, 183-6	Passenger Movement.....	612
				Population.....	195

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
EUROPE—continued	FAULKLAND ISLANDS	Fiji
Standard Time.....143	201; *694, 780-1	Bishop (R.C.).....497
Steel Production, 1955.....626	Dependencies.....*723	Firms of 1955-56.....*1003-5
Telephone Charges to.....*1179	Government.....*780	FINANCE:—
European Airways.....364	Scientific Bureau.....*980	Act, 1956.....349-51
Evangelical Societies.....*1066	Falling Stars (Meteors).....160	Assets of U.K.....602-3
Union.....494	Falls, Highest (Glenmach).....679	Autumn Budget, 1955.....347-9
Evening Defined.....180	Falmouth, 668; M.P.....334	Balance of Payments.....
Evening Newspapers.....*1040	Famagusta (Cyprus).....*778, 779	Reduction of (1956).....
Evening Stars.....91, 95, 99	Family Allowances.....*1130	Surplus.....597
EVENTS OF THE YEAR (1955-56)	Act, 1956.....352	Budget Estimates, 599, 599-601
Latest.....83	Cost of.....600; *1130	Capital Issues.....604
Everest, Mt., 203, 204; *746, 918-9	Departments.....413, 414	Civil Estimates.....599-600
EVERSHED, LORD.....239	Income Tax.....*1159	Defence Estimates.....600-1
Birthday.....118	Raised, 1956.....350	Distribution of Incomes.....603
Chairman, Q.S.....634	Family Doctor Service	Estate Duty.....*1165
Master of the Rolls.....450	(N.H.S.).....*1131	External Debt.....602
Privy Councillor.....252	Family Names of Peers.....248-50	Financial Year.....(Note) 98
Everyman's Library.....*996	Family Societies.....*1067	Floating Debt.....602
Evesham.....668	FAO.....*841	Food Subsidies.....600
Examiners (Supreme Court).....451	Far East, The.....197	Foreign Exchange Rates.....84
Exchange (Liverpool), M.P.....338	Fareham, 668; M.P.....335	Income Tax Receipts.....597
Exchange (Manchester), M.P.....339	Farmers' Unions.....*1074	Regulations.....*1157-62
EXCHANGE RATES	Farming, Collective (U.S.S.R.).....*959	Internal Debt.....602
Exchequer and Audit Dept.....379	Farming Periodicals.....*1045	Loans Guaranteed.....602
Cost.....599	Statistics.....608-10	Local Government, 569, 629-31
Exchequer Balances.....597	Farm Workers (U.K.).....609	National Debt.....602-3
Exchequer, Chancellor of the	Hours and Wages.....609	National Insurance.....*1124-9
312, 349, 405, 439, 567	Farnborough.....668	Nationalized Industries.....350
(1923-56).....310	Farnham, 668; M.P.....234	Personal Incomes.....603
Court (Scotland).....459	Fareworth, 669; M.P.....334	Revenue and Expenditure, 340
Excise, Board of.....372-4	Farøe (Sheep Islands).....196; *873	(1956-57).....697
Revenue from.....598	Fastest Atlantic Passages.....612	Sinking Funds.....602
Executions (1954).....596	Fasts and Festivals.....89	Sterling Balances.....449
Executive, The.....312	Christian.....138, 183-7	Taxation Revenue.....507, 598
Executors of Wills.....*1150	Jewish.....187	War Loans.....602
EXETER	Moslem.....188	Financial Periodicals.....*1045
Bishop of.....235, 482	Pathom (Nautical Measure).....617	Financial Secretary:—
Member of Parliament.....334	Fats, Home-produced.....609	Admiralty.....312, 461
Recorder.....455	Imports (1954-55).....611	Treasury.....312, 439
University.....509, 565, 572	Fat Stock:—	War Office.....312, 472
Exeter College, Oxford.....502	Marketing Division.....353-4	Financial Year.....(Note) 98
Exhibition (1851) Committee.....424	Prices.....608	Finchley, 669; M.P.....334
Exhibitions in 1955-56.....*1013	Faversham, 669; *1039; M.P.....334	Fine Art Commissions.....362-3
Expectation of Life.....*1091	Feasts, Movable.....186-7	FINLAND.....106; *880-2
Explosives, Inspectors.....387	(1953-62).....184	British Embassy.....*881-2
Export Credits Depts.....379-80	Federation of British Industries	Embassy.....206; *881
Export Depts. (Board of Trade)	*1086	Finance and Trade.....*881, 970
Restrictions, Postal.....*1171	Federation of Rhodesia and	Government.....*880-1
Exports (U.K.), 1954-55.....611	Nyasaland.....*693, 800-6	Nobel Prizes.....*881, 973
Transit Ports.....612	Fees, Professional.....*1152-6	Production, etc.....*881
Express Postal Services	Fellahin Arabs (Egypt).....*876	Shipsbuilding.....615
*1172, 1178	Felling.....669	Immunisation, 647; M.P.....841
External Debt (U.K.).....602	Felltham, 669; M.P.....334	Part Reproduction.....615
Extra-Mural Studies Depts.....511	Fencing, 1958.....*1036	Health Certificates.....*1167
Eye Services (N.H.S.).....*1123-2	Fermanagh, County.....689, 690	Fireballs.....261
Eye (Suffolk).....668	High Sheriff.....688	Fire Fighting College.....520
Member of Parliament.....334	M.P. (Westminster).....334	Fire Insurance:—
FACTORIES, INSPECTORS OF.....398-9	M.P.'s (Belfast).....687	Companies.....*1114-7
Factory Dept. (Ministry of	Fernando Poo (Sp. Guinea).....*942	Due.....(Notes) 90, 102, 114, 126
Labour).....398-9	Ferrara (Italy).....*905	Rates.....*1103
Faculties, Court of.....458	Ferryfield Airport.....623	Fire Research Dept.....426
Faculty of Advocates.....521	Festivals, Religious.....183-8	Fire Services:—
Fahrenheit Thermometer.....*1181	Fettes College.....542	Auxiliary.....480
Fairly Delta II.....571	Fezzan (Libya).....*912	College.....389
(Bus).....556	Fiction of 1955-56.....*906	Cost to Ratepayers.....630, 646
Fair Isle.....679	Fidel Defensor (Record).....423	Cost to Taxpayers.....599
Faisal II, King.....206; *899	Field Marshals.....473	
U.K. Visit, 1956.....565-6	Fifehire.....681-2	
Falangists (Spain).....*940	Members of Parliament.....334	
Falkirk, 684; M.P.....344	Nature Reserves.....*993	
	Sheriff, etc.....460	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
FIRE SERVICES—continued		FOOD—continued		Forth—continued	
Department.....	389	Research Association.....*	1092	Canal.....	620
London.....	631	Scientific Advisers.....	360	Conservancy Board.....	371
Fires in 1955 (London).....	631	Subsidies, 1955-57.....	567, 600	Fossil Discoveries.....	*985
Fire Societies.....	*1067	World Production.....	*971	FOSTER, SIR H. B. H. HYLTON-271	
First and Principal ADC.....	218	FOOTBALL:—		Member of Parliament.....	347
First Lord of the Admiralty		Association Football ..*	1030-1	Solicitor-General.....	312, 401
1923-56.....	311, 312, 461	Associations.....	*1039	Foundation Day (Australia) 89, 90	
First Lord of the Treasury.....	312, 439	Ground (Dimensions).....	*1181	Foundling Hospital.....	*1064
First Point of Arles		Rugby League.....	*1029, 1039	Fowey.....	669
91, 95, 99, 138, 141, 148		Rugby Union.....	*1029	Fox Hunting Season	
(Zodiac).....	164	Footwear (Exports and		(Note) 130; 610	
of Libra.....	148	Imports).....	611	FRANCE.....	196; *882-8
First Sea Lord.....	461	Forces' Clubs.....	471	Agriculture.....	*883
Firth, Sir Charles, Centenary.....	98	FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1955-56) 580-5		Antarctic.....	*887
Fish:—		Ministers of State.....	312, 380	Archaeology.....	*884
Consumer Expenditure.....	604	Secretary of State.....	312, 380	Area, etc.....	*882-3
Imports and Exports.....	611	(1923-56).....	310	British Consular Offices.....	*885
Landed, 1955.....	610	Under Secretaries.....	83, 312, 380	British Embassy.....	*885
Science Notes		Foreign Airlines.....	625-6	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009
*980-1, 986-7, 987-8		Foreign-born Population		Cabinet.....	*882
Fisheries Department.....	359-60	(Scotland).....	593	Capital.....	196; *885
Development Commission		Foreign Compensation		Caribbean Commission.....	*771
Herring Board.....	374-5	Commission.....	446	Cathedrals.....	*611
Laboratory.....	359-60	FOREIGN COUNTRIES		Cities.....	*851
Minister of.....	312	196-201; *844-968		Coal and Steel Production.....	20
White Fish Authority.....	443	Ambassadors.....	206; *844-966	Colonies.....	*887-8
Fishermen (Numbers		British Chambers of		Communications.....	*882
Employed).....	610	Commerce.....	*882-955	Constitution.....	*883
Fishing (Angling Records).....	*1038	British Council.....	447	Defence.....	*883
Fishmongers Company.....	642	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009-10	Departments.....	*882
Hall.....	652	Capitals.....	196-201	Education.....	*884
Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge		Consulates General.....	206	Embassy.....	206; *882
505		Distances by Air.....	626	Events (1955-56).....	580-1
Fives (1956).....	*1033	Events (1955-56).....	580-5	Exchange Rate.....	84; *884
Fixed Easter.....	186	Exchange Rates.....	84	Fête Nationale.....	114
Fixed Stars (1957).....	148-9, 151	Flags.....	*845-967	Finance.....	*884
Flag Officers, R.N.....	403-4	Legations.....	206	Fourth Republic.....	204
Flags, National.....	*845-967	Ministers and Envoys.....	206	French Union.....	*885
Flat Racing.....	*1022-3	Postage Rates to.....	*1170	Government.....	*183
Fleet, H.M., 1956-57.....	465-6	Rulers.....	207	Language and Literature.....	*883
Admirals of the.....	463	Shipbuilding.....	615	New Hebrides.....	*740
Chaplain of the.....	461	Shipping Owned, etc.....	614	Nobel Prizes.....	*883, 92-2
Judge Advocate of the.....	463	Students from.....	*695	Population.....	196; *43
Fleetwood.....	669	Summer Time.....	142	President.....	207; *882, 883
Flinders Range (S. Australia).....	*728	Telegraph Rates to.....	*1174-7	Presidents.....	224
Flint (Wales).....	677	Telephone Rates to.....	*1179-80	Production and Industry.....	*882
Flintshire.....	677, 678	Tourists in U.K., 1955.....	594	Shipping.....	614-5; *884
Members of Parliament.....	334	Wheat Harvest Months.....	*969	Trade.....	*884, 900
Flodden, Battle of.....	680	Foreign Office.....	380-1, 599	Trustee Territories.....	*887
Flora, Ice-Age.....	*977	Passports.....	*969	Universities.....	*884
Florence (Italy).....	*905	Foreign Orders, etc. (Pre-		Franchise, The.....	2100
Florida (State).....	*832	cedence).....	254	Frankfurt (Germany).....	202; *100
Florin, The.....	605	Foreign Service Messengers.....	381	Book Fair.....	100
Flying Pay.....	467-70	Foreign Workers in U.K.....	607	Franklin, Benjamin.....	*100
Flying Schools.....	515	Foresters, Ancient Order of.....	*1118	Franklin (N.W.T., Canada).....	*100
Folio Defined.....	*1184	Forest Products Research		Fraserburgh.....	104
Folkestone, 669; *1039; M.P. 334		Department.....	426-7	FRASER OF NORTH CAPE, LORD	
Passenger Movements.....	612	Forestry Commission.....	381	Admiral of the Fleet.....	413
Recorder.....	455	Cost.....	600	Birthday.....	413
FOOD:—		(Education).....	520	Frauds (Statistics).....	500
Civil Estimates.....	600	Imperial Institute.....	361	Freak Weather (Illus.).....	500
Divisions (M. of Agric.).....	354-5	Societies.....	*1067	Frederickton (N. Brunswick).....	700
Exports and Imports.....	611	Forfar (Angus).....	681-2, 684	Bishop.....	700
Home-produced.....	608, 609	Forfeited Election Deposits.....	317	Free Christian Churches.....	41
Investigation Department.....	426	Formosa (China).....	*865	Free Church Council.....	*1007
Ministry of Agriculture,		Forres.....	684	Free Church of England.....	494
Fisheries and.....	353-60	Fort de France (Martinique)		Freehold Property, Sale, etc.:—	
Organization, U.N.....	*841	200; *887		Agents' Fees.....	*1157
Periodicals.....	*1045	Fort Lamy (Chad).....	199; *887	Legal Fees.....	*1157
Prices (U.K.).....	608-9	Fort Worth (Texas).....	*832	Freemasons.....	*1067, 1071
Public Spending on.....	604	Forth, River.....	679	Masonic Year.....	18
		Bridge.....	204, 679	Freetown (Sierra Leone) 199; *800	

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Freezing Point.....	*1181	Gallons and Litres.....	*1182	Geological Museum.....	*428
Freiburg (Germany).....	*889	Galloway, Bishop (R.C.).....	495	Notes.....	*978-990
Fremantle (W. Australia).....	*734	Member of Parliament.....	334	Periods.....	179
FRENCH:—		Sheriff.....	460	Societies.....	*1068
East Africa.....	199; *887	Gaston.....	684	Survey.....	428
Equatorial Africa.....	199; *887	GAMBIA.....	199; *694, 782	Geophysical Year, International	
Guiana.....	*887	Bishop.....	489		*974
Guinea.....	199; *887	Government.....	*782	Geophysics Museum.....	408
Revolution.....	*883	Gambier Islands (Oceania).....	*888	GEORGE III (1760-1820).....	210
Somaliland.....	199; *887	Game and Gun Licences.....	*1167	GEORGE V (1910-36).....	210, 210, 214
Sudan.....	199; *887	Expire..... (Note) 114		Family.....	215
West Africa.....	199; *887	Number of..... (Note) 598		Prince of Wales.....	212
West Indies.....	200; *887	Close Times for.....	610	GEORGE VI (1936-52).....	134, 210, 215
FRYBERG, LT.-GEN. LORD		Gander (Newfoundland).....	*708	Foundation.....	*1070
	219, 239	Airport.....	623	Memorial Unveiled.....	548
Victoria Cross.....	302	Distance by Air.....	626	George Cross.....	304-6
Friendly Islands (Pacific).....	*811	Ganges River.....	*747	George Inn, Southwark.....	651
Friendly Societies.....	*118-9	Ganymede (Satellite).....	157	George Medal.....	254
Registries.....	381-2	Gaols.....	390	GEORGE, MAJ. RT. HON. G.	
Friends (Quakers).....	494	Garbett, Most Rev. C. F.,		LLOYD:—	
Marriage Laws.....	*1146-7	Obituary.....	572, 587	Birthday.....	312
Nobel Peace Prize.....	*673	Gardening Newspapers.....	*1042	Member of Parliament.....	340
Friern Barnet.....	669	Garden of Eden (Iraq).....	*901	Privy Councillor.....	252
Frimley and Camberley.....	669	Garibaldi (Italy).....	*904	Secretary of State.....	310, 312, 387
FRUIT:—		Garston (Liverpool), M.P.	338	Georgetown (Ascension).....	*806
Consumer Expenditure.....	604	Garter King of Arms.....	255, 362	Georgetown (British Guiana)	
Imports and Exports.....	611	Knights of the.....	255		201; *769
Statistics (U.K.).....	608	Precedence.....	217	Georgetown (Cayman).....	*773
Frunze (Kirghizia).....	198; *663	Ladies of the.....	255	George Town (Penang).....	*790
Fry, C. B., Obituary.....	587	GAS:—		Georgia (U.S.A.).....	*832
Fuel and Power:—		Boards.....	382	Georgia (U.S.S.R.).....	
Consumer Expenditure.....	604	Consultative Councils.....	382		198; *957, 962
Manpower Employed.....	606	Consumer Expenditure.....	604	Provinces, etc.....	*962
Measures.....	*1182	Council.....	382	Georgia, South (Antarctic)	
Minister of.....	312, 382	Newspapers.....	*1045		201; *723, 780
Ministry of.....	382	Production, 1955.....	627	German Emperors.....	212
Cost.....	600	Underground Extraction.....	*981	German Workers in U.K.....	607
Under Secretaries.....	312, 382	Gateshead, 669; M.P.'s.....	334	Germany.....	196; *888-91
Research Department.....	427	GATT.....	*842	Potsdam Agreement.....	*888
Science Notes.....	*981	Gaza (Israel).....	*902	War of 1939-45.....	*888
Statistics.....	626-7	G.C.E.....	500	Germany, Eastern.....	196, 581; *891
Technology (Education).....	520	Gdansk (Danzig).....	*933	GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC	
Fulham, 637; M.P.....	334	Gdynia (Poland).....	*933	OF.....	196; *889-91
Bishop of (London).....	481	Geelong (Victoria).....	*733	Agriculture.....	*890
Palace.....	650	Gesse (Nature Notes).....	*990	British Embassy.....	*891
Party Representation.....	675	Geffrey Museum.....	650-1	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009
Funchal (Madeira).....	196; *935	Gelligaer.....	677	Cabinet.....	*889
Funded Debt.....	602	Gelsenkirchen (Germany).....	*889	Capital.....	*890
Funding Loans.....	602	Genealogists, Society of.....	*1135	Chancellor.....	*889
Funen (Denmark).....	*873	General Board of Control		Coal Production, 1955.....	626
Furlong, The.....	*1181	(Scotland).....	430	Education.....	*890
Furness, Archdeacon (Carlisle) 486		General Certificate of Edu-		Embassy.....	206; *889
Furnished Houses Acts *1143, 1144		cation.....	500	Events (1955-56).....	581
Further Education.....	500	General Council of the Bar.....	521	Exchange Rate.....	84
Fylde, Members of Parliament		General Dental Council.....	352, 518	Finance.....	*890
	340, 343	General Election (1955)		Government.....	*889
			307, 313, 327-47	Historical Notes.....	*888-9
GABOON (Fr. Eq. Africa) 199; *887		Forfeited Deposits.....	317	Industrial Production.....	*890
Gaelic Speakers (1951).....	593	New M.P.'s.....	352	Lander.....	*889
Gainsborough, M.P.....	334	Votes Cast.....	318	Language and Literature.....	*890
GAITSKELL, RT. HON. H. T. N. 347		General Elections (1945-55).....	318	Nobel Prizes.....	*890, 972-8
Birthday.....	102, 312	General Medical Council.....	522	Political Parties.....	*889
Leader of Opposition.....	312, 567	Nursing Councils.....	525	Population.....	196; *889
Member of Parliament.....	338	Register House (Scotland)		Rye Production.....	*971
Galactic Plane, Pole of.....	144		423-4	Shipping.....	614-5
Galapagos Islands (Ecuador).....	*875	Register Office.....	382-3	Steel Production, 1955.....	626
Galshields.....	684	Cost, 1955-57.....	599	Trade.....	*890, 970
Galaxy, The.....	151-2	Registry Office, Edinburgh 431		Vital Statistics.....	*889
Gale Measures.....	617	Generals.....	473	Ghent (Belgium).....	*854
Galilee (Israel).....	*901	Geneva (Switzerland).....	*948	Giant's Causeway.....	*815
Galle (Ceylon).....	*763	Genoa (Italy).....	202; *905	Giant Snail (Sci. Notes).....	*981
Gallon, The.....	*1180, 1181	Gentlemen-at-Arms.....	220	Giant Toad (Sci. Notes).....	*981-2
Conversion Table.....	*1183	Gentlemen Ushers.....	219, 255-6, 319	GIBRALTAR.....	196; *694, 782-3
U.S.....	*828	Geographical Societies.....	*1067-8	Bishops.....	486, 495

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
GIBRALTAR—continued		GOLD:—		GOVERNMENT OFFICES.....	353-446
Distance by Air.....	626	Bank Price.....	(Note) 448	Civil Service Commission	
Government.....	*783	Coins.....	605	Salary Scales.....	(Note) 353
Gifts, Estate Duty.....	*1165	Fine.....	*1186-7	Union Jack Flown.....	223
Stamp Duties.....	*1167	Mining, S. Africa.....	*743	Government of Ireland Act.....	688
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS		Movements, U.S.A.....	*825	Government Publications	
201; *694, 800		Plate Marks.....	*1186-7	(H.M.S.O.).....	432
Gilliat, Sir W., Obituary.....	587	Reserves.....	604	Government Whips.....	308-9
Gillingham (Kent).....	669	GOLD COAST.....	199; *694, 783-6	Governors-General.....	*693, 697
Member of Parliament.....	334	Area, etc.....	*783	Gower, M.P.....	335
Gillray, James, Centenary.....	110	Commissioner (London).....	*696	Gozo (Malta).....	196; *794
Girls' Clubs, etc.....	*1068	Communications.....	*784	Graham Land.....	*723, 781
Hours and Wages.....	607	Corruption Enquiry, 1956.....	578	Grain Imports.....	611
Public Day School Trust.....	544-5	Education.....	*783	Grammar Schools.....	500
Schools.....	544-7	Events (1955-56).....	577-8	Grampian Hills.....	679
Glron College, Cambridge.....	595	Finance and Trade.....	*784	Granada (Spain).....	*941
Glrvan.....	684	Government.....	*784-5	Gran Chaco (Argentina).....	*850
Gissing, George, Centenary		Medical Services.....	*783	Grand Almoner.....	218
130, 590		Northern Territories.....	*785	Grand Coulee Dam.....	*827
Glamorganshire.....	677, 678	Trade Commissioner.....	*696	Grand National.....	*1023
GLASGOW, CITY OF.....	202, 682, 684	Gold Cup (Ascot).....	*1023	Devon Loch (Illus.).....	562
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495	Golden Gate Bridge.....	204	Grand Prix de Paris.....	*1023
Bishop.....	492	Golden Number.....	89, 182	Grand Turk.....	200; *773
Clubs.....	*1054, 1055	Goldsmiths' College.....	533	Grangemouth.....	684
Clyde Trusts.....	442	Company and Hall.....	642, 652	Grantham.....	669
County of City.....	(Note) 681	Hall Marks.....	*1186-7	Bishop of (Lincoln).....	483
Insurance Companies.....	*1114-7	Librarian (London Univ.).....	506	Member of Parliament.....	335
Lord Provost.....	682	Gold Stick (Athlone).....	227	Recorder.....	455
Members of Parliament.....	334-5	Scotland.....	221	Grass Harvest, 1951-56.....	610
Newspapers.....	*1040	Gold Sticks.....	218	Grass Rot (Science Notes).....	*982
Passenger Movements.....	612	Golf.....	*1028	Gravesend.....	657, 669
Passport Office.....	*969	Open Championship.....	*1028	Member of Parliament.....	335
Penny Rate.....	631	(Illus.).....	563	Recorder.....	455
Population.....	682, 684	Unions, etc.....	*1039	Gray's Inn.....	521, 651
Procurator Fiscal.....	460	Gonville and Caius College,		Graz (Austria).....	*853
Royal Technical College.....	450	Cambridge.....	504	Great Barrier Reef.....	*714
School of Art.....	517	Good Friday (1957).....	89, 102	Great Bear, Lake.....	203
Schools.....	542, 547	Posts, etc.....	*1178	Great Britain (Island).....	201
Sheriffs, etc.....	460	Good Templars.....	*1083	GREAT BRITAIN, seq. UNITED	
Shipping.....	612	Goods Vehicle Licences.....	*1168-9	KINGDOM	
Sunrise (1957) 93, 97, 101, etc.		(Number).....	621	Greatest Seaports (U.K.).....	612
Theological Colleges.....	536, 537	Speed Limits.....	351	Great Grimby.....	669
Town Clerk.....	682	Goole, 669; M.P.....	335	Bishop of (Lincoln).....	483
Trade.....	612	Gorbals (Glasgow), M.P.....	334	Member of Parliament.....	335
Training Colleges.....	531	Gordonstoun School.....	542	Recorder.....	455
University.....	509-10	Gorky (U.S.S.R.).....	202; *961	Great Marlborough St. Court.....	456
Glass Melting (Sci. Notes).....	*982	Gorsedd of Bards.....	676	Great Plain (India).....	*746-7
Glastonbury.....	669	Gorton (Manchester), M.P.....	339	Great Seal (Scotland).....	459, 683
Glenalmond, Trinity College.....	542	Gosforth.....	669	Great Slave Lake.....	203
Globalbar Clusters.....	152, 154	Gosport.....	669	Great Yarmouth.....	673
Glossop.....	669	Member of Parliament.....	335	Member of Parliament.....	347
Gloucester.....	669	Göteborg (Sweden).....	*946	GREECE.....	196; *891-3
Assizes.....	454	Gough Island (Tristan).....	*807	Ancient Civilization.....	*892
Bishop.....	235, 483	Gould, Nathaniel, Centenary.....	590	British Embassy.....	*893
Party Representation.....	674	Gourcock.....	684	Embassy.....	206; *892
Three Choirs Festival.....	*1012	Govan, M.P.....	334	Events (1955-56).....	582-4
Gloucestershire.....	634-6	Governing Bodies Association.....	542	.....	*893
Members of Parliament.....	335	GOVERNMENT, THE		.....	*892
Clubb, Lt.-Gen. Sir John		British Commonwealth.....	*693	.....	207, 213; *891-2
272, 567, 583		British Constitution.....	307	Language and Literature.....	*893
K.C.B.....	565	Cabinet.....	312, 567	Population.....	196; *892
Glyndebourne Opera, 1956.....	*1012	Judicature.....	*693-4	Production.....	*893
GMT.....	140-1, 143	Local Government.....	628-31	Shipping.....	612
Goa (Portuguese India), 198; *935		Party Government.....	308-9	Green Cloth, Board of.....	220
Gobi (Mongolia).....	*916	Prime Minister.....	312	Green Label Post.....	*1173
Godalming.....	669	Printing Office (H.M.S.O.).....	432-3	Greenland.....	196, 201; *873
GODDARD, LORD.....	209	Sovereign, The.....	307	Deep.....	*814
Birthday.....	132	Government Actuary.....	383	GREENOCK.....	684
Lord Chief Justice.....	450	Government Chemist.....	383	Member of Parliament.....	335
Privy Councillor.....	252	Government Copyright.....	432	Tide Tables.....	167-178
Godmanchester.....	669	Hospitality Fund.....	383	Green Rod, Usher of the.....	255
Godthaab (Greenland).....	196; *873	Cost of.....	599		
Godwin Austen, Mt.....	203; *746	Laboratory.....	383		
Goidels.....	633, 676, 680; *815				

	PAGE
GREENWICH.....	637, 657
Hospital.....	657
Magistrates Court.....	456
Mean Time.....	140-1, 143
Member of Parliament.....	335
Meridian.....	143
National Maritime Museum.....	409
Occultations Visible (1957).....	146, 147
Party Representation.....	675
Royal Naval Colleges.....	528
Royal Observatory.....	412, 657
Gregorian Calendar.....	183; (Note) 185
Grenada (Windward Islands).....	200; *776
Grenadier Guards Exhibition.....	*1013
Grenadines (Windward Islands).....	*776
Grenoble (France).....	*885
Greyhound Racing.....	*1029
Griffin, Cardinal, Obit.....	572, 587
Grimsby, see Great Grimsby.....	
Grocers Company.....	642
Grooms in Waiting.....	218
Gross Tonnage Defined.....	*1182
Grouse Shooting. (Notes).....	118, 134
Guadeloupe.....	200; *887
GUAM.....	201; *820, 832, 834
Guarantees, Stamp Duty.....	*1165
Guardians' Allowances.....	*1126
Cost (1954-55).....	*1127
Guards, Brigade of.....	474
GUATEMALA.....	200; *893-4
British Legation.....	*894
Finance and Trade.....	*894
Legation.....	206; *893
Guatemala (City).....	*894
Guayra Falls.....	*1156
Guernsey.....	196, 691-2
Airport.....	623
Dean (Winchester).....	481
Guiana, British.....	201; *694, 768-9
Guiana, French.....	201; *887
Guiana, Netherlands.....	201; *921
Guildford.....	669
Bishop of.....	235, 483, 572
Member of Parliament.....	335
Recorder.....	455
Guildhall.....	651
Justice Room.....	456
School of Music.....	527, 638
GUINÉE, FRENCH (Guinea).....	207, 214; *945
GUINÉE, PORTUGUESE (Guinea-Bissau).....	
Guinea (Spanish).....	199; *942
"Guineas, The".....	*1023
Gulf Stream (Norway).....	*923
Gun Licences.....	*1167
Expire.....	(Note) 114
Number of.....	(Note) 598
Gurkhas (Nepal).....	*919
Gustaf VI Adolf, King.....	
Guy Fawkes Day.....	130
Guy's Hospital.....	522
Gwadar (Oman).....	*848
HAARON, KING (Norway).....	207; *922
Birthday.....	118
Knight of the Garter.....	255
Royal Victorian Chain.....	256

	PAGE
Haarlem (Netherlands).....	*921
Haberdashers Company.....	642
H.A.C.....	651
Hackney, Borough.....	637
h. Archdeacon.....	481
Members of Parliament.....	335, 344
Party Representation.....	675
Hackney Carriage Licences.....	*1268
Hackney Carriages (Number).....	621
Haddington.....	684
Hadhramout, The (Aden).....	*764
Hadhrian's Wall.....	633, 386
Hagen (Germany).....	*889
Hague, The (Netherlands).....	196; *921
British Embassy.....	*921
Intl. Court of Justice.....	*840
Haifa (Israel).....	*903
Hailé Selassié, Emperor.....	207; *879
HAILESHAM, VISCOUNT.....	233
First Lord Admiralty.....	311, 312, 461, 569
Birthday.....	312
Privy Councillor.....	252
Haiphong (Vietnam).....	*886
Hairless Dog (Sci. Notes).....	*982
HAITI.....	200, 201; *770, 894-5
British Embassy.....	*895
Embassy.....	206; *894
Halesowen.....	669
Halesowen (Oldbury and), Member of Parliament.....	341
Half Penny = 1 inch.....	605
Half Quarter Days.....	(Notes) 94, 106, 118, 130
Halicararnuss (Mausoleum).....	202
HALIFAX.....	669
Archdeacon (Wakefield).....	487
Member of Parliament.....	335
Party Representation.....	674
Recorder.....	455
HALIFAX, EARL OF.....	229
Chancellor, Oxford Univ.....	502
Chancellor, Sheffield Univ.....	508
Knight of the Garter.....	255
Order of Merit.....	256
Privy Councillor.....	252
Halifax (Nova Scotia).....	*709
Hallam, M.P.....	343
Hallamshire, Master Cutler.....	662
Hallé Orchestra.....	*1010-2
Halley's Comet.....	161
Hall Green, M.P.....	329
Hall Marks on Plate.....	*1186-7
Hallowmas.....	(Note) 130
Eve.....	126
Halteprice, 669; M.P.....	335
Hamburg (City), Germany.....	202; *889
Hamburg (Land), Germany.....	*889
Ham House, Petersham.....	657
Hamilton, Alexander, Centenary.....	90, 590
Hamilton (Bermuda).....	200; *767
Hamilton (Lamarkshire).....	684
Member of Parliament.....	335
Hamilton (N.Z.).....	*739
Hamilton (Ontario).....	*710
HAMILTON, DUKE OF.....	225
Chancellor, St. Andrews University.....	509
Hereditary Keeper.....	221
Knight of the Thistle.....	258

	PAGE
HAMILTON, DUKE OF— <i>continued</i>	
Lord Steward.....	218
Premier Peer of Scotland.....	225
Privy Councillor.....	252
Royal Company of Archers.....	271
Hammetsmith.....	617
Member of Parliament.....	313
Party Representation.....	675
Hamm, ninth Bridge.....	649
Hampshire.....	634-6
Nature Reserve.....	*991
Hampstead, 637; M.P.....	335
Archdeacon of.....	482
Party Representation.....	975
Hampton Court Palace.....	657
Handsworth, M.P.....	329
Hangchow (China).....	*868
Hanging Gardens.....	202
Hankow (China).....	202; *868
Hanoi (Vietnam).....	198; *886
Hanover (Germany).....	*889
House of.....	210
"Hansard".....	313, 432; *102
Editor.....	319
Society.....	*1068
Harbin (China).....	202; *868
Harbours, J.H. M.P.....	335
HARDING, SIR JOHN.....	274
Birthday.....	413
Field Marshal.....	473
Governor, Ceylon, 1875-8;.....	719
HARR, R. HON. J. LL.....	
Birthday.....	312
Member of Parliament.....	344
Privy Councillor.....	252
Secretary of State.....	83
HAREWOOD, EARL OF, 94, 215, 229	
Harewood House.....	659
Hargeisa (Somaliland), 199;.....	*809
Harkness, Edward S. (Pilgrim	
Trust).....	447
Harkness, Mrs. S. V.....	695
Harlington (Hayes and).....	669
Member of Parliament.....	336
Harlow.....	669
Harnsworth Newspapers.....	*1049
Harold II.....	633
Haroun al Rashid.....	*901
HARRIS, SIR ARTHUR T.....	274
Birthday.....	477
Marshal of the R.A.F.....	477
Harrogate.....	669
Member of Parliament.....	335
Harrow.....	657, 669
Members of Parliament.....	335
Penny Rate.....	630
Harrow School.....	504
Eton v. Harrow (Cricket).....	*1028
Hartlepool.....	669
Member of Parliament.....	335
Recorder.....	455
Harvard University.....	*824
Harvest MOON... (Note) 122; 160	
Harvest Months of the World.....	*969
Harvests of 1956.....	610
Harvey, William, Centenary.....	110, 590
Harwich.....	669
Member of Parliament.....	335
Passenger Movements.....	612
Shipping.....	612
Hashemite Kingdom, <i>see</i>	
JORDAN	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Haslingden.....	669	Helvetia (Switzerland).....	*947	High Peak, M.P.....	336
Hastings.....	669; *1039	Hemel Hempstead.....	669	High Sheriffs:—	
Archdeacon (Chichester).....	482	Member of Parliament.....	336	England.....	634
Battle of.....	633	Hemsworth, M.P.....	336	Northern Ireland.....	688
Member of Parliament.....	335	Hendon, 669; M.P.'s.....	336	Term of Office..... (Note)	102
Recorder.....	455	Penny Rate.....	630	Wales.....	678
Sunshine House, 1957-58.....	107-1	Henley on Thames.....	669	High Water (1957).....	167-178
Hill, R. T. Hon. Charles:—	198	Member of Parliament.....	336	Highways Administration	
Hill, R. T. Hon. Charles:—	107	Regatta, 1956.....	*1035		437, 600, 621
House.....	659	Henry VIII.....	209	High Wycombe.....	669
Haura (Sheikhdom, Aden).....	*764	HEPBURN, R. T. Hon. P. G. T.		Hughenden Manor.....	657
Havana (Cuba).....	200, 202; *871	BUCHAN:—		Hilary Law Sittings (1957)	
Havant and Waterloo.....	669	Birthday.....	312		90, 94, 102
Havelock, Sir H., Centenary		Member of Parliament.....	328	HILL, R. T. Hon. Charles:—	
	130, 590	Minister of Works.....	312, 443	Birthday.....	90, 312
Haverfordwest.....	677	Privy Councillor.....	252	Member of Parliament.....	339
Havre, Le (France).....	*885	Herald Painter (Scotland).....	362	Postmaster-General.....	213, 417
HAWAII.....	201; *820, 832, 833-4	Heralds.....	362	Privy Councillor.....	252
Hawick.....	684	College.....	362, 650	Hillhead, M.P.....	334
Hayes and Harlington.....	669	Scottish.....	362	Hillsborough, M.P.....	343
Member of Parliament.....	336	Herat (Afghanistan).....	*845	Himachal Pradesh (State)	
Hazel Grove and Bramhall.....	669	Hercules, Pillars of.....	*917		*748, 756
HEAD, R. T. Hon. A. H.:—		Hereditary:—		Himalaya Mountains.....	203; *746
Member of Parliament.....	331	Keepers (Scotland).....	221	Insects (Research).....	*983
Minister of Defence.....	83	Lord High Constable.....	220, 247	Hinckley.....	669
Privy Councillor.....	252	Master of the Household.....	220	Hindu Kush (Afghanistan).....	*844
Headmasters.....	539-43	Standard Bearer (Scotland)		Hire Purchase (Law).....	349; *1140
Headmasters' Associations.....	*1068		220, 228	Agreement (Duty).....	*1165
Headmasters' Conference.....	539	Heredity (Science Notes).....	*982	Restrictions, 1956.....	567
Schools.....	539-43	Hereford.....	669	Hirohito, Emperor.....	207
Headmistresses' Associations		Assizes.....	454	Hispaniola (Haiti).....	*770, 894
	*1068	Bishop.....	235, 483	Historical MSS Commission.....	423
Head Teachers' Associations		Member of Parliament.....	336	Monuments, Royal	
	*1068	Recorder.....	455	Commissions.....	386-7
HEALTH:—		Herefordshire.....	634-6	Records (Scotland).....	423-4
Insurance, National.....	*1124-7	HER MAJESTY'S FLEET.....	405-6	Research, Institute of.....	507
Minister of.....	312, 384	HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.....	312	Societies.....	*1069
(1923-56).....	311	Hermes (Planet).....	158	Year, The.....	181
Ministry of.....	383-6	Her-Nit, Queen (Sci. Notes).....	*980	Historic Buildings:—	
Civil Defence Functions.....	479	Herring Industry Board.....	386	Councils.....	366
Cost of.....	599	Statistics (1955).....	610	National Buildings Record	
Under Secretaries.....	312, 384	Herstmonceux, Royal			*1085
Periodicals.....	*1042	Observatory.....	412; *982	Preservation (Cost).....	600
Scottish Department.....	430-1	Hertain Memorial (Belgium).....	*853	Historic Houses Open.....	659-60
Service, see NATIONAL		Hertford.....	669	Historiographer to H.M.....	221
HEALTH SERVICE		Assizes.....	454	History Books (1957-58).....	*997
Societies.....	*1068	Member of Parliament.....	336	H. J. S. M. P.	1, 10
Welsh Board.....	386	Hertford College, Oxford.....	502	H. J. S. M. P.	1, 10
WHO.....	*842	Hertfordshire.....	634-6	H.M.S.O.....	432-3
Health (National) Insurance,		Members of Parliament.....	336	Ho (Togoland).....	*786
see NATIONAL		Nature Reserve.....	*991	Hoangho River.....	204
Heanor.....	669	Hesse (Germany).....	*889	Hobart (Tasmania).....	*731
Heart Diseases, Deaths from.....	594	Heston and Isleworth.....	669	Archbishop (R.C.).....	497
Hearts of Oak (F.S.).....	*1118	Member of Parliament.....	336	Hockey.....	*1029
Heat Measures.....	*1182	Hexham, M.P.....	336	Associations.....	*1039
Hebburn.....	669	Heyerdahl, Thor.....	*979	Hodeida (Yemen).....	*849
Hebrew Calendar.....	187-8	Heysham.....	670	Hodson, J. L., Obituary.....	587
Hebrides, The.....	680			Hokkaido Island (Japan) 201; *906	
Hebrides, New.....	201; *796			Holburn, 669; M.P.....	336
Hectares and Acres.....	*1183			Holburn, 669; M.P.....	336
Hectolitre and Bushels.....	*1183	Hides and Skins (Imports).....	611	Holbrook School, R. N.....	728
Hedon.....	669	High Almoner to H.M.....	218	Holbrook School, R. N.....	728
Heeley (Sheffield), M.P.....	343	Higham Ferrers.....	669	Holbrook School, R. N.....	728
Heights above Sea Level.....	204	HIGH COMMISSIONERS.....	*696	Holbrook School, R. N.....	728
Heirs, Titles Borne by.....	251	Precedence.....	217	Holbrook School, R. N.....	728
Heirs to Titles.....	225-247	High Constable (Scotland).....	220	Holbrook School, R. N.....	728
Hejaz (Arabia).....	197; *846	High Court of Justice.....	450-2	Holidays Association.....	365-6
Hejira Years.....	188	Distribution of Cases		Holidays with Pay Act.....	*1148
Hellensburgh.....	684	(Note) 453		Holland, R. T. Hon. S. G.,	
Hellens, Kings of the		of Justiciary (Scotland).....	459	Prime Minister, New	
	213; *891-2	Highest Buildings.....	*968	Zealand.....	*736
Hellespont (Turkey).....	*952			Holland, see NETHERLANDS	
Helsinki (Finland).....	196; *881			Holland, 669; M.P.....	336
Helston.....	669			Holland, 669; M.P.....	336

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Holmhead, Cumnock and... 684	Hospital Accommodation (N.H.S.)... *1132	House of Keys... 691
Holograph Will (Scots Law) *1151	Boards (N.H.S.)... 386; *1132	House of Laity... 487
Holy Days and Saints' Days... 186	Funds, King Edward's... *1070	HOUSE OF LORDS... 651
Holy Innocents... 134	Management Committees *1132	Bills... 313
Holy Land, The (Israel)... *901	Medical Officers... 385	Composition... 313
Holy Roman Empire. (Note) *888	Service Reserve, National... 480	Court of Appeal... 313
Holy See, The... *925	Services (Cost)... 599	Debates... 315
Holy Thursday... 106	Societies... *1069	Estimates... 599
Hollywood U.D... 690	Hospitality Fund, Govt... 383	Expenses of Members... 313
Home Affairs (1955-56) 548, 565-74	Hospitals, N.H.S... *1132	Hours of Meeting... 315
Home Department, Scottish 431-2	Teaching... 522-4; *1132	Irish Representative Peers... 690
Homeless Children Society *1069	Hotel Management (Education)... 518-9	Judicial Authority... *694
HOME, EARL OF... 229	Periodicals... *1045	Law Lords... (Note) 250
Birthday... 312	Hottest Day... 189	Leader... 312
Privy Councillor... 252	Hottest Place... 189	Longest Sitting... 313
Secretary of State. 310, 312, 370	Floughton le Spring... 669	Lord Chairman... 319
Home Magazines... *1042	Member of Parliament... 336	Lord Chancellor... 314, 450
HOME OFFICE... 387-90	Hours of Work, Average 607, 609 in U.S.A... *828	Office... 451
Aliens Department... 388	House-Fly (Sci. Notes)... *982-3	Lords of Appeal... 450
Children's Department... 388	Household Cavalry... 474	Money Bills... 313
Civil Defence Functions... 479	Household Expenditure... 604	Numbers... 313
Estimates... 599	Households, Royal... 218-22	Officers... 319
Secretary of State... 312, 387 (1923-56)... 310	Scottish (Number)... 595	Parliamentary Summary 347-52
Under Secretaries... 312, 387	House of Bishops... 487	Privileges... 316
Home-produced Food... 608, 609	House of Clergy... 487	Procedure... 315
Homes (Various)... *1069	HOUSE OF COMMONS... 651	Quorum... 315
Homicide Statistics... 594	Alphabetical List... 320-26	Serjeant at Arms... 319
Honduras, British... *769-70	By-Elections (1945-56)... 318	Speaker... 314
HONDURAS, REPUBLIC 200; *895-6	Chairmen of Committees... 319	Whips... 308-9
British Legation... *896	Clerk of... 315, 319	HOUSE OF WINDSOR... 210, 216
Legation... 206; *895	Committees... 316	Houses, British Royal... 208-11
HONG KONG... 198; *694, 786-7	Debates... 315-16	Houses, Income Tax on... *1157
Bishops... 489, 497	Deputy Chairman... 319	HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT 313-4, 651, 655
Distance by Air... 626	Election Petitioners... 313	Buildings (Cost)... 600
Finance... *786	General Elections (1945-55) 318	Houses Open to Public... 659-60
Government... *786-7	Geographical List... 327-47	Houses, Sale of (Fees)... *1152, 1156
Leased Territory... *695	"Hansard"... 313	Stamp Duty Reduced... 350
Trade... *786, 970	Heirs to Peerages... 319	HOUSING:-
Commissioner... *696	Hours of Meeting... 315	Associations... *1069
Honiara (Solomon Islands)... *800	Leader... 312, 349, 507	Building Societies... *1119-23
Honiton, 669; M.P... 336	Longest Sitting... 313	Cost (1955-57):-
Honolulu (Hawaii) 201; *833, 834	Majorities... 309	to Ratepayers... 630, 646
Honorary Physicians (Civil)... 222	Measures (1955-56)... 347-52	to Taxpayers... 599
Honourable Artillery Company... 651	Members... 320-47	Furnished Houses Act... *1143
Honours Awarded, 1956 224, 298, 300, 548, 565	New Members, 1955... 352	Inspectorate... 392
Honours (Political) Committee... 416	Northern Ireland... 687	Insurance... *1103
Honshu (Japan)... 201; *906	Number of Members... 313	Landlord and Tenant... *1143-4
Hoover Dam (U.S.A.)... *827	Officers... 319	Personal Expenditure, 1955 604
Horncastle, M.P... 336	Origin of... 313	Planning Law... *1148
Hornchurch, 669; M.P... 336	Payment of Members... 313, 599	Rent, Repairs, Acts... *1143-4
Horniman Museum... 651	Pensions for M.P.'s... 313	Statistics (1955)... 595
Hornsey, 669; M.P... 336	Political Parties... 307, 308-9	! C C... 621, 640
Horse Guards, Whitehall... 651	Previous Question... 316	... 315, 312
Horse, Mongolian Wild... *984	Privileges of Members... 316	HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:-
Horsens (Denmark)... *873	Procedure... 315-16	Minister of... 212, 390
HORSE RACES... *1022-3	Question Time... 315	Ministry of... 390-2
Horses, Height Measures... *1181	Quorum... 315	Civil Defence... 479
Horse Shoe Falls (British Guiana)... *768	Redistribution of Seats... 318	Estimates (1955-57)... 599
Horse Show, International... *1033	Resignation of Members... 315	Under Secretaries... 312, 390
Horsham, M.P... 336	Serjeant at Arms... 319	Welsh Office... 392
Horticultural Society, Royal *1069	Speaker... 316	Houston (Texas)... *832
Horticulture (Education)... 515-16	Speakers since 1660... 317	Hove, 669; M.P... 336
Divisions (Min. of Agric.)... 354	Strangers' Gallery... 651	Howden (Yorks.), M.P... 336
Research Stations... *1094	Supply Committee... 316	Howrah (W. Bengal)... *754
	Vacant Seats... 315	Hoylake... 669
	Ways and Means Committee... 316	Hucknall... 669
	Whips... 308-9	Huddersfield... 669
	Women Members... 317	Members of Parliament... 336
		Party Representation... 674
		Recorder... 455
		Hué (S. Vietnam)... *886

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Hughenden Manor.....657	ICELAND—continued	INCOME TAX—continued
Hughes Hall, Cambridge.....505	Finance and Trade.....*898	Personal Allowance.....*1158
Hugh Town (Scilly Islands).....632	Government.....*897	Incomes, 1955.....603
HULL, CITY OF.....662-3, 669,	Legation.....206; *897	Post War Credits.....603; *1161
Bishop of (York).....485	Nobel Prize.....*973	Procedure.....*1161
Lord Mayor.....663	Ice Skating.....*1038	Product of each id.....597
Members of Parliament.....336-7	Idaho (State).....*832	Rates.....*1160
Party Representation.....674	Ides (Roman Calendar).....182-3	(1842-1957).....*1162
Passenger Movements.....612	Ife (Nigeria).....*797	Residents Abroad.....*1161
Penny Rate.....630, 662	Ile de France, S.S.....613	Revenue from.....597
Recorder.....455, 663	Ilford, 669; M.P.'s.....337	Schedules.....*1157-8
River Board.....620	Ilkeston, 669; M.P.....337	Settlements.....*1160
Shipping.....612	Illegitimacy (Legal Notes)*1140-1	Single Persons.....*1157
Stipendiary.....456, 663	Illinois (State).....*832	Small Income Relief.....*1160
Tidal Predictions.....167-178	Illustrated Papers.....*1041-3	Special Commissioners.....394-5
Town Clerk.....663	Illustration, Museum of.....408	Specimen Tables.....*1157-9
University.....508	ILO.....*841-2	Standard Rates.....597; *1162
Hull (Quebec).....*712	Immediate Annuities.....*1106	Statutory Income.....*1157-8
Hulme, Bishop (Manchester).....486	Immigration Branch (Home	Surtax.....*1160, *1161
Humane Society, Royal.....*1079	Office).....388	Taxable Income.....*1158-60
Human Life, Earliest.....180	Statistics.....594	Wife's Earned Income.....*1160
Humber Wildfowl Refuge.....*993	IMPERIAL:—	Year.....(Note) 102; 182; *1157
Humboldt Current.....*875, 929	College (Science and	Incorporated Accountants' Fees.....*1153
Humphreys, Sir T., Obit.....94, 587	Technology).....507, 532	Indefatigable Sea School.....529
HUNGARY.....196, 584; *896-7	Conference.....*693	Independence Day (U.S.A.).....89, 114
British Legation.....*897	Defence College.....374	Independent Airlines (U.K.) 624-5
Finance and Trade.....*897	General Staff.....472	Independent Methodists.....493
Government.....*896	Institute.....408-9	Independents (Congregational-
Legation.....206; *896	Politics (1955-56).....566-9	ists).....494
Nobel Prizes.....*973	Service Medal.....254	Independent Television
Production, etc.....*896-7	Service Order.....254	Authority.....*1006-7, 1008
Hungerford Bridge.....649	War Graves Commission	India, Crown of, Order.....257
Hungry Horse Dam (U.S.A.) *827	443, 599	INDIA, GEOGRAPHICAL:—
Hunter's Moon.....(Note) 126; 160	War Museum.....409	Area and Population.....*746
Huntingdon.....669	Weights and Measures.....*1180-2	Climate.....*747
Archdeacon (Ely).....482	Imported Trade Marks.....*1187	Crops Grown.....*747
Huntingdonshire.....634-6	IMPORTS (1954-55).....611	Deccan.....*747
Members of Parliament.....337	Depts. (Bd. of Trade) 434, 435	Governors General.....*697
Nature Reserves.....*991	Transit Ports.....612	Languages.....*747
Hunting Seasons.....610	Inaccessible Isld. (Tristan).....*807	Monsoons.....*747
Huntly.....684	Inca's Bridge (Colombia).....*868	Numerical Notation.....*747
Huon Islands (Oceania).....*887	Incas of Peru.....*875, 929	Population.....*749
Hurdling (Athletics).....*1015-21	Ince, 669; M.P.....337	Indianapolis (Indiana).....*832
Huron, Lake.....203	Inch and Centimetre.....*1183	Indiana, State.....*832
Hutt (New Zealand).....*739	Inch of Rain.....*1182	Indian Empire Order.....256
Hutton, Sir Leonard, 277, 300, 565	Income or Wages Table.....*1093	Indian Independence Act.....*746
Cricket Records.....*1027	Incomes, Distribution of.....603	Indian Ocean.....*1130
Portrait.....561	INCOME TAX.....*1157-62	India Office Library.....370
Huyton with Roby.....669	Act, 1952.....*1161	INDIA, PORTUGUESE.....*936
Member of Parliament.....337	Administration.....*1161	INDIA, REPUBLIC-OF
Hyde, 669; M.P.....344	Age Allowance.....*1160	198; *693, 748-57
Hyde Park.....655	Allowances.....*1158-60	Agriculture.....*751
Royal Salutes.....222	Assessments.....*1161	Ared, etc.....*748
Hyderabad (City).....202; *756	Building Society Interest.....*1160	Banks.....*751, 1096-1101
Hyderabad (State).....*748, 756-7	Changes, 1956.....350	Boys' Schools.....522
Hydraulics Research Dept.....427	Child Allowances.....*1159	Broadcasting Stations.....*1008-9
Hydrocarbon Oils, Customs	Coding.....*1161	Capital.....198; *748
Receipts.....598	Colonial Tax.....*1160-1	Communications.....*752
Hydrographer of the Navy.....461	Deeds of Covenant.....*1160	Currency.....*747
Hyperion (Satellite).....157	Dependant Relatives.....*1159	Defence.....*752
Hythe (Kent).....669; *1039	Double Taxation.....*1160-1	Education.....*752-3
Member of Parliament.....334	Relief.....*1161	Events (1955-56).....575-8
IAPETUS (Satellite).....157	Earned Income.....*1158	Exchange Rate.....84; *750
Ibadan (Nigeria).....*798	Allowance.....*1160	Finance.....*750-1
Iberian Peninsula (Portugal).....934	Family Allowance.....*1159	Former Princely States.....*757
(Spain).....*797, 940	Housekeeper Allowance	Government.....*748
Ibsen, Henrik (Norway).....*923	*1159-60	High Commissioners
ICAO.....*841	Life Assurance Premiums.....*1160	*696, 697, 729
Ice Age, The.....179	Married Couples.....*1158, 1159	Judicature.....*750
Flora.....*977	Married Women Earning	Legislation.....*749-50
ICELAND.....196, 201; *897-8	*1160	London Office.....*606
British Legation.....*898	Notices of Coding.....*1161	Newspapers.....*753, 1048
Exchange Rate.....84; *898	P.A.Y.E.....*1161	
	Pension Contributions.....*1160	

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
INDIA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i>	INLAND REVENUE— <i>continued</i>	IPSWICH— <i>continued</i>
Nobel Prizes.....*972-3	Rating Valuation.....629	Recorder.....455
Population.....*748	Receipts.....598	Technical Colleges.....534
President.....*748	Scottish Branch.....396	Ipswich (Queensland).....*727
Prime Minister.....*748	Valuation Offices.....396	IRAN, <i>see</i> PERSIA
Production.....*751-2, 971	Inland Telegrams.....*1274	IRAQ (Mesopotamia)
Seaports.....*752	Inland Transport Division	198; *899-901
Shipping.....*752	(Min. of Transport).....437	Area and Population.....*899-900
States, etc.....*753-7	Inland Waterways.....567, 620	British Embassy.....*901
Trade.....*751, 970	Depts. (M. of Transport)	School of Archaeology.....*1061
Commissioners.....*606	365, 437	Cabinet.....*899
with U.K.....*751	Inns of Court.....520, 651	Communications.....*900
U.K. High Commr.....*749	Insects, Himalayan.....*983	Early Civilization.....*900-1
Unions.....*756	Inspectors of Taxes.....395-6	Embassy.....206; *899
Universities.....*753	INSTITUTIONS (Various).....*1057-85	Finance and Trade.....*901, 970
India, Star of, Order.....256	INSURANCE—	Government.....*900
Indictable Offences, Legal Aid	Broker.....(Note) *1103	Language and Literature.....*900
.....*1144	Dept. (B. of Trade).....435-6	Production, etc.....*900
Indo-China.....198; *885-7	Diplomas, etc.....520	IRELAND (Ireland) —
INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF	Directory of Companies	Area, etc.....196, 201; *815
198, 584; *898-9	*1114-7	Banks.....*1096-1101
British Embassy.....*899	Fire.....*1103	Bishops.....492
Embassy.....206; *898	Friendly Societies.....*1118-19	Church of.....102
Government.....*898	Industrial Injuries *1124, 1127-9	Climate.....*815
Production.....*971, 972	Life.....*1103-17	Highest Point.....204
Provinces.....*899	National, <i>see</i> NATIONAL	History.....*815
Trade.....*970	INSURANCE	Patron Saint.....692
Indus River.....*747	New Business, 1955...*1113-14	Population.....690; *816
INDUSTRIAL:—	Personal Spending on.....604	Provinces.....690; *816
Administration.....515	Policies, Stamp Duty.....*1165-6	IRELAND, NORTHERN. <i>See</i>
Associations.....*1086-93	Postal.....*1172	NORTHERN IRELAND
Assurance Commissioner.....381	Societies.....*1069	IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF
Companies.....*1105, 1114	Interdenominational Colleges.....537	196, 572-3; *816-9
Policies (Number).....*1105	Internal Debt (U.K.).....602	Agriculture.....*819
Civil Defence Service.....400	INTERNATIONAL:—	Airports.....*819
Court.....400	Affairs (Events).....574-85	Archbishops.....492
De-Rating.....629	Civil Aviation Organization	Area.....*816
Design Council.....*1086	*841	Archbishop.....492, 494
Diseases Insurance.....*1128, 1129	Court of Justice.....*840	British Consulate.....(1913), 1115
Disputes Tribunal.....400	Geophysical Year.....*974	Embassy.....*818
Employment.....606	Labour Organization.....*841-2	Broadcasting Stations.....*1009
Health Centre.....399	P. E. N. Congress.....*995	Cabinet.....*817
Hours and Wages, Average.....607	Publishers Association.....*905	Capital.....*817
Injuries, Advisory Council.....415	Radio Telephone Rates	Census (1951).....*816
Department.....413	*1179-80	Civil Aviation.....*819
Insurance.....*1127-9	Societies.....*1069-70	Communications.....*819
Research Unit.....403	Telecommunication Union	Constitution.....*817
Museum.....408	*843	Countries.....*816
Newspapers.....*1044-8	Telephones.....*1179-80	Dáil.....*817-8
Planning (B. of Trade).....434	Trade Organization.....*842	Defence.....*818
Property Dept. 412, 436; *1000	Inter-Parliamentary Union.....317	Education.....*817
Rehabilitation Units.....*1133	Inter-University Council.....*695	Government.....*817-8
Relations Department.....398	Intestacy (Legal Notes).....*1141-2	Judiciary.....*818
Research Associations.....*1092-3	Statutory Legacy.....*1141	Legislature.....*817-8
Department.....425-8	Inventions Development	Passenger Movements, 612; *816
Societies.....*1069	Corporation.....411	Population.....196; *816
Standards Institution.....*1095	Invercargill (N.Z.).....*739	Postage Rates.....*1170
Strikes, 1956.....573-4	Inverkeithing.....684	President.....207; *817
(U.S.A.).....*828	Inverness.....684	Prime Minister.....*817
Tullahoma.....4-9	Member of Parliament.....337	Production.....*819
.....11	Inverness-shire.....681-2	Provinces.....*816
.....14	Nature Reserve.....*993	Representatives Abroad.....*818
.....27	Sheriff, etc.....460	Shipbuilding.....615
Schools.....500	Inverurie.....684	Telegrams to.....*1174
Influenza, Death from.....594	Investments, Yield of.....*1188	Trade.....*819, 970
Information, Central Office	Io (Satellite).....157	Commissioner.....*606
of.....392-4, 600	Ionian Islands (Greece).....*802	U.K. Ambassador.....*818
Injuries Insurance, Industrial	Iowa (State).....*832	Universities.....510
.....*1187-9	Ipo (Perak).....198; *789	Irish Academy, Royal.....*1056
Inland Postage.....*1170	Ipswich.....600	Irish Lights Commissioners.....617
INLAND REVENUE:—	Bishop.....235, 485	Irishmen:—
Board.....394-6	Member of Parliament.....337	In Canada.....*698
Estimates.....600	Party Representation.....674	

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Irishmen—continued	ITALY—continued	JEWISH—continued
In U.S.A. *821	Trade *905, 970	Passover (Note) 102
Irish Newspapers *1040, 1048-9	Universities *905	Settlement 538
Irish Representative Peers 690	Itchen, M.P. 343	Societies *1070
Irish Society, The. 639; *1070	ITU *843	Synagogues 499
Iron Age, The 180	Ivory Coast (French). 199; *887	Jews, The 494
IRON AND STEEL:—	Iwo (Nigeria) *797	Beth Din. 494
Board 396-7	Izmir (Smyrna) *953	Board of Deputies 494
Exports and Imports 611	JACQUES ORCHESTRA 656	Chief Rabbi (U.K.) 494
Production *972	Jaffa (Israel) *903	College (U.K.) 537
Research Associations *1092	Jaffna (Ceylon) *763	United Synagogue (London) *1084
Trade Unions *1087, 1089	Jakarta (Batavia), see Djakarta	
Ironmongers Company 642	JAMAICA 200; *694, 770, 772-3	Jibuti (Fr. Somaliland) 199; *887
Ironside, Field Marshal Lord. 241	Area, etc. *772	Jockey Club *1022
Iraq (Sultanate, Aden) *764	Bishops 489, 496	Jockeys, Winning *1022
Irrawaddy River 862	Captain-General *772	Johannesburg (Transvaal) 202; *745
Irvine 684	Constitutional Changes *772	Bishops 489, 496
ISLAM:—	Distance by Air 626	Trade Commissioner *996
Kaaba, The (Hejaz) *846	Finance and Trade *772	John o' Groats 679
Mosque of the Prophet	Government *772-3	(Dr.) Johnson's House 650
(Medina) *846	Rhodes Scholarships *695	JOHNSTON, R.T. HON. T.:—
See also MOSLEMS	Trade Commissioner *666	Chancellor, Aberdeen Univ. 510
Islands, Largest 201	James I and VI 210, 211, 680	Privy Councillor 252
Islay (Hebrides) 679, 680	Jamestown (St. Helena) 199; *806	Johnstone 684
Isle of Ely, see ELY	Jammu and Kashmir (State) *757	Johore Bahru (Malaya) 198; *789
Isle of Man, see MAN	Jan Mayen Island (Svalbard) *924	JOHORE (State) 198; *789
Isle of Thanet, M.P. 337	Jansen, Rt. Hon. E. G., Gov.	Johore, Straits of *789
Isle of Wight 632, 634-6	Gen., S. Africa *741	Joint Services Staff College 374
Archdeacon (Portsmouth). 684	JAPAN 198, 583; *906-8	JONES, R.T. HON. A.:—
Member of Parliament 337	British Embassy *908	Birthday 312
Isleworth (Hendon and), M.P. 336	Cabinet *906	Member of Parliament 329
Islington, M.P. 337	Capital *908	Minister of Fuel and Power 312, 382
ISMAEL, LORD 241	Cities *908	Privy Councillor 252
Companion of Honour 257	Distance by Air 626	JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom
Privy Councillor 252	Education *907	of) 198; *908-9
Secretary-Gen, N.A.T.O. *968	Embassy 206; *906	British Embassy *909
I.S.O. 254	Finance and Trade *908, 970	Bronze Age Discoveries *989
Isogonals 163	Government *906-7	Embassy 206; *908
ISRAEL, REPUBLIC OF 198; *901-3	Language and Literature *907-8	Events, 1955-56 83, 583-4
Agriculture *903	Population, etc. *906	Jordans (Bucks.) 658
Antiquities *902	Production *907	Journalism (Education) 520
Area, etc *901	Shipping 614-5	Journalists, Institute of *1070
Border Troubles 566	Societies (London) *1070	Juan Fernandez Ids. (Chile) *863
British Embassy *903	Jarrow 669	Jubilee Handicap *1023
Cabinet *901	Bishop of (Durham) 485	Jubilee Silver Plate *1187
Communications *902-3	Member of Parliament 337	Judge Advocate General 456
Embassy 206; *901	Java (Indonesia) *898	of the Fleet 457, 463
Events (1955-56) 582-4	Jedburgh 684	JUDGES:—
Exchange Rate 84; *902	Jedda (Hejaz) *846	Central Criminal Court 454
Government *902	Jerold, Douglas, Centenary	Circuits of 454
Production and Industry *903	110, 590	City of London 456, 644
Istanbul (Turkey) 202; *952, 953	Jersey 196, 691-2	County Court 453
Istria *966	Airport 623	Divorce 451
I.T.A. See INDEPENDENT	Dean (Winchester) 481	
Italian Workers in U.K. 607	Government 691-2	
ITALY 196; *903-6	Jersey City (N.J.) *832	
Area and Population *903-4	Jerusalem (Israel) 198; *902, 903	
British Embassy *905-6	Bishop in 489	
Broadcasting Stations *1009-10	British School *2061	
Cabinet *903	Early History *975-6	
Camel Rearing *977	Jerusalem, St. John Order 306	
Coal and Steel, 1955 626	Jesselton (N. Borneo)	
Embassy 206; *903	197; *792, 793	
Events, 1955-56 83, 583-4	Jesus College, Cambridge 504	
Exchange Rate 84; *905	Oxford 502	
Government *904	Jewellers' Weights *1181	
Language and Literature *904	JEWISH:—	
Nobel Prizes *904, 972-3	Calendar 187-8	
President 207; *903	Chronicle (Newspaper) *1041	
Production *904	Marriages (Law) *1146, 1147	
Shipping 614-5	Museum 651	
	Newspapers *1041	
	New Year (5718).89; (Note) 122	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Junior Lords of Treasury.....	312, 439	Kelso	684	Kincardine.....	681-2
Junior Schools.....	500	Kelvingrove, M.P.....	334	Member of Parliament.....	337
Junto, The.....	308	Kemal Atatürk.....	*952	Sheriff.....	460
JUPITER.....	158-9	Kemptown (Brighton), M.P.....	330	Kinchinjang, Mt. (Kunchin- janga).....	203; *746
Atmosphere.....	159	Kemsley Newspapers.....	*1049	King Edward VII.....	214
Distance, etc.....	156	Kendal.....	670	King Edward VIII.....	215
Monthly.....		Kenneth Macalpine.....	680	Abdication.....	210
91, 95, 99; 93, 97, 101, etc.		Kensal Green Cemetery.....	649	King George V.....	210
Phenomena (1957)		Kensington (Royal Borough).....	637	Jubilee Silver.....	*1187
90, 94, 98, etc.		Bishop of (London).....	481	Jubilee Trust.....	*1070
Radio.....	*183	Members of Parliament.....	337	King George V Dock.....	653
Science.....	58	Palace.....	407, 651	King George VI.....	215
Junior Officers' School.....	102	Party Representation.....	675	Foundation.....	*1070
Jura, Island of (Hebrides).....	680	Penny Rate.....	630	Memorial Unveiled.....	548
Jurors, Lists of..... (Note) 122		Kent.....	634-6	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes.....	*1023
Jury Service.....	*1142	Nature Reserves.....	*991	King George's Fields Foundation.....	*1070
Exemptions from.....	*1142	Kentucky (State).....	*832	King's College:— Cambridge.....	504, 572
Justice, Internat. Court of.....	*840	Ken Wood.....	656	London.....	507
Justiciary, High Court of.....	459	KENYA..... 199; *694, 787-9		Newcastle.....	507
Jutes, The.....	633	Communications.....	*787-8	King's College Hospital.....	522
Jutland (Denmark).....	*873	Council of Ministers.....	*788-9	King's Fund, The.....	*1070
Juvenile Courts (London).....	456	Events (1955-56).....	576-7	King's Lynn.....	670
		Finance and Trade.....	*788	Member of Parliament.....	337
K2 (Godwin Austen).....	203	Government.....	*788-9	Recorder.....	455
Kaaba, The (Hejaz).....	*846	Governor's Conference.....	*779	King's Mark (Silver).....	*1186
Kabishah Year.....	188	Minerals.....	*787	King's Roll Clerks.....	*1070
Kabul (Afghanistan).....	197; *845	Population.....	*787	Kings and Queens:— England.....	208-9
Kaduna (Nigeria).....	*798	Production, etc.....	*787	Foreign Countries.....	207
Kaieteur Fall (B. Guiana).....	*768	Protectorate.....	*788	Scotland.....	211
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	212	Railways.....	*787	United Kingdom.....	210
Kalends.....	182-3	Trade with U.K.....	*788	Kings of Arms.....	255, 362
Kalgoorlie (W. Australia).....	*734	Kermadec Islands (New Zealand).....	*735, 739	Kings of the Hellenes.....	207, 213
Kalininograd (U.S.S.R.).....	*956	Kerry, County.....	*816	Kingston (Jamaica).....	200; *773
Kaliyuga Era.....	188	Kerry, The Knight of (Fitzgerald).....	271	Kingston (Norfolk Island).....	*722
Kamaran Island (Aden).....	197; *764	Kesteven (Lincs.).....	634-6	Kingston (Ontario).....	*710
Kamet, Mt.....	203	Kettering, 670; M.P.....	337	Kingston upon Thames.....	658, 670
Kampala (Uganda).....	*813	Kew Bridge.....	649	Assizes.....	454
Kandahar (Afghanistan).....	*845	Kew Gardens.....	*360, 655	Bishop (Southwark).....	485
Kandy (Ceylon).....	*763	Keys, House of.....	691	Member of Parliament.....	337
Kangar (Perlis).....	*789	Khairpur (former State).....	*758	Recorder.....	455
Kano (Nigeria).....	*797	Kharkoff (Kharkov).....	202; *961	Kingston upon Hull, see HULL	
Kanpur (Cawnpore).....	*754	Khartoum (Sudan).....	199; *944	Kingstown (Dún Laoghaire).....	*817
Kansas City (Missouri).....	*832	Khon Cataracts.....	*1156	Tides.....	167-178
Kansas (State).....	*832	Khrushchev, N. S.....	*956	Kingstown (St. Vincent).....	200; *777
KARACHI (Pakistan)		U.K. Visit.....	565, 568, 582	Kinross.....	685
198, 202; *758, 760		(Illus.).....	552	Member of Parliament.....	341
Distance by Air.....	626	Kidderminster.....	670	Kinross-shire.....	681-2
Trade Commissioner.....	*606	Member of Parliament.....	337	Sheriff.....	460
Kara Sea (Arctic).....	*814	Kidwelly.....	677	Kinsey, Dr. A. C., Obituary.....	587
Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz).....	*891	Kiel (Germany).....	*889	Kintyre Pursuivant.....	362
Karlsruhe (Germany).....	*889	Kiev (Ukraine).....	197, 202; *961	KIRGHIZIA (Kirghizistan), U.S.S.R.....	198; *957, 963
Kashmir, Jammu and.....	*757	Kilimanjaro, Mt.....	203, 204; *809	Kirkby in Ashfield.....	670
Kassel (Germany).....	*889	Kilmarney, Lakes.....	*815	Kirkcaldie (Liverpool), M.P.....	338
Katmandu (Nepal).....	198; *919	Killiecrankie.....	680	Kirkcaldie.....	681
Kavieng (New Ireland).....	*722	Kilmarnock, 685; M.P.....	337	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
KAZAKHSTAN.....	198; *957, 961-2	KILMUIR, VISCOUNT.....	234	Nature Reserve.....	*993
Provinces (List).....	*962	Birthday.....	312	Kirkdale (Liverpool), M.P.....	338
Keats House, Hampstead.....	651	Lord High Chancellor.....	311, 312, 450	Kirkdale.....	681
Keble College, Oxford.....	502	Offices Held (Maxwell Fyfe).....	310-11	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Kedah (State).....	198; *789	Privy Councillor.....	252	Kirkdale (Liverpool), M.P.....	338
Keeper of the Jewel House.....	219	Rector, St. Andrews Univ.....	572	Kirkdale.....	681
of the Privy Purse.....	218	Speaker, H. of Lords.....	319	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
of the Records.....	423	Kilogram, The.....	*1182	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
of the Signet.....	459	Kilograms and Pounds.....	*1182, 1183	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
of the Swans.....	219	Kilometres and Miles.....	*1182, 1183	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Keewatin (N.W.T.).....	*705	Kilsyth.....	685	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Keighley, 670; M.P.....	337	Kilwinning.....	685	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Keith.....	684	Kimberley (Cape Province).....	*745	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
KEITH OF AVONHOLM, LORD.....	241	Kinabalu, Mt. (Borneo).....	*792	Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Lord of Appeal.....	450			Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Privy Councillor.....	252			Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Kelantan (State).....	198; *789			Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2
Kelham Theological College.....	536			Kirkcudbrightshire.....	681-2

	PAGE
Knighthood, Orders of	255-7
Central Chancery	220
Knight of Kerry (Fitzgerald)	271
KNIGHTS:—	
Bachelor	258-98
Badge	258
How addressed	258
(1956)	300
Precedence	217
Commanders	258-98
Grand Commanders	258-98
Grand Cross	258-98
How addressed	258
of the Garter	255
of St. Patrick	255
of the Thistle	255, 683
of Windsor	222
Knots and M.P.H.	617
Knowsley Hall	659
Knutsford, M.P.	337
Knox, J. P.	908
Kong, S. P.	753
Kong, S. P. (S. P.)	956
Korda, Sir A., Obituary	90, 587
Korea, People's Republic	*909-10
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	
British Legation	198, 584; *909
Legation	*909
Kosciusko, Mt.	204; *714, 723
Kota Bharu (Kelantan)	*789
KOTELAWALA, SIR J.	279, 300, 577
Companion of Honour	257
Privy Councillor	252
Koweit, see KUWAIT	
Kowloon (Hong Kong)	*786
Krakow (Poland)	*933
Krefeld (Germany)	*889
Kroomdraai, Anthropological Discoveries	179
Kuala Lumpur (Selangor)	198; *789
Bishop (R.C.)	497
Kuala Lumpur (S. P.)	108, *790
KUALA LUMPUR	*789
Kuching (Sarawak)	19; *793
Kuibyshev (U.S.S.R.)	202; *961
Kumasi (Ashanti)	199; *785
Kunchinjanga, Mt. (Kinchinjanga)	203; *746
Kuomintang (China)	*865
Kuria Muria Islands (Aden)	197; *764
Kurile Islands	*957
Kutch (State)	*748
Kuwait (Shaikhdom)	197; *857-8
Oil Production	*847
Kyoto (Japan)	202; *908
Kyrenia (Cyprus)	*779
Kyushu (Japan)	*906
Kyzyl (Mongolia)	*916

LABORATORIES, PUBLIC HEALTH

Reference	404-5
LABOUR:—	
American Federation	*828
Average Wages, etc.	607
Disabled Persons	*1133
Employment Statistics	606
Events, 1955-56	573-4
Foreign Workers in U.K.	607
Hours and Wages	607

LABOUR—continued

L.L.O.	*841-2
Independent Tribunals, etc.	400
Industrial Stoppages	573-4
Legal Notes	*1128
Minister of	312, 397
Ministry of	397-400, 600
Regional Organization	399-400
Under Secretaries	312, 397
National Dock Labour Board	
Newspapers	*1040, 1042
Parliamentary Party	308
Statistics	606
Dept.	399
Trade Unions	*1088-91
Unemployment Statistics	606
LABOUR PARTY, THE:—	
Cabinets	310-11
Conferences	83, 573
Founded	308
L.C.C. Strength	648
Majorities	307, 309
New M.P.'s	352
Organization	*1070
Prime Ministers	314
Votes Cast (1945-56)	318
(1956)	327-47
Whips	309
Labrador (Newfoundland)	*709
Labuan	*792
Laccadive Islands (Madras)	*753
Lacock Abbey	659
Ladies' Clubs (London)	*1050-1
Ladies in Waiting	222
of the Bedchamber	218, 221
of the Garter	255
La Dorada (Colombia)	*868
Lady Day	(Notes) 94, 98
Year began on	181
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford	503
Lady of the Thistle	255
Ladywood (B'ham), M.P.	329
Lae (New Guinea)	*721
Lafayette Centenary	122, 590
Lagos (Nigeria)	199; *797, 798
Archbishop (R.C.)	496
Bishop	489
Royal Visit, 1956	548
(Illus.)	550
Trade Commissioner	*606
Labore (Pakistan)	202; *760
Trade Commissioner	*606
Laity, House of	487
Laker, J. C.:—	
Bowling Average (1956)	*1025
Feat (1956)	*1024
(Illus.)	563
Lakes, English	632
Irish (Loughs)	*815
Largest	203
Scottish (Lochs)	679
Welsh	676
Lakhs and Crores	*747
Lamaism (Mongolia)	*916
Lambeth, Borough	637
Magistrates Court	456
Members of Parliament	337
Palace	652
Party Representation	675
Penny Rate	630
Lammas	(Note) 94; 118

PAGE

Lampeter (Borough)	677
St. David's College	509
LANARK, BURG.	685
Member of Parliament	337
LANARKSHIRE	681-2
Members of Parliament	338
Sheriff, etc.	460
Lancashire	634-6
Nature Reserves	*991-2
Lancaster, Borough	670
Assizes	454
Bishop (Blackburn)	486
Bishop (R.C.)	495
Member of Parliament	338
Lancaster, Duchy of	375
Chancellor	312, 375
Lancaster Herald	362
Lancaster, House of	209
Lancing College	540
Land Board, Central	400-1
DEVELOPMENT (LAW)	
Fund, National	*1148
Registry	366, 446
Revenues (Crown)	402
Sale of:—	
Agents' Fees	*1156
Legal Fees	*1152
Societies	*1071
Speed Records (Illus.)	562
Landlord and Tenant (Law)	
Land's End	*1143-4
to John o' Groats	632
Lands Tribunal	679
Langstone (Portsmouth), M.P.	341
Laos (Indo-China)	198; *886
British Embassy	*886
Embassy	206; *886
La Paz (Bolivia)	201; *857
Lapland (Sweden)	*945
Largest Cities	202
Islands	201
Lakes	203
Ships Afloat	613
Largs	685
Larnaca (Cyprus)	*779
Larne U.D.	690
Las Palmas (Canaries)	197; *942
Lasswade, Bonnyrigg and	684
LATEST EVENTS	83
Latin Language (Italy)	*904
Latitude, Degrees of	195
Latter Day Saints	494
LATVIA (U.S.S.R.)	197; *957, 963
Launceston (Cornwall)	670
Launceston (Tasmania)	*731
Lausanne (Switzerland)	*948
Law Association	*1071
Law Charges (Estimates)	599
LAW COURTS AND OFFICES	450-60
England and Wales	450-8
Holidays	*973
London	453, 454
Northern Ireland	688-9
Scotland	459-60
Law Degree Courses	520
Law Lords	(Note) 250
(Scottish)	246
Lawn Tennis	*1032
Court (Size)	*1181

PAGE		PAGE	
Law Officers' Departments.....	401	Legislation, How Initiated.....	307
Offices, Holidays.....	*973	Acts Passed, 1955-56.....	347-52
Periodicals.....	*1046	See also PARLIAMENT	
Sittings (E. and W.).....	186, 450	Legitimation (Legal Notes)	
Scotland (Terms).....	459		
Law Society.....	521	Le Havre (France).....	*1140-1
Scotland.....	520-1	Leicester, CITY OF.....	663-4, 670
Solicitors' Fees.....	*1152	Assizes.....	454
Statute Law Committee.....	433	Bishop.....	235, 483
Leader, House of Commons		Lord Mayor.....	664
House of Lords.....	312, 349, 567	Members of Parliament.....	338
London County Council.....	647	Party Representation.....	674
of the Opposition		Penny Rate.....	630
	307, 312, 347, 567	Population.....	664, 670
Lead, World Production, etc.		Recorder.....	455, 664
	*971	Town Clerk.....	664
Leagues, Various.....	*1071	University College.....	509
Leamington.....	670	Leicestershire.....	634-6
Member of Parliament.....	345	Leigh (Lancashire).....	670
Leap Year.....	181, 183	Member of Parliament.....	338
Leasehold Property Act.....	*1143	Leipzig (Germany).....	202; *891
Leases (Legal Notes).....	*1143	Leith, M.P.....	333
Agents' Fees.....	*1156	Tidal Predictions.....	167-178
Stamp Duties.....	*1166	Le Mans (France).....	*885
Leatherhead.....	670	Length, Measures of.....	*1181
LEBANON, REPUBLIC OF		Metric.....	*1182
198, 584; *910-11		Leningrad.....	202; *961
British Embassy.....	*911	Bird Congress.....	*976
Cabinet.....	*910	LENT (Period).....	186
Embassy.....	206; *910	(1957).....	(Notes) 98, 102
Finance and Trade.....	*911	Leominster, 670; M.P.....	338
Lee Conservancy Board.....	371	Leopoldville (Congo).....	199; *855
LEEDS, CITY OF.....	662, 670	Leper Settlements:—	
Archdeacon (Ripon).....	487	Chacachacare (Tobago).....	*776
Assizes.....	454	Molokai (Hawaii).....	*833
Bishop (R.C.).....	495	Leper Societies.....	*1071
Building Societies.....	*1121	Lerwick.....	670, 685
Lord Mayor.....	662	Letchworth.....	670
Members of Parliament.....	338	Letter Cards.....	*1173
Newspapers.....	*1040	Letter Postage.....	*1170
Party Representation.....	674	Letters of Administration	
Penny Rate.....	630	(Wills).....	*1150
Population.....	662, 670	Leven.....	685
Recorder.....	455, 662	Lewes.....	670
Stipendiary.....	456, 662	Assizes.....	454
Teaching Hospitals.....	524	Bishop of (Chichester).....	482
Town Clerk.....	662	Member of Parliament.....	338
University.....	508	Lewisham, 637; M.P.'s.....	338
LEEK, M.P.....	338	Archdeacon (Southwark).....	485
LEeward ISLANDS		Party Representation.....	675
200; *694, 773-5		Lewis with Harris.....	679, 680
Area, etc.....	*773	Leyhall Prison, Governor.....	390
Government.....	*773	Leyte (Philippines).....	*931
Origin of Name.....	*770	Leyton, 670; M.P.....	338
Leeward Islands (French).....	*888	Lhasa (Tibet).....	*867
(Portuguese).....	*935	Liberal National Party.....	308
Legacies, Lapsed.....	*1150	Whip.....	309
Legal Advice Act.....	*1144	Liberal Party:—	
Legal Aid.....	*1144-5	Majorities.....	309
Cost, 1955-57.....	599	Organization.....	*1071
Eligibility for.....	*1144	Origin of Name.....	308
Legal Education.....	520-1	Prime Ministers.....	314
Council of.....	521	Strength (1900-55).....	307
Legal Events, 1955-56.....	574	Votes Cast (1945-56).....	318
Legal Fees.....	*1152	(1955).....	327-47
LEGAL NOTES.....	*1134-51	Whips.....	309
Legal Tender.....	605	Liberal Unionists.....	308
Legal Year.....	181	LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF	
Legations.....	205-6; *848-938	199; *911-2	
Legh, Sir Piers, Obituary.....	587	British Embassy.....	*912
Leghorn (Italy).....	*905	Embassy.....	206; *912
		Shipping Owned.....	614
		Liberté, S.S.....	613
		Libra, First Point of.....	148
		Librarianship (Education).....	1, 522
		Libraries, Copyright.....	402; *1000
		National.....	402, 406; *985, 995
		Public (Cost).....	629
		Library Association.....	522; *1071
		Library of Congress.....	*822-3
		Libreville (Fr. Gaboon).....	199; *887
		LIBYA, UNITED KINGDOM OF	
		199, 584; *912-3	
		British Embassy.....	*913
		Embassy.....	206; *912
		Government.....	*912
		Libyan Desert (Egypt).....	*876
		Areas below Sea Level.....	*668
		LICENCES.....	*1167-9
		Broadcast Receiving.....	*1169
		Driving.....	*1169
		Expiry of.....	(Note) 134
		Issued (1954-55).....	598
		Marriage.....	*1145
		Motor Vehicles.....	621; *1167-9
		Receipts from.....	598
		Television.....	*1169
		Licensing Authorities	
		(Vehicles).....	438
		Lichfield.....	670
		Bishop of.....	235, 483
		Member of Parliament.....	338
		Recorder.....	455
		LICHTENSTEIN.....	196; *913
		Liege (Belgium).....	*854
		Lieutenant-Generals.....	473
		Lieutenant, H.M.....	(Note) 636
		LIFE ASSURANCE.....	*1103-17
		Allowance for Tax.....	*1160
		Annuities.....	*1160
		Average Premiums.....	*1109
		Bonuses.....	*1107-8
		Companies.....	*1104-5
		Directory.....	*1114-7
		Endowment.....	*1109-12
		Industrial Companies.....	*1105
		New Business, 1955.....	*1113-4
		Policies (Assignment).....	*1117
		(Number).....	*1105
		Premiums.....	*1109-12
		Stamp Duty.....	*1165
		Statistics.....	*1104-17
		Lifeboats (R.N.L.I.).....	*1079
		Life Expectation Table.....	*1091
		Life Peers.....	(Note) 250
		Light Amplification.....	*983-4
		Lighthouse Authorities.....	441-2
		Lighthouses.....	617
		Lighting-up Times.....	138, 140
		Light Research Division.....	428
		Light, Velocity of.....	144, 151
		Light Year.....	151
		Lille (France).....	*885
		Lima (Peru).....	201, 202; *930
		Limassol (Cyprus).....	*779
		Limoges (France).....	*885
		Limpopo River.....	*740
		Lincoln City.....	670
		Bishop.....	235, 483
		Member of Parliament.....	338
		Recorder.....	455
		Lincoln College, Oxford.....	502
		Lincolnshire.....	694-6
		Lincolnshire Handicap.....	*1023
		Lincoln's Inn.....	520-1, 651
		Lincoln's Inn Fields.....	651
		Lindsey (Lincolnshire).....	631-6
		Archdeacon.....	*823

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
LONDON—continued		L.C.C.—continued		Lord Lieutenant:—	
Lord Mayor	83; (Note) 130; 640	Clerk of the Council	648	Precedence	217, 683
Lost Property Offices	*1095	Committees	645, 648	Title and Duties (Note)	636
Magistrates	455-6	Councillors	647-8	Lord Lyon King of Arms	362
Markets	652	County Hall	650	Order of the Thistle	255
Mayors	637	Crestal Palace project	569	LORD MAYOR, THE	83, 569, 640
Medical Officers	644, 648	Debt	645	Election Day	(Note) 122
Schools	522-3	Deputy Chairman	647	Lord Mayor's Day	
Members of Parliament	331	Development Plan	645	(Note) 130; 181-2, 223, 638	
Metropolitan Hospital Bds.	386	Education Committee	645, 648	Precedence	217
Monuments	652	Estimates (1956-57)	646	Residence	652
Museums	406-9	Exchequer Grants	646	Lord Mayors	660-5
Newspaper Offices	*1040-9	Finances	645, 646	Lord Ordinary (Scotland)	459
Parks	655-6	Health Committee	645	Lord President of the Council	
Parochial Charities	*1095	Members	647-8	252, 312, 422, 425	
Passenger Movements	612	Officers	648	Atomic Energy Authority	
Transport	365	Parks, Spaces, etc.	655-6	(1923-56)	364
Passport Office	*669	Party Representation	648	Precedence	310
Penny Rate	646	Powers and Duties	645	Precedence	217
Picture Galleries	363	Rates (1956-57)	646	Lord President (Court of Session)	459
Police	457-8	Technical Colleges	532-3	Lord Privy Seal	312, 402, 567
Courts	455-6, 637	Town Planning Committee	645	Precedence	217
Population	196, 202	Vice-Chairman	647	Lord Provosts	682-3
Port of	416, 637, 653	Votes Cast, 1955	648	Precedence	683
Postal Arrangements	*1178	LONDONDERRY, CITY OF	690	Lords by Courtesy	251
Postal Region	418-9	High Sheriff	688	Lords Commissioners of the Treasury	439
Prisons	390	Local Govt. Electors	631	Lord's Cricket Ground	
Rainfall	189, 192-4	Lord Lieutenant	689	652; *1024, 1050	
Rateable Value	637, 646	Mayor	689	Lords, House of, see HOUSE	
Rates of	637	Member of Parliament	339, 687	Lords in Waiting	218, 309
Recorder	455	Recorder	689	Lords Justices	450
Sailing Clubs	*1054	LONDONDERRY, COUNTY	689, 690	Lords Lieutenant:—	
St. Paul's Cathedral	481	High Sheriff	688	England	634
Saluting Stations	222	Lord Lieutenant	689	Northern Ireland	689
School of Economics	507	Members of Parliament	687	Precedence	217, 683
Shipping	612	London (Ontario)	*710	Scotland	681
Offices	616	Long Beach (California)	*832	Wales	678
Societies	*1071-2	Long Benton	670	Lords of Appeal (Note)	250; 450
Sunrise and Sunset (Daily)	93, 97, 101, etc.	Long Eaton	670	Precedence	217
Sunshine Records	190-4	Longest Bridges	204	Lords of Session	246
Synagogues	499	Longest Day	(Note) 110; 181	Precedence	683
Teaching Hospitals	522-3	Longest Rivers	204	Lords of the Treasury	312
Technical Colleges	532-3	Longford County	*816	Lord Steward	218, 225
Telecommunications Region	421-2	Longlight House	659	Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer	459
Thames, The	632	Long Tons	*828	Lord Warden:—	
Conservancy	371	Lonsdale, M.P.	340	Cinque Ports	*1039
Embankments	654	Lord Advocate	312, 402, 459	Stannaries	375
Theatres	*1001-3	Precedence	683	Lorengau (Admiralty Islds.)	*721, 722
Theological Colleges	536-7	Lord Advocate's Department	402, 459	Los Angeles (California)	202; *832
Tide Tables	167-178	Lord Chairman	319	Lossiemouth	685
Tower of	222, 654-5; *985, 989	Lord Chamberlain	218	Lost Property (London)	*1095
Town Clerks	637, 644	(Scarborough)	231	Lostwithiel	670
Trade	612	Lord Chamberlain's Office	218	Lothians, The	681-2
Trade Unions	*1088-91	Lord Chancellor, see Lord		Loughborough	670
Training Colleges	529	High Chancellor		Archdeacon	483
Transport	637	Lord Chief Justice	450	Member of Parliament	339
Executive	365	Precedence	217	Loughs, Irish	*815
Fares Increase	569	Northern Ireland	688	Louisiana (State)	*832
Passenger Decrease	569	Lord Clerk Register	459	Louisville (Kentucky)	*832
University	506-7	Precedence	683	Lourenço Marques	
Medical Schools	522-3	Lord Great Chamberlain	402	(Mozambique)	199; *935
Water Supply	405, 637	Lord High Chancellor	234, 312, 314, 433, 450	Louth (Lincolnshire)	670
Weather Records	189-194	(1923-56)	311	Member of Parliament	339
Wren's Churches	498-9	Office	451	Low, R.T. HON. A. R. W.:—	
Zoological Gardens	656; *1085	Precedence	217, 683	Birthday	312
Science Notes		Lord High Commissioner		Member of Parliament	329
*976, 977, 982, 984, 988		(Church of Scotland)	491, 572	Minister of State	312, 435
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL	645-8	Precedence	683	Privy Councillor	253
Aldermen	647-8	Lord High Treasurer	439	Lower Saxony	*889
Budget (1956-57)	646	Lord Howe Island (N.S.W.)	*726		
Chairman	635, 647	Lord Justice Clerk	459		
		Lord Justice General	459		

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE
Lowestoft, 670; M.P.	339
Low Sunday	102
Loyalty Islands (Oceania)	*887
Lübeck (Germany)	*889
Lucerne (Switzerland)	*948
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	*754
Lucknow Day Centenary.122, 589	
Luderitz (S.W. Africa)	*744
Ludlow	670
Archdeacon (Hereford)	483
Member of Parliament	339
Ludwigshafen (Germany)*	*889
Lunacy, Board of Control	386
Scotland	430
Chancery Visitors	452
Court of Protection	452
Lunar Cycle	182
Lunar Eclipse (1957)	146
Terminator	139
Lund, Sir Otto, Obituary	587
Lundy	632
Lurgan	690
Lusaka (N. Rhodesia)	199; *805
Luton, 670; M.P.	339
Luton Hoo	660
LUXEMBOURG, GRAND DUCHY	
196; *913	
British Embassy	*913
Embassy	206; *913
Radio Luxembourg	*1010
Steel Production	626
Luzon (Philippines)	*931
Lydd	670; *1039
Lyme Regis	670
Lymington	670
Lynn, Archdeacon (Norwich)	484
Lyon Court	362
Lyons, Sir William	300
Portrait	561
Eyons (France)	*885
Lytham St. Anne's	670
Lyttelton, Alfred, Centenary	94, 590
MACAO (Portuguese)	197; *936
Macclesfield, 670; M.P.	339
Archdeacon (Chester)	486
Macduff	685
Macedonia	*892, 966
McGill University	*703
Machinery Exports	611
Mackay Fund (Natl. Debt)	603
Mackenzie (N.W.T., Canada)	
*705	
Mackenzie River	204
MACLEOD, RT. HON. I. N.:—	
Birthday	312
Member of Parliament	333
Minister of Labour	312, 397
Privy Councillor	253
MACMILLAN, RT. HON. H.:—	
Birthday	312
Chancellor of the Exchequer	
310, 312, 349, 439, 567	
Member of Parliament	330
Offices held	310-11
Privy Councillor	253
MADAGASCAR	199, 201; *887
Bishop	489
Madame Tussaud's Exhibition	656
Madira (Portugal)	196; *743
Madhya Barat	*748
Madhya Pradesh	*748, 755

	PAGE
Madras City	202; *753
Archbishop (R.C.)	497
Trade Commissioner	*696
Madras State	*748, 753
Madrid (Spain)	197, 202; *941
Madura (Indonesia)	*898
Maesteg	677
Maefeking	*766
Magazines	*1041-3
Postage	*1170
Public Spending on	604
Magdalen College, Oxford	502
Magdalene College, Cambridge	504
Magdeburg	*891
Magee College	510
Magellanic Clouds	152
Magistrates' Courts:—	
Legal Aid in	*1144
London	455-6
Matrimonial Cases	*1139
Magistrates, Stipendiary	456
Magna Carta	658
Magnetic Declination	163
Equator	163
Poles	163
Storms	164
Surveys	163
Magnetism, Terrestrial	162-4
Mahdi, The (Egypt)	*877
Mahé Island (Seychelles)	*807
Mahon (Minorca)	197; *942
Maidenhead	670
Maidstone	670
Archdeacon	481
Assizes	454
Member of Parliament	339
Recorder	455
Maine (State)	*832
Mainland (Orkneys)	679
(Shetlands)	679
Maize, World Production	*971
Majorca (Balearic Islds.)	*942
Makarios, Archbishop	575-8
Deportation	576
Major-Generals	473-4
Majorities, Parliamentary	309
Malacca (Malaya)	198; *790
Malaga (Spain)	*941
MALAYA	198; *694, 789-93
British Immigrants, 1955	594
Events, 1955-56	575-7
London Office	*696
Production	*971, 972
Trade	*970
Malaya, British (States)	*789
MALAYA, FEDERATION OF	
567; *789-90	
Finance and Trade	*790
Government	*790
High Commissioner	*790
Rulers	*789-90
Malden and Coombe	670
Maldiv Islands	198; *793-4
Maldon, 670; M.P.	339
Malé (Maldives)	198; *794
Malmesbury	670
Bishop of (Bristol)	482
Malmö (Sweden)	*946
MALTA	196; *694, 794-5
Archbishop (R.C.)	495
Commissioner-Gen. (London)	*696
Distance by Air	626

	PAGE
MALTA—continued	
Events (1955-56)	568, 575-8
Finance and Trade	*794
George Cross	305
Government	*794-5
Knights of	*794
London Office	*696, 795
Population	*794
Prime Minister	*795
Malton (Thirsk and), M.P.	345
MALVERN, VISCOUNT	234
Companion of Honour	257
Prime Minister, Rhodesia and Nyasaland	*801
Privy Councillor	253
Malvern	670
Management (Education)	515
Managua (Nicaragua)	200; *922
Manamah (Bahrain)	197; *849
MANCHESTER, CITY OF	
202, 661, 670	
Airport	623
Assizes	454
Banks	*1098, 1101
Bishop	235, 486
Clubs	*1053
College of Music	528
of Technology	509
Crown Court estab.	83, 352
Lord Mayor	661
Members of Parliament	339
Newspapers	*1040, 1042
Party Representation	674
Penny Rate	630
Recorder	455, 661
Ship Canal	620, 661
Shipping	612
Stipendiary	456, 661
Sunrise	93, 97, 101, etc.
Teaching Hospitals	524
Technical Colleges	534
Theological Colleges	537
Town Clerk	661
Training Colleges	531
University	507
Manchester College, Oxford	537
MANCHURIA	*805
Man, Cultural Stages	180
Mandalay (Burma)	*862
Mandarin Dialect	*866
Manicaland (S. Rhodesia)	*804
Manila (Philippines)	
198, 202; *932	
Manin, Daniele, Centenary	122, 590
Manipur (State)	*748
MAN, ISLE OF	196, 691
Airport	623
Bishop of	235, 487
Cultivated Area	691
Finance	691
Income Tax	691
Lieutenant Governor	691
Lighthouse Authority	442
Schools	542, 547
T.T. Races	*7037
Tynwald Day.. (Note) 114; 691	
Manitoba	*698, 707
University	*703
Mannheim (Germany)	*889
Manor Houses Open	659-60
Manpower, Distribution of	606
Mansfield, 670; M.P.	339

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Mansfield College, Oxford	502, 537	Marriages—continued		Maudy Money	605
Mansion House	456, 652	Fees	*1145	Thursday	102, 186
Manufacturers, Nat. Union of	*1086	in Registered Buildings	*1146	Manutania, S.S.	612, 613
Manufactures Dept. (Board of Trade)	434	in Scotland	*1147-8	Mauritania (Fr. W. Africa)	199; *887
Manufactures, Numbers		Jewish	*1146, 1147	MAURITIUS	199; *694, 795-6
Engaged in	606	of Minors	*1147	Bishop	489
Manuscripts Commission, Historical	423	Quaker	*1146-7	Communications	*793
Maori Population (N.Z.)	*735	Registered (1950-55)	593	Dependencies	*796
Maps in Whitaker—		Register Office	*1146	Finance and Trade	*795-6
(See Notice at Head of Preface, p. 6).		Registrars-General	383, 431	Government	*796
Mar, Earl of (Premier Earl of Scotland)	230	Registrar's Certificate	*1146	Mausolus, Tomb of	202
Maracaibo (Venezuela)	*966	Fees	*1147	Maybole	685
Lake	203; *965	Registration of	382-3	Mayfair	637
Marath (Syria)	*948	Solemnization	*1146-7	Mayo, County	*816
Marble Arch, The	655	Special Licence	*1145	Mayor's Court (London)	453
Marble Hill (Twickenham)	656	Married Women, Income Tax Allowance	*1160	Mayors:—	
Marchmont Herald	362	MARS	157-8	English	666-73
Margate	670; *1039	Distance, etc.	156	Metropolitan	637
Recorder	455	Monthly 91, 95, 99; 92, 96, 100	146	Northern Irish	600
Sunshine Hours, 1955-56	190-1	Occultation (1957)	146	Welsh	677
Mariana (Marianne) Islands	201; *835	Phenomena (1957)	90, 94, 98	Mbabwe (Swaziland)	*767
Marie Galante (Fr. W. Indies)	*887	Satellites	157, 158	M.C.C.	*1024, 1050
Marine Dep'ts. (Ministry of Transport)	437-8	Marseilles (France)	202; *885	Mdina (Malta)	*794
Engineering (Education)	519-20	Marshall, Diplomatic Corps	220	Mean and Sideral Time	145
Insurance Companies	*1114-7	Marshall Islands	201; *835	Mean Time, Greenwich	140-1
Stamp Duty	*1165-6	Marshals of the R.A.F.	477	Measures, Nautical	617
Research (Science Notes)	*984, 985, 987	Martinique (Fr. W. Indies)	200; *887	Weights and	*1180-4
Societies (Various)	*1072	Martinmas	(Notes) 94, 130	Wind Forces	617
Survey Offices	438	Maryhill, M.P.	334	Meat Divisions (Ministry of Agriculture)	14, 34, 9
Marines, Royal	464	Maryland (State)	*832	Import	611
Maritime Museum, National	409; *982	Marylebone, Borough	637	Proportion Home-produced	409
Marketing Divisions (M. of Agriculture)	353-4	Marylebone C.C. (Lord's)	*1024, 1050	Mecca (Hejaz)	197; *846
Markets, London	652	Marylebone Police Court	456	Mechanical Engineering:—	
Marlborough	670	Mary Queen of Scots	211	Education	519-20
College	540	Masbate (Philippines)	*931	Fees	*1155
House	652	Masefield, John:—		Research Dept.	427
V.C. Centenary Exhibition	*1013	Order of Merit	256	Mechanical Vehicles	
Marlborough Street Court	456	Poet Laureate	219	(Licences)	*1167-9
Marquesas Islds. (Oceania)	201; *888	Maseru (Basutoland)	199; *766	Medals and Decorations	254
Marquesses	226-7	Mashonaland (S. Rhodesia)	*804	Medellin (Colombia)	*869
By Courtesy	251	Masonic Societies	*1067, 1072	MEDICAL:—	
Coronets	226	Year	181	Auxiliary Services	525-6
How addressed	226	Massachusetts (State)	*832	Education	522-6
Minors	224	Massacre of Cawnpore, Centenary	114, 589	Teaching Hospitals	522-4
Number of	225	Massage Schools	530	Household, H. M.	219-20, 221
Octogenarian	224	MASSEY, RT. HON. VINCENT:—		Journals	*1044, 1045, 1046
Precedence	217, 683	Gov.-General, Canada	*699	Officers of Health	635, 678
Mariakesh (Morocco)	*918	Massowa (Eritrea)	*880	Research Council	402-5, 599
Marriage Certificates	*1134-5, 1146	Master and Servant (Law)	*1148	Groups	404
Licence Offices	458	Master Gunner	222, 655	Notes	*977-86
Licences	*1145	Master of the Horse	218, 225	Units	403-4
Notice of	*1146	of the Household	220	Schools	522-4, 528
Nullity of	596; *1137-8	of the Queen's Music	219	Services (N.H.S.)	*1131-2
Prohibited Degrees	*1147	of the Rolls	217, 423, 450	Societies	*1061, 1072-3, 1079
Marriages (Legal Notes)	*1145-8	Masters in Lunacy	452	Technology (Training)	525
By Banns	*1145	of the Supreme Court	451, 452	Medicine, Nobel Prizes 83; *972-3	
Church of England	*1145	Matabeleland (S. Rhodesia)	*804	Medicines (N.H.S.)	*1131
Common Licence	*1145	Matadi (Belgian Congo)	*855	Medina (Hejaz)	*846
Consanguinity, etc.	*1147	Matches, Revenue from	598	Mediterranean Sea	*1130
Dissolved, 1954	596	Maternity Benefits (Nat'l Insurance)	*1126, 1127	Megasthenes	179
		Mathematics Research Divn.	428	Melanesians (Iri)	*781
		Matrimonial Causes Act	*1138	Melbourne (Victoria)	202; *733
		Matterhorn (Switzerland)	*947	Armenians	418, 407
		MAUDLIN, RT. HON. R.:—		High Court	*716
		Birthday	312	Local Standard Time	141
		Member of Parliament	328	Newspapers	*1048
		Minister of Supply	312, 433	Olympic Games (1956)	*1025
		Privy Councillor	253	Schools	543
				Trade Commissioner	*696
				Melcombe Regis (Weymouth)	672
				Melilla (Spanish)	*942
				Melton, M.P.	339

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT 320-47		Meteoritic Dust.....	155	Midland Circuit.....	454
Alphabetical List.....	320-6	Meteorites.....	161	Midlothian.....	681-2
Northern Ireland.....	687	Meteorological:—		Member of Parliament.....	339
New Members, 1955.....	352	Notes.....	*978, 986	Midnight Sun (Norway).....	*923
Suspension of.....	316	Observations (1933-55).....	189	Midsummer Day. (Notes) 94, 110	
Memphis, Tennessee.....	*832	(1955-56).....	192-4	Midway Islands (U.S.A.).....	*834
Menai Bridge.....	676	Office.....	477	Midwives Board.....	525
Mencken, H. L., Obbit.....	90, 588	METEORS.....	160-1	College of.....	*1073
Menevia (Wales), Bishop.....	495	Meteor Showers.....	161	Milan (Italy).....	202; *905
Mental Deficiency Board.....	386	Methyl, Buckhaven and.....	684	Distance by Air.....	626
Scotland.....	430	Methodist Church, The.....	493	Miles and Kilometres. *1182, 1183	
Mental Illness, Royal		Churches in London.....	493	Miles, Comparative Table.....	617
Commission on.....	446			Nautical.....	617
MENZIES, R.T. HON. R. G.:—				Military Colleges.....	526
Companion of Honour.....	257			Cross.....	254
Prime Minister, Australia.....	*714			Knights of Windsor.....	222
Privy Councillor.....	253			Medal.....	254
Mercantile Marine Offices.....	438			Recruitment Dept.....	398
Mercara (Coorg).....	*756			Secretary.....	472
Mercers Company.....	642			Milk Divisions (Min. of	
MERCHANT NAVY:—				Agriculture).....	355, 359
Company Offices.....	616			Home-produced.....	609
Decorations and Medals.....	254			Prices.....	608
King Edward VII School.....	533			Subsidies (1955-57).....	349, 600
Labour Organizations.....	616			Milky Way, The.....	151-2
Largest Ships.....	613			MILLIGAN, R.T. HON. W. R.:—	
Maritime Museum.....	409			Lord Advocate.....	312, 402, 459
Nautical Cookery School.....	533			Member of Parliament.....	333
Pensions.....	600			Privy Councillor.....	253
Register of Seamen.....	439			Statute Law Committee.....	433
School.....	528			Millwall Docks.....	653
Services (Cost).....	600			Milne, A. A., Obituary.....	90, 588
Shipbuilding Statistics.....	615			Milngavie.....	685
Ships Registered.....	612			Milwaukee (Wisconsin) 202; *832	
Societies.....	*1073			Mimas (Satellite).....	157
Training Ships.....	528-9			Minch, The.....	680
War Memorial.....	548			Mindanao (Philippines).....	*931
Merchant Shipping.....	612-7			Mindoro (Philippines).....	*931
Merchant Taylors Company.....	642			Mineral Rights Duty.....	*1166
Schools.....	540			Mines Inspectorate.....	382
MERCURY.....	156-7			Minewatching Service, R.N.....	466
Monthly 91, 95, 99; 92, 96, 100				Minima Gorge (Colombia).....	*868
Occultation (1957).....	146			Minima of Algal.....	153
Phenomena.....	90, 94, 98, etc.			MINING:—	
Transit of (1957).....	146			Coal Production.....	627
<i>Mercury, T.S.</i>	528			Degrees, etc.....	527
<i>Meriden (Warwicks.), M.P.</i>	339			Engineering Training.....	527
<i>Merionethshire</i>	677, 678			Museum.....	407
Member of Parliament.....	339			National Coal Board.....	410-11
Nature Reserve.....	*993			Numbers Engaged in.....	606
Merit, Order of.....	256			Periodicals.....	*1046
Conferments, 1956.....	300			Societies.....	*1073
MERRIMAN, LORD.....	242			Trade Unions.....	*1087
President, P. D. and A.....	451			MINISTERS OF STATE:—	
Privy Councillor.....	253			Board of Trade.....	312, 435
Mersey Docks and Harbour				Colonial Affairs.....	83
Board.....	405			Foreign Affairs (2).....	312, 380
Mersey River Board.....	620			Scottish Office.....	312, 429
Mersey Tunnel.....	661			Ministers and Envoys.....	205-6
Merthyr Tydfil.....	677			Precedence.....	217
Member of Parliament.....	339			Ministers of Cabinet Rank.....	312
Recorder.....	455			Ministers of the Crown Act.....	307
Stipendiary.....	456			Minister without Portfolio.....	312
Merton and Morden.....	670			Ministries (1923-56).....	310-11
Member of Parliament.....	339			MINISTRY OF:—	
Merton College, Oxford.....	502			Agriculture, etc.....	353-60
Mesopotamia, see IRAQ				Defence.....	374
Mesozoic Periods.....	179			Education.....	375-8
Messina (Sicily).....	*905			Fuel and Power.....	382
Metalurgy Division.....	428			Health.....	383-6
Metals, Corrosion Research.....	*984			Housing and Local Govt.....	390-2
Exports and Imports.....	611			Labour.....	397-400
Periodicals.....	*1046			Pensions and National	
Metalwork, Museum of.....	408			Insurance.....	413-6

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
MINISTRY OF— <i>continued</i>		Montenegro (Yugoslavia).....	*966	MOROCCO— <i>continued</i>	
Supply.....	433-4	Monte Rosa.....	*904, 947	Finance.....	*918
Transport and Civil		Montevideo (Uruguay)	201, 202; *955	Government.....	*917-8
Aviation.....	436-9	Montgomery (Borough).....	677	Production, etc.....	*918
Works.....	443-6	MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN,		Spanish Possession.....	*942
Minneapolis (Minnesota).....	*832	VISCOUNT.....	234, 566	Morpeth, 670; M.P.....	340
Minnesota (State).....	*832	.....	171	MORRISON, R.T. HON. W. S.—	
Minorca (Balearic Islands).....	*942	.....	171	Birthday.....	118
Minor Planets.....	158	.....	171	Member of Parliament.....	331
Minors in Peerage.....	224	.....	171	Privy Councillor.....	253
Minors, Marriage Law.....	*1147	Montgomeryshire.....	677, 678	Speaker, H. of Commons	317, 319
Minsk (Belorussia).....	197; *961	Member of Parliament.....	339	Mortgage Business, 1946-55	*1119
MINT, THE ROYAL.....	405, 653	Month, The.....	144, 181	Mortgages, Legal Fees....	*1152
Output (1955).....	605	Monthly Notes.....	90, 94, 98, etc.	Stamp Duty.....	*1166
Mintoff, D., Prime Minister,		Montreal.....	202; *712	MORTON OF HENRYTON, LORD.....	242
Malta.....	*795	Archbishop.....	495	Cambridge University.....	504
Minyaa Konkra (China) 203; *867		Bishop.....	488	Lord of Appeal.....	450
Miquelon (Fr. America).....	200	Trade Commissioner.....	*666	Privy Councillor.....	253
Miranda (Satellite).....	157	Montrose.....	685	Moscow.....	197, 202; *960
Miripinnati (Fish).....	*980-1	Montserrat (Leeward Islands)	200; *774-5	British Embassy.....	*959-60
Missionary Bishops.....	489	Monuments Commissions.....	386-7	Distance by Air.....	626
Colleges.....	536-7	Inspectors.....	445, 446	Moslem Calendar.....	188
Mississippi River.....	204; *821	London.....	652	New Year (1377). 89; (Note) 114	
State.....	832	MOON, THE.....	160	MOSLEMS. *844, 846, 849, 861, 876,	
Missouri River.....	204; *821	Age.....	92, 96, 100	879, 880, 900, 908, 927	
State.....	832	Apogee (1957).....	90, 94, 98	United Kingdom.....	494
Mistinguette, Obituary.....	588	Declination.....	92, 96, 100	Mossley.....	670
Mistress of the Robes.....	218	Distance from Earth.....	157	Moss Side (Manchester), M.P.....	339
Mitcham, 670; M.P.....	339	Eclipses.....	106, 130, 146, 160	Mosul (Iraq).....	*901
Mithraeum Excavation (Rome)		Epact.....	89, 182	Motherwell.....	685
Mithraic Finds (London).....	*984	Equatorial Parallax.....	144	Bishop of.....	495
Mobile Defence Corps (C.D.)		Harvest Moon. (Note) 122; 160		Member of Parliament.....	340
475, 480		Horizontal Parallax	92, 96, 100, 139	Motive Power Museum.....	408
Moderator:—		Hunter's Moon. (Note) 126; 160		Motor Cycle Speedway.....	*1037
Calvinistic Methodists.....	493	Libration.....	160	Motor Cycles, Licences.....	621
Church of Scotland.....	491, 683	Lunar Cycle.....	182, 187	Motor Cycling (1956).....	*1037
Presbyterian Churches.....	491	Lunar Terminator.....	139	Motoring Newspapers.....	*1046
Mogadishu (Somalia).....	199; *905	Metonic Cycle.....	182	Offences.....	351, 621
Moldavia (U.S.S.R.).....	197; *957, 963	Moonrise and Moonset.....	139	Personal Expenditure on.....	604
Molecular Research (DNA).....	*979	Tables (1957).....	92, 96, 100	Motor Racing.....	*1037-8
Molokai Leper Settlement.....	*833	Occultations of Stars.....	146-7, 160	Motorships, Largest.....	613
Molotov, V. M.....	*955, 956	Paschal Full Moon.....	186	(Statistics).....	614-5
Molucca Islands (Indonesia).....	*898	Perigee (1957).....	90, 94, 98	Motor Trade Disputes.....	573-4
Mombasa (Kenya).....	*789	Periods of Revolution.....	157, 160	(Illustration).....	558
Mön (Anglesey).....	676	Phase (Daily).....	92, 96, 100	MOTOR VEHICLES:—	
MONACO (Principality) 196; *916		Phases.....	90, 94, 98, 138, 139	Accident Statistics.....	594
Ruler.....	*916	Pyramid of the (Mexico).....	*914	Exports and Imports.....	611
MONCKTON, R.T. HON. SIR		Right Ascension.....	92, 96, 100	Insurance Companies.....	*1114-7
WALTER.....	253, 284	Semi Diameter.....	92, 96, 100	Licences.....	621; *1167-9
Birthday.....	312	Southing.....	140	Parking Rights.....	569
Member of Parliament.....	330	Terminator.....	92, 96, 100	Personal Spending on.....	604
Paymaster-General.....	83	Moravian Church.....	494	Speed Limits.....	351
President, M.C.C.....	*1024	College.....	537	Tax Receipts.....	621
Monetary Units.....	84, 605	Missions.....	*1073	Testing of.....	351
MONEY:—		Moray.....	681-2	Motorways Schemes, 1955-8	621-2
Bills.....	307, 313	Bishop.....	492	Moulmein (Burma).....	*862
Coins in Circulation, 1956.....	605	Sheriff.....	460	Mountain Ash.....	677
Exchange Rates.....	84	Moray and Nairn, M.P.....	340	Mountains, Highest.....	203
Legal Tender.....	605	Morden, Merton and.....	670	MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA,	
Money Orders.....	*1173-4	Member of Parliament.....	339	EARL.....	213, 230
Mongolia.....	*916-7	Morecambe, 670; M.P.....	340	Admiral.....	463
Monifieth.....	685	Sunshine Hours (1955-56).....	190-1	First Sea Lord.....	461
Monmouth.....	677	Morley.....	670	Knight of the Garter.....	255
Bishop of.....	487	(Batley and), M.P.....	328	Privy Councillor.....	253
Member of Parliament.....	339	Mormons.....	494	Viceroy of India, 1947-48.....	*697
Monmouthshire.....	676, 677, 678	Morning Defined.....	180	Movable Feasts (1953-62).....	184
Monopolies Commission.....	351, 567	Morning Stars.....	91, 95, 99	Moyana, Ketch, lost.....	570
Monrovia (Liberia).....	199; *911	MOROCCO.....	199; *917-8	(Illus.).....	559
Montacute House.....	660	Ambassador (London).....	83	Mozambique (Port E. Africa)	199; *935-6
Montana (State).....	*832	Climate.....	*917	Mozart Exhibition, 1956.....	*1013
Mont Blanc.....	203, 204; *904, 947	Communications.....	*918		
Monte Carlo (Monaco).....	*916	Events (1955-56).....	580-1, 583		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
MUHAMMAD —	Naples (Italy).....202; *905	National Loans Act.....600
Birthplace (Hejaz).....*846	Napoleon I.....*806, 883	National Maritime Museum
Flight of (Hejira).....188	Nash, Eveleigh, Obituary.....588	409; *982, 1013
Mukden (China).....202; *868	Nassau (Bahamas) 200; *770, 771	National Milk Scheme (Cost).....600
Mühlheim (Germany).....*889	Nasser, Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel	National Museum of Wales
Mull, Island of.....679, 680	207, 584-5; *875, 877, 944	409-10; *1014
München-Gladbach.....*889	Portrait.....552	National Nature Reserves.....*991-3
Munich (Germany).....202; *889	NATAL.....*740, 745	National Parks Commission.....411
Municipal Aerodromes.....622-3	Administrator.....*742	National Physical Laboratory.....428
Affairs (1955-56).....569	Bishops.....*489	National Portrait Gallery.....363
Corporations Act.....628	Supreme Court Division.....*742	Cost of.....599
MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY —	National Agricultural	Scottish.....363
England.....666-73	Advisory Service.....353, 356-7	National Register of Archives.....423
Northern Ireland.....690	National Assembly.....487	National Research Develop-
Scotland.....684-5	NATIONAL ASSISTANCE	ment Corporation.....411
Wales.....677	567; *1129-30	National Savings Certificates
Municipal —	Board.....410	350; *1102
Election Petitions Office.....458	Cost (1956-57).....600; *1130	Committees.....424-5
Party Representation.....673-5	Method of Claiming.....*1130	Estimates (1956-57).....599
Periodicals.....*1042	Old Age Pensions.....*1130	NATIONAL SERVICE.....607
Societies.....*1074	National Buildings Record.....*1085	Minister of.....312, 397
Munitions (Supply) Dept.....433-4	National Central Library.....402	Ministry of.....397-400
MUNSTER, EARL OF.....230	NATIONAL COAL BOARD.....410-11	Officers' Pay.....471
Birthday.....312	NATIONAL DEBT, THE.....448, 602-3	Territorial Army.....475
Minister without Portfolio.....312	Cost of.....602	National Societies.....*1074-5
Privy Councillor.....253	(1956).....349, 602	National Trusts.....446-7; *1075
Murder (Criminal Statistics).....596	Office.....411	Properties Open.....659-60
Death Penalty (Abolition)	Reduction Funds.....602-3	National Union of Manufac-
Bill.....351	National Deposit Friendly	turers.....*1086
Murders (1955-56).....571	Society.....*1118	Nationality, British.....*693, 1135-6
(U.S.A.).....828	National Dock Labour Board	Divn. (Home Office).....389
Murray River 204; *714, 723, 731	375, 566	of Visitors.....594
Murrumbidgee River.....*723	National Fund, The.....602-3	N.A.T.O.....*968
MUSCAT AND OMAN.....197; *848	National Galleries.....599	Natural History Notes
MUSEUMS	National Gallery.....363	*976, 977, 978, 982, 990
399, 405-10, 650-1, 653-4, 655	Cost (1955-57).....599	Museum.....406-7
Cost to Ratepayers.....629	of Scotland.....363	Naturalization (Law).....*1135-6
to Taxpayers.....599	NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE	Divn. (Home Office).....389
Industrial Health, etc.....399	386, 567; *1131-2	Nature Conservancy.....411-2, 600
Practical Geology.....428	Acts.....*1131	Reserves.....*991-3
Societies.....*1074	Amenity Beds.....*1132	Local.....*993
Standing Commission.....405-6	Civil Defence Functions.....480	Nauru Island (Australia)
MUSIC IN 1955-56.....*1010-2	Cost.....599; *1132	201; *695, 722
Associated Board.....527	Hospital Boards.....386	Nautical Almanac Office.....412
Colleges and Schools.....527-8	National Insurance	Colleges.....528-9, 533
Degrees, etc.....527	Contributions.....*1124, 1127	Cookery School.....533
Edinburgh Festival.....*1012	National Hospital Service	Measures.....617
Promenade Concerts.....*1012	Reserve.....480	Twilight.....139
Royal Academy, etc.....527	National Hunt Committee.....*1022	Naval Architecture (Educ.).....520
Russian Composers.....*958	NATIONAL INSURANCE AND	Auxiliary Forces.....466
Societies.....*1074	ASSISTANCE.....*1124-30	Construction Dept.....461-2
Muslims, see MOSLEMS.	Acts.....*1124	Estimates.....600-1
Muskeburgh.....685	Advisory Committee.....415	Record Offices.....475
Musset, Alfred de, Centenary	Benefits.....*1125-7	Reserve Act, 1954.....475
106, 590	Department.....413	Societies.....*1075
Mussolini, Benito.....*904	Claims (1954).....*1126	Navigation, School of.....528-9
Mysore (State).....*748	Commissioner.....416	Navy, see ROYAL NAVY
	Contributions.....*1124-5, 1160	Navy, Army and Air Force
	Contributions (Number).....*1124	Institutes.....471
	Cost.....600; *1127	Neanderthal (Germany), An-
NAAFI.....471	Exchequer Contributions.....*1125	thropological Discoveries.....179
Nagoya (Japan).....202; *908	Finance.....*1127, 1129	Neanderthal Man.....180
Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh).....*755	Fund Deficit.....*1127	Neap Tides.....162
Nairn.....681-2, 685	Funds.....*1127	Near East, The.....197
Sheriff.....460	Industrial Injuries.....*1127-9	Neath, 677; M.P.....340
Nairn (Moray and), M.P......340	Joint Authority.....415	Nebraska (State).....*832
Nairobi (Kenya).....199; *789	Minister.....312, 413	Nebulae.....151-2
Airport.....623	Ministry.....413-6	Extra Galactic.....152
Appeal Court.....*780	Regional Offices.....414-5	Stellar.....154
Archbishop (R.C.).....496	Payments (1954-55).....*1127	Needlework, Royal School.....533
Nancy (France).....*885	National Land Fund.....366, 446	Negev, The (Israel).....*901
Nanda Devi, Mt.....303	National Libraries	Negri Sembilan.....198; *789
Nanga Parbat, Mt.....303	402, 406, 565; *995	Negros (Philippines).....*931
Nanking (China).....202; *868	National Library of Science.....*985	
Nantes (France).....*885		
Nantwich, M.P.....340		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Nehru, J., Prime Minister, India		New College, London	507	Newtownards	690
	*748	Oxford	502	New Year, Christian	89; (Note) 90
Nejd (Saudi Arabia)	197; *846	New Forest, M.P.	340	New Year Honours (1956)	300, 548
Nelson (Lancashire)	670	NEWFOUNDLAND, PROVINCE OF		New Year, Jewish	89; (Note) 122
Nelson and Colne, M.P.	340		*698, 708-9	Moslem	89; (Note) 124
Nelson (N.Z.), Bishop	489	Bishop	488	New Year's Day	181
Neolithic Age	180	Government	*708	NEW YORK (City)	202
NEPAL (Kingdom)	198; *918-9	New Guinea (Island)		Airport	633
British Embassy	*919		201; *695, 721-2	Banks	*1006-1100
Embassy	206; *918	Australian	201	British Consul-General	*837
NEPTUNE	159	Bishop	488	Distance by Air	626
Distance, etc.	156	Netherlands	201; *921	Distances by Sea	*836
Monthly	93, 97, 101, etc.	New Hall, Cambridge	505	Population	*832
Satellites	157, 159	New Hampshire (State)	*832	Searchlight Beacons	*987
Nereid (Satellite)	157	New Hebrides	201; *694, 796	Skyscrapers	*968
NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)	196, 584; *919-21	New Ireland Isld. (New Guinea)	721	Universities	*824-5
Antilles	200; *921	New Jersey (State)	*832	New York (State)	*832
Area, etc.	*920	Newmarket Races	*1003	NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF	
British Embassy	*921	New Mexico (State)	*832		201; *693, 735-9
Broadcasting Stations	*1010	Newnham College, Cambridge	505	Agriculture	*738-9
Cabinet	*919	New Orleans (Louisiana)	*832	Air Force	*737-8
Caribbean Commission	*770	Newport (I. of W.)	632, 670	Archbishops	488, 497
Coal and Steel (1955)	626	Newport (Mon.)	677	Area, etc.	*735
Colonies	*921	Assizes	454	Army	*737
Embassy	206; *920-1	Member of Parliament	340	Banking	*738
Exchange Rate	84; *920	Newport (Scotland)	685	Banks	*1006-1101
Finance and Trade	*920-1, 970	New Romney	670; *1039	Bishops	489, 497
Government	*920	Newry	690	Boys' Schools	543
Industries, etc.	*920	News Distribution Service (C.O.I.)	393	British Immigrants (1955)	594
Language and Literature	*920	NEW SOUTH WALES	*713, 723-6	Broadcasting Stations	*1008
New Guinea	*921	Agent-General (London)		Citizenship	*693
Nobel Prizes	*973		*696, 724	Climate	*736
Queen Juliana	207; *919	Agriculture	*725	Communications	*739
Shipping	614-5	Archbishop	488	Defence	*737-8
West Indies	*921	Banks	*724-5, 1096	Dominion Day	89, 122
Neurath, Baron von, Obitt.	588	Bishops	488, 497	Education	*738
New Tonnage Defined	*1182	Climate	*723	Exchange Rate	84; *738
Nevada (State)	*832	Dependency	*726	Finance	*738
Neville's Cross College	507	Education	*724	Foreign Representatives in	*737
Nevis (St. Kitts)	200; *775	Finance	*724-5	Glaciers	*736
Newark, 670; M.P.	340	Government	*723-4	Government	*736-7
Archdeacon (Southwell)	487	Industrial Statistics	*725	Governor-General	*736
Recorder	455	Judicature	*724	Governors-General	*697
Newark (New Jersey)	*832	Legislature	*724	High Commissioners	
Newbattle Abbey College	511	Minerals	*725		*696, 697, 736-7
New Britain Island	*721	Population	*723	Highest Point	204
New Brunswick Province		Posts, Telegraphs, etc.	*725	Islands	*735, 736, 739
	*698, 707-8	Production and Industry	*725	Judicature	*737
Government	*707	Religions	*723	Lakes	*736
Newburn	670	Revenue and Expenditure	*718	Legislature	*737
Newbury, 670; M.P.	340	Schools	542-3	London Office	*696
Recorder	455	Trade	*725	Maori Population	*735
New Caledonia	201; *887	Unions	*725	Mountains	*736
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	*726	Transport	*725	Nauru Island	*722
Newcastle under Lyme	670	Newspaper Groups	*1049	Navy	*737
Member of Parliament	340	Offices	*1040-9	Newspapers	*1048
Recorder	455	Publishers	*1049	Police	*737
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	663, 670	Societies	*1075	Population	201; *735
Airport	623	NEWSPAPERS:—		Prime Minister	*736
Assizes	454	London Suburban	*1049	Production, etc.	*738-9, 971
Bishops	235, 486, 495	Postage	*1170, 1173	Public Debt	*738
Building Societies	*1122	Press Council	*1086	Races and Religions	*735
Clubs	*1053	Principal Daily	*1040	Representatives Abroad	*736-7
King's College	507	Provincial	*1049	Revenue and Expenditure	*738
Lord Mayor	663	Public Spending on	604	Rhodes Scholarships	*695
Members of Parliament	340	Religious	*1041	Rivers	*736
Party Representation	674	Sunday	*1041	Ross Dependency	*733
Penny Rate	630	New Style Calendar		Standard Time	143
Population	663	(Note) 94; 183; (Note) 185		Trade	*739, 970
Recorder	455, 663	Newton, M.P.	340	Commissioners	*696
Sunrise (1957)	93, 97, 101, etc.	Newton (New Willows)	670	Transport	*739
Town Clerk	663			Trust Territories	*739
Training Colleges	532				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NEW ZEALAND—continued		Norfolk (Virginia).....	*832	NORTHERN IRELAND—continued	
U.K. High Commissioner.....	*737	Norman Conquest.....	633, 676	Inn of Court.....	521
University of.....	*738	Normandy, Dukedom of.....	692	Judicature.....	688-9
U.S. Ambassador.....	*737	Normandy, House of.....	208	Legal Education.....	521
Victoria Cross Awards.....	301-4	Normanton, M.P.....	340	Legislature.....	687-8
Wool Production.....	*738, 971	NORRIE, GEN. SIR WILLOUGHBY		Local Government.....	631
Next-of-Kin (Legal Notes)			285	Debts.....	631
	*1141-2	Governor-Gen., N.Z.....	*736	London Office.....	688; *696
Niagara Falls.....	*1156	Norroy and Ulster King of		M.P.'s.....	687
Nianza (Congo).....	*856	Arms.....	255, 362	Minerals.....	689
Nicaea, Council of.....	186	Norse Language.....	*923	Ministry.....	688
NICARAGUA.....	200, 584; *921-2	NORTH AMERICA (Continent):—		Municipal Directory.....	690
British Embassy.....	*922	Area and Population.....	195	Newspapers.....	*1048-9
Embassy.....	206; *921	Highest Point.....	204	Parcel Post to.....	*1170
Exchange Rate.....	84; *922	Lakes.....	203	Parliament.....	687-8
Finance and Trade.....	*922	Trade.....	*970	Parliamentary Secretaries.....	688
Government.....	*921	NORTHAMPTON.....	670	Population.....	196, 593, 690
Nice (France).....	*885	Archdeacon (Peterborough).....	484	Density.....	690
Nicholson, Gen. Sir Cameron,		Assizes.....	454	(1851-1951).....	592
Master Gunner.....	222	Bishop (R.C.).....	495	(1955).....	593
Nicobar Islands (India).....	*748, 756	Member of Parliament.....	340	Age Distribution.....	593
Nicosia (Cyprus).....	196; *779	Party Representation.....	674	Savings Bank.....	*1102
Events (1955-56).....	575-8	Recorder.....	455	Presbyterian Church.....	491
Riot Scene (Illus.).....	555	Northamptonshire.....	634-6	Prime Minister.....	688
Niger (French).....	199; *887	Members of Parliament.....	340	Privy Council.....	687
NIGERIA.....	199; *694, 797-9	North Atlantic Treaty Organ-		Production.....	689
Bishops.....	489	ization.....	*668	Quarter Days.....	(Note) 94
Cameroons.....	*799	North Berwick.....	685	Quarter Sessions.....	689
Capital.....	*798	North Borneo.....	197; *792-3	Railways.....	689
Climate.....	*797	Government.....	*792-3	Recorders.....	689
Commissioner (London).....	*696	North Carolina (State).....	*832	Roman Catholic Church.....	495
Commission of Enquiry.....	577-8	Northcliffe Newspapers.....	*1049	Seaports.....	689
Communications.....	*797	North Dakota (State).....	*832	Senate.....	687
Council of Ministers.....	*798	NORTHERN IRELAND.....	687-90	Shipping.....	614-5
Education.....	*797	Aerodromes.....	623	Sunrise and Sunset (Daily)	
Finance and Trade.....	*798, 970	Agent in London.....	688; *696		93, 97, 101, etc.
Government.....	*798-9	Ages of Population.....	593	Technical Colleges.....	536
Governors.....	*798	Airways.....	689	Television.....	*1006
Health Services.....	*797	Archbishop.....	492	Theological Colleges.....	536-7
Judicature.....	*799	Area, etc.....	196, 690	Trade.....	689
Local Government.....	*798-9	Arms.....	689	U.K. Payments.....	599
London Office.....	*696	Bank Holidays		University.....	501, 510
Population.....	*797	(Notes) 98, 114; *973		Yacht Clubs.....	*1054
Production, etc.....	*797	Banks.....	*1097-1101	Northern Lighthouses.....	442
Regional Councils.....	*798	Bar of.....	521	Commissioners.....	617
Royal Visit, 1956.....	548	Bishops.....	492	Northern Lights (Norway).....	*923
(Illus.).....	550	Boys' Schools.....	542	NORTHERN RHODESIA 199; *804-5	
Niger River.....	204	Building Statistics.....	595	Bishop.....	489
Night and Day.....	180	Cabinet.....	688	<i>See also RHODESIA</i>	
Nightingale Islands (Tristan).....	*807	Canals.....	620	Northern School of Music.....	528
Nijmegen (Netherlands).....	*921	Census (1951).....	592	Northern Territories (Gold	
Nile, The.....	204; *876, 943	Chairmen of C.C. and Q.S. 689		Coast).....	199; *785
Nile Valley, The.....	*876	Civil Estimates.....	599	Population.....	*783
Early Civilization.....	180	Clubs.....	*1055	Northern Territory (Australia)	
Nineveh (Iraq).....	*901	Constitution.....	688		*713, 720-1
Niue Island (N.Z.).....	*739	Counties and Capitals.....	690	NORTHERN VIETNAM.....	*886-7
Nizhny Novgorod (Gorky).....	*961	Customs and Excise.....	374	Northfield (B'ham), M.P.....	329
Noah's Ark (Armenia).....	*963	Divorce Statistics.....	596	North Fylde, M.P.....	340
Nobel Prizes.....	83; *972-3	Education.....	501, 689	North-Rhine Westphalia.....	*889
Nones (Roman Calendar).....	182-3	Authorities.....	514	North Riding.....	634-6
Norfolk.....	634-6	Cost (1956-57).....	501	North Sea.....	*1130
Archdeacon of.....	484	Electors (Number).....	631	North Staffs. University	
Members of Parliament.....	340	Events (1955-56).....	572-3	College.....	509
Nature Reserves.....	*992	Executive.....	688	Northstead, Manor of.....	315
NORFOLK, DUKE OF.....	225	Finance.....	689	Northumberland.....	634-6
Ascot Office.....	219	Fisheries.....	689	Archdeacon of (Newcastle).....	486
Earl Marshal.....	362, 650	Government.....	688	North West Territories.....	*698, 705
Knight of the Garter.....	255	Governor.....	687	Northwich, M.P.....	340
Lord Lieutenant, Sussex.....	634	High Sheriffs.....	688	NORWAY (Kingdom of)	
Premier Duke and Earl.....	225	H.M. Lieutenants.....	689		196; *922-4
Privy Councillor.....	253	Holiday Posts.....	*1178	Antarctica.....	*924
Royal Victorian Chain.....	256	House of Commons.....	687	Area, etc.....	*922
Norfolk Island (Australia)		Income Tax Receipts.....	597	British Embassy.....	*924
	201; *722	Industries.....	689	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1010

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NORWAY—continued		NUTTING, R.T. HON. H. A. contd.		Old Age Pensions.	*124-7, 1130
Cabinet.....	*922	Minister of State.....	312, 380	Old and New Style	
Embassy.....	206; *922	Privy Councillor.....	253	(Note) 94; 183; (Note) 185	
Exchange Rate.....	84; *923	Nyasa, Lake.....	203; *801	Oldbury	670
Finance and Trade.....	*923, 970	NYASALAND. 199; *693, 694, 805-6		(and Halesowen), M.P.....	341
Government.....	*923	Area, etc.....	*800	Oldenburg (Germany).....	*889
King Haakon.....	207; *922	Bishops.....	489	Oldest City (Cadiz).....	*940
Language and Literature.....	*923	Trade Commissioner.....	*696	Oldest City (Damascus).....	*948
Nobel Prizes.....	*923, 972-3			Oldham, 670; M.P.'s.....	341
Shipping.....	614-5; *923	OAKHAM, ARCHDEACON		Recorder.....	455
Norwegian Deep.....	814	(Peterborough).....	484	Old Street Court.....	456
NORWICH, CITY OF.....	670	Assizes.....	454	Olympiads.....	188
Bishop.....	235, 483	Oakland (California).....	*832	Olympic Games.....	*1015
Lord Mayor.....	670	Oaks, The (Race).....	*1023	Records (List).....	*1015
Members of Parliament.....	340	OAKSEY, LORD.....	243	O.M.....	256
Party Representation.....	674	Chairman, Q. S.....	634	Omagh (Co. Tyrone).....	690
Recorder.....	455	Lord of Appeal.....	450	Omaha (Nebraska).....	*832
Norwood, M.P.....	377	Privy Councillor.....	253	OMAN, see MUSCAT.	
Norwood, Sir Cyril, Obit.....	588	Oats Harvests.....	608	Omar Kayyám.....	*928
Notable Honours, 1956.....	300	(1951-56).....	610	Omdurman (Sudan).....	*944
NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF.....	663, 670	Home-produced.....	609	One Thousand Guineas.....	*1023
Archdeacon (Southwell).....	487	Prices.....	608, 609	ONTARIO, PROVINCE OF.....	*698, 710
Assizes.....	454	World Production, etc.....	*971	Agent-General.....	*696, 710
Bishop (R.C.).....	495	Oban.....	685	Archbishop.....	488
Lord Mayor.....	663	Oberhausen (Germany).....	*889	Bishop of.....	488
Members of Parliament.....	340	Oberon (Satellite).....	157	Government.....	*710
Newspapers.....	*1040	Obituary (1955-56).....	586-9	Ontario, Lake.....	203
Party Representation.....	674	Obscenity in Books.....	*994	Openshaw (Manchester), M.P.....	339
Penny Rate.....	630	OBSERVATORIES.....	412	Opera House, Covent Garden.	656
Population.....	663, 670	Cambridge Univ., Director.....	504	OPERA IN 1955-56.....	*1010-2
Recorder.....	455, 663	Greenwich (Herstmonceux).....	*982	Ophthalmic Service (N.H.S.).....	*1131-2
Technical Colleges.....	535	Occultations of Stars.....	146-7	Ophthalmology Research Unit.....	403
Town Clerk.....	663	Occupational Therapy		Oporto (Portugal).....	*935
University.....	508	(Training).....	525	Opposition, Leader of the.....	307, 312, 347, 567
Nottinghamshire.....	634-6	OCCURRENCES DURING		Numbers of the.....	307
Noumea (New Caledonia)		PRINTING.....	83	Whips.....	309
201; *887		Ocean Areas and Depths.....	*1130	Optics (Training).....	526
S. Pacific Commission.....	*800	Ocean Currents, Measuring.....	*984	Oran (Algeria).....	*884
NOVA SCOTIA, PROVINCE OF		Ocean Island (Pacific).....	*800	Orange Free State.....	*740, 741, 745
*698, 709-10		OCEANIA.....	195, 201	Administrator.....	*742
Bishop.....	488	Countries.....	201	Supreme Court Divn.....	*742
Government.....	*709	Highest Point.....	204	Orange River (S. Africa).....	*740
Novels of 1955-56.....	*996	Oceanography (Science		Order of Merit.....	256
Novosibirsk (U.S.S.R.).....	202; *961	Notes).....	*984-5, 987	Conferment, 1956.....	300
Nubian Race (Egypt).....	*876	Octavo defined.....	*1184	of St. John.....	306, 654
Nuclear Radiation Dangers		Octogenarian Peers.....	224	of St. Michael and St.	
*985-6		Oddfellows.....	*1118	George.....	256
Power Stations.....	83, 568, 569	Odense (Denmark).....	*873	of St. Patrick.....	255
Nuffield College, Oxford.....	503	Odessa (Ukraine).....	202; *961	of the Bath.....	255
Nukualofa (Tongan Islands).....	*811	Odham's Press Group (News-		of the British Empire.....	256
Nullity of Marriage.....	*1137-8	papers).....	*1049	Dames.....	298-30
Numismatic Societies.....	*1075	Offa's Dike.....	633, 676	of the Companions of	
Nuneaton, 670; M.P.....	341	Office of the Umpire.....	400	Honour.....	257
Nunthorpe Stakes.....	*1023	Officers of State.....	308, 402	of the Crown of India.....	257
Nürnberg (Germany).....	*889	Officers' Pay Scales.....	467-71	of the Garter.....	255
Nurses:—		Officers, Relative Rank.....	475	of the Indian Empire.....	256
Hospital Service Reserve.....	480	Officers' Societies.....	*1075	of the Star of India.....	256
Queen Alexandra's R.N.....		Official Arbitrators.....	458	of the Thistle.....	255
Nursing Service.....	463	Official Referees.....	217	of Victoria and Albert.....	257
Societies.....	*1075, 1078	(Supreme Court).....	451	Orders of Chivalry.....	255-7
Training of.....	524	Official Solicitor (Supreme		Central Chancery.....	220
Nursing:—		Court).....	451	Conferments (1956).....	300
Central Midwives' Board.....	525	Ogmoe, 677; M.P.....	341	Ordinance Factories, Estimates.	600
Diplomas, etc.....	524	Ohio (State).....	*832	Ordinance Survey Dept.....	360
General Councils.....	525	Oil, Customs Receipts.....	598	Ordos Desert (Mongolia).....	*916
Military Services.....	601	Oil Industry.....	382	Oregon (State).....	*832
Recruitment Service.....	524	Oil Island (Mauritius).....	*796	Organists, Cathedral.....	481-7
Royal College of.....	525	Oils and Fats Divns. (Min.		Royal College of.....	527
Services (Army), Director.....	472	of Agriculture).....	355, 359	Oriel College, Oxford.....	502
Nutation Constant.....	144	Okehampton.....	670	Oriental Studies School.....	507, 529
Nutrition Research Units.....	403	O'Kelly, Séan T., President			
NUTTING, R.T. HON. H. A.:—		118, 207; *817			
Birthday.....	312	Oklahoma.....	*832		
Member of Parliament.....	339				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Orinoco River (Venezuela).....	*964	OXFORD UNIVERSITY—continued		Palace of Westminster.....	314
Orissa (State).....	*748, 755-6	Undergraduates (Number).....	502	Palaeolithic Age.....	180
Orkney.....	679, 681-2	Women's Colleges.....	503	Palaeozoic Periods.....	179
Bishop.....	492	OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE:—		Palatine County (Durham).....	375
Member of Parliament.....	341	Athletics.....	*1020	Palau (Caroline Islds.).....	201
Sheriff.....	460	Boat Race.....	*1035	Palawan (Philippines).....	*931
Orkneys, S. (Falklands)		Cricket.....	*1028	Palermo.....	196; *905
*723, 780-1		Football.....	*1030	PALESTINE, see ISRAEL	
Ormskirk, 670; M.P.....	341	Sports Summary.....	*1038	Palma (Majorca).....	197; *942
Ornithological Congress (1956)		Tennis.....	*1032	Palmerston North.....	*739
*976		Oxus River (Afghanistan).....	*844	Palm Sunday.....	102, 186
Ornithology Societies.....	*1076	Oyster Season Opens (Note).....	118	Palmyra (Syria).....	*948
Orontes River (Lebanon).....	*910	PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION.....	*694	Panama (City).....	*925
(Syria).....	*948	PACIFIC ISLANDS:—		PANAMA (Republic).....	200; *924-5
Orpington, 671; M.P.....	341	British.....	201; *799-800	British Embassy.....	*925
Orthoptics Training.....	525	French.....	201; *887-8	Embassy.....	206; *924
Oryx (Science Notes).....	*981, 986	Japanese.....	*906	Shipping Owned.....	614
Osaka (Japan).....	202; *908	S. Pacific Commission.....	*800	PANAMA CANAL.....	617; *836
Osborne House.....	660	U.S.A.....	201; *833-5	Distances by.....	*836
Oslo (Norway).....	196; *923	W. Pacific High Com-		Traffic.....	*836
Distance by Air.....	626	mission.....	*799	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	
Osnabrück (Germany).....	*889	Pacific Ocean.....	*1130	Area and Population.....	200; *832, 836
Osselt.....	671	Security Treaty.....	*694	Panay (Philippines).....	*931
Ostend (Belgium).....	*854	Time.....	143	Pancake Day.....	98
Osterley Park.....	658	Paddington.....	637	Papagos, Alexander, Obitt.....	582, 588
Oswestry, 671; M.P.....	341	Members of Parliament.....	341	PAPAL STATE, THE.....	*925
OTTAWA.....	200; *705, 715	Party Representation.....	675	British Legation.....	*925
Archbishop.....	498	Pago Pago (Samoa).....	201; *835	Papeete (Society Islands).....	201
Bishop.....	481	Pahang (Malaya).....	198; *789	Paper, Imports and Exports.....	1, 611
Federal Capital.....	*711	Paignton.....	671	Measures.....	*1184
Population (1955).....	*710	Paint Periodicals.....	*1046	Paps of Jura.....	680
Trade Commissioner.....	*696	Painters' Societies		PAPUA.....	201; *695, 721
Otter-hunting Season.....	610	*1073, 1076, 1080		PARAGUAY (Republic)	
Ottoman Empire.....	*951-2	Paisley.....	685	Area and Population.....	201; *925-6
Oversea Settlement (Cost).....	599	Bishop (R.C.).....	495	British Embassy.....	*926
Overseas Airways.....	364-5	Member of Parliament.....	341	Embassy.....	206; *925
Audit Dept.....	309	PAKISTAN, DOMINION OF		Finance and Trade.....	*926
Information Dept.....	393	198; *693, 758-60		Government.....	*925
Parcel Rates.....	*1174-7	Ambassadors.....	*758-9	Paramaribo (Neth. W. Indies)	
Students.....	*695	Area, etc.....	*758	201; *921	
Telegraph Rates.....	*1174-7	Bishops.....	488	Paraná River.....	*850, 858, 925
Telephones.....	*1179-80	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009	Paranthropus.....	179
OXFORD:—		Cabinet.....	*758	PARCEL POST.....	416; *1170-1
Bishop of.....	235, 484	Capital.....	198; *758, 760	Inland Rates.....	*1170-1
Group.....	494	Citizenship.....	*693	Overseas Rates.....	*1174-7
OXFORD CITY.....	664, 671	Communications.....	*760	PARIS.....	196, 202; *885
Assizes.....	454	Constitution.....	*758	Airport.....	623
B.M.C. Strike (Illus.).....	558	Cricket, 1956.....	*1026	British Embassy.....	*885
Clubs.....	*1053	Defence.....	*759	Distance by Air.....	626
High Steward.....	664	Education.....	*759	Parish Councils.....	628
Mayor.....	664, 671	Events, 1955-56.....	575-8	Meetings.....	628
Member of Parliament.....	341	Exchange Rate.....	84; *759	Park (Sheffield), M.P.....	343
Party Representation.....	674	Finance.....	*759	Parks Commission, National.....	411
Population.....	664	Government.....	*758	Royal, Management.....	443, 445
Recorder.....	455, 664	High Commissioners		Parkhurst Prison, Governor.....	390
Road Proposal.....	569	*696, 697, 758		PARLIAMENT, HOUSES OF	
Ruskin School of Art.....	517	Independence Act.....	*746	Adjournment of.....	313-4, 651
Theological Colleges.....	536-7	Judicature.....	*759	Bill of Rights.....	316
Town Clerk.....	664	London Office.....	*696, 758	Bills.....	307
Oxfordshire.....	634-6	Population.....	*758	Buildings.....	314
Nature Reserve.....	*992	President.....	*758	Cost of.....	600
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.....	502-4, 664	Prime Minister.....	*758	Candidates' Deposits.....	317
Appointments Committee,		Production.....	*759	Closure.....	316
Secretary.....	502	Provinces.....	*758, 760	Debates.....	315-6
Argentine Scholarships.....	*695	Representation Abroad.....	*758-9	Demise of the Crown.....	313
Colleges.....	502-3	Republican Status.....	576-7	Dissolution.....	313, 315
Extra-Mural Studies.....	511	Revenue and Expenditure		Dates.....	309
Hebdomadal Council.....	502	*759-60			
Professors.....	503-4	Rhodes Scholarships.....	*695		
Rhodes Scholarships.....	*695	Trade.....	*759, 970		
Settlements.....	538	Commissioners.....	*696		
Teaching Hospitals.....	524	U.K. High Commissioner.....	*758		
Terms (Dates).....	502	Universities.....	*759		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
PARLIAMENT—continued		Pearl Harbour (Hawaii) . . .	134; *834	Pentland, M.P.	333
“Hansard”	313	Peckham, M.P.	330	Pentonville Prison, Governor .	390
Hours of Meeting	315	Peculiars, Court of	458	Penzance	671
House of Commons, see		Peebles	685	Recorder	455
HOUSE		Member of Parliament . . .	342	Perak	198; *789
Members of	320-47	Peebles-shire	681-2	Percival David Foundation	
New Members, 1955	352	Sheriff	460		529, 652-3
Officers of	319	PEERAGE, THE	224-51	Perigee and Apogee	90, 94, 98
Palace of Westminster	314	Contractions and Symbols . .	251	Defined	138
Parties in	307, 309	Heirs Who Are M.P.'s . . .	319	Perihelion (1957)	90
Party Government	308-9	Peerages Created (1956) . .	224	Perim (Aden)	197; *764
Payment of Members	313	Extinct (1955-56)	224	Periodicals	*1041-8
Peers of	224	Peeresses in Lords	247	Perlis	198; *789
Press Gallery	315	Peeresses in Own Right . . .	247	Pernambuco (Brazil)	*859
Privileges	316	Peeresses' Surnames	248-50	Perón, General	582
Procedure	315-6	PEERS	224	Perpetual Calendar	185
Prorogation	315	Life Peers (Note)	250	Perry Bar, M.P.	329
Recalled, Sept. 1956	585	Minors	224	PERSIA (Iran)	198, 582; *926-9
Queen's Printer	432	Number of	225	Area, etc.	*927
Record Sittings	313	Octogenarian	224	British Embassy	*929
Sessional Orders	315	Privileges of	224	Cabinet	*926
Standing Orders	315	Representative	224, 309, 690	Communications	*928
Summary (1955-56)	347-52	Surnames of	248-50	Embassy	206; *926-7
Union Jack Flown	223, 314	Trial of	313	Exchange Rate	84; *928
Voters' Qualifications	*1149	Peking (China)	197, 202; *867-8	Finance	*928
Westminster Hall	655	Anthropological Dis-		Government	*927
Women Members	317	coversies	179	Oil Industry	*927
Writs	315	Peloponnese (Greece)	*892	Production	*928
PARLIAMENTARY:—		Pemba (Zanzibar)	199	Shahanshah	207; *926
Associations	317	Pembroke	677	Trade	*928
Constitution	11	College, Cambridge	504	Personal Expenditure, 1955 . .	604
Electors	327-47	College, Oxford	502	Personal Incomes	603
Labour Party	*1076	Pembrokeshire	677, 678	in U.S.A.	*826
Majorities (1833-1955)	309	Member of Parliament . . .	341	Personal Property (Defined) *1150	
Private Secretaries	353-443	Penang (City)	*790	Perth (Scotland)	685
Secretaries	307, 353-443	Penang (Island)	198; *790	Lord Provost	685
Summary	347-52	Pendlebury (Swinton and) . .	672	Member of Parliament	341
Under Secretaries	312	Penge	671	Population	685
Whips	308-9	Penicuk	685	Perth (Western Australia) . .	*734
Parliament Hill	656	Penistone, M.P.	341	Archbishops	488, 497
Parliaments, Clerk of the . . .	319	Pennies Withdrawn (1955) . .	605	Trade Commissioner	*696
Parliaments since 1801	309	Pennine Chain	632	Perthshire	681-2
Parsis (Parsees)	*753	Pennsylvania (State)	*832	Members of Parliament	341
Parties, Parliamentary	307, 308-9	Penny Post Established	416	Sheriff, etc.	460
Partridge Shooting. (Notes) 94, 122		Penny Rate, Product of	630	PERU (Republic of). 201; *929-30	
Party Government	308-9	Penny, Weight of (Note)	605	Area, etc.	929
Party Representation (Local		Penrith, Bishop (Carlisle) . .	486	British Embassy	*930
Government)	648, 673-5	Member of Parliament	341	Embassy	206; *929
Paschal Full Moon	612	Penryn (Cornwall)	671	Exchange Rate	84; *930
Passenger Movement	102	Penshurst Place	660	Finance and Trade	*930
Passion Sunday	102	PENSIONS:—		Government	*929
Passover (Jewish Festival)		Appeals Tribunals	458	Pest Control, Atomic	*975
(Note) 102; 187		Blind Persons	*1130	Pest Infestation Research . . .	427
Passport Office	381	Contributory	*1124-7	Peterborough	671
Regulations	*969	Cost of	600	Peterborough, Soke of	634-6
Renewal	*969	(1954-55)	*1127	Bishop	235, 484
Patent Agency (Education) . .	529	Disablement	*1128	Member of Parliament	341
PATENT OFFICE	412, 436	(Increase) Act, 1956	352	Nature Reserve	*992
Library	412	Merchant Seamen	600	Petherhead	685
Patents Appeal Tribunal	458	Method of Claiming	*1130	Peterhouse, Cambridge	504
Number Sealed	412	Old Age	*1130	Petersfield, M.P.	341
Patiala (India)	*748	Retirement	*1126-7	Petrarch	*904
Patna (Bihar)	*755	Victoria Cross	301	Petrograd (Leningrad)	*961
Patras (Greece)	*893	War	600	Petroleum:—	
Patron Saints	692	Widows'	*1126	Imports (1954-55)	611
Paul I. King of the Hellenes . .	213	PENSIONS AND NATIONAL		Persia	*927
Pavilion (Brighton), M.P. . . .	330	INSURANCE:—		U.K. Production	627
PAYE	*1161	Minister of	312, 413	Venezuela	*965
Paymaster-General	83	Ministry of	413-6	World Production, etc.	*971
Office	412-3	Cost of	600	Petsamo	*957
Peace Commissions, Secretary .	451	Regional Offices	415-6	Petworth House	660
Peace, Nobel Prize	*972-3	Under Secretaries	312, 413	Pharmacy:—	
		Pentecost (Note)	110	School of (London Univ.) . . .	507
		Pentland Firth	679	Training, etc.	529

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Pharos (Alexandria).....	202; *878	PLYMOUTH—continued		Pope, His Holiness the	207, 495; *925
Phases of the Moon. 90, 94, 98, 138		Recorder.....	455	Popes, Election of.....	495
Pheasant Shooting		Yacht Clubs.....	*1054	List of (1700-1939).....	204
(Notes) 94, 126		Plymouth (Montserrat) 200; *775		Poplar, 637; M.P.....	341
Philadelphia (U.S.A.).....	202; *832	P.M. and A.M.....	180	Party Representation.....	675
PHILIPPINES (Republic)		Pneumoconiosis Benefit.....	*1128	Popocatepetl, Mt.....	203
198; *931-2		Board.....	415	Population:—	
British Embassy.....	*932	Pensions Paid (1954-55).....	*1129	Census (1951).....	592
Embassy.....	206; *931	Research Units.....	403	Density of.....	196-201
Government.....	*931	Pneumonia, Deaths from.....	594	Tables (U.K.).....	592-3
Trade.....	*970	Poets Laureate.....	219	Po River.....	*904
Phnom Penh (Cambodia) 198; *886		Poetry of 1955-56.....	*997	Portadown (N. Ireland).....	690
Phobos (Satellite).....	157	Prizes.....	*995	PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD,	
Phoebe (Satellite).....	157	Poet's Corner.....	498	VISCOUNT.....	234
Phoenix Islds. (Pacific).....	*800	Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe)		Birthday.....	477
Photography Museum.....	407	200; *887		Knight of the Garter.....	255
Societies.....	*1077	Poisoning, Deaths by.....	594	Marshal of the R.A.F.....	477
Training.....	529	POLAND (Republic).....	196; *932-3	Order of Merit.....	256
Physical Laboratory National	428	Area, etc.....	*932	Port au Prince (Haiti). 200; *895	
Physical Laboratory	529	British Embassy.....	*933	Port Blair (Andamans).....	*756
Physical Laboratory	*1077	Coal and Steel (1955).....	626	Portcullis Pursuivant.....	362
Societies.....	*1077	Embassy.....	206; *933	Port Elizabeth (Cape).....	*743, 745
Physicians to H.M.....	219, 221, 222	Exchange Rate.....	84; *932	Porter, Lord, Obituary.....	574, 588
to the Household.....	220, 221	Government.....	*932-3	Port-Glasgow.....	685
Physics, Degrees, etc.....	517	Ministers.....	*932	PORTLAND, DUKE OF.....	226
Laboratory.....	428	Nobel Prizes.....	*933, 972-3	Chancellor, Nottingham	
Museum.....	407	Poznan Riots, 1956.....	83, 584	University.....	508
Nobel Prize.....	*972-3	Polars.....	145, 149	Knight of the Garter.....	255
Societies.....	*1077	Polar Medals.....	254	Lord Lieut., Notts.....	634
Physiology, Nobel Prize.....	*972-3	Pole Star (1957).....	145	Portland (Oregon).....	*832
Physiotherapy Schools.....	530	Poles, Magnetic.....	163	Port Louis (Mauritius)	
Picts.....	633, 680; *815	POLICE:—		199; *766, 795	
Picture Exhibitions (1955-56)		City of London.....	458	Port Moresby (Papua) 201; *722	
*1013-4		Civil Defence Role.....	480	Porto Alegre (Brazil).....	*859
Galleries (London).....	363	College.....	389	PORT OF LONDON.....	653
Pietermaritzburg (Natal).....	*745	Cost of.....	599, 630	Authority.....	416
Pigs, Number of (1956).....	608	Courts (London).....	455-6	Port of Spain (Trinidad)	
Prices.....	608	Division (Home Office).....	389	200; *770, 775, 776	
Pik Stalin.....	203	Inspectors.....	389, 431	Port Pirie (S. Australia).....	*729
Pilgrim Trust.....	447; *1077	Laboratory.....	457	Portrait Galleries, National.....	463
Pilgrims, The.....	*1077	Medals.....	254	Port Said (Egypt).....	*878
Pillars of Hercules.....	*917	Metropolitan.....	457-8	Suez Canal (Illus.).....	523
Piltown Skull.....	180	Courts.....	455-6	Ports Dept. (Ministry of	
Pithecanthropus.....	179	Periodicals.....	*1047	Transport).....	437
Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)		Receiver.....	457-8	Port Seton.....	684
202; *832		Royal Ulster Constabulary	688	PORTSMOUTH.....	671
Pius, Wall of.....	680	Scotland Yard.....	457-8	Archbishop (R.C.).....	495
Pizarro, Francisco.....	*929	Statistics.....	631	Bishop.....	235, 484
P.L.A.....	416, 653	Poliomyelitis, Deaths from.....	594	Lord Mayor.....	671
Planets, The.....	140, 155, 156-60	Vaccination against.....	567	Members of Parliament.....	341
Minor.....	158	Political Broadcasts.....	*1005	Party Representation.....	674
Phases Defined.....	140	Political Honours Scrutiny		Penny Rate.....	630
Planning, Town and Country		Committee.....	416	Recorder.....	455
*1148		Parties.....	307	Port Swettenham.....	*789
Plantagenet, House of.....	208-9	Survey (1955-56).....	566-9	Port Talbot.....	677
Plant Pathology Laboratories	357	Politics, Books on.....	*996-7	PORTUGAL (Republic)	
Plants, Ice-Age.....	*977	Pollak (Glasgow), M.P.....	334	196; *933-6	
Plate, Hall Marks on.....	*1186-7	Polo.....	*1033	Area, etc.....	*934
Playing Fields Association.....	*1077	Ground (Size).....	*1181	British Embassy.....	*935
Plays, Examiners of.....	218	Polynesians (Fiji).....	*781	Colonies.....	196, 198, 199
Plays of 1955-56.....	*1001-3	Polytetrafluorethylene.....	*985	Defence.....	*934
Pleistocene Period.....	179-80	Pontefract, 671; M.P.....	341	Embassy.....	206; *933
Plesianthropus.....	179	Bishop (Wakefield).....	487	Exchange Rate.....	84; *935
Plivdiv (Bulgaria).....	*861	Recorder.....	455	Finance and Trade.....	*934-5
Plumer, Visct., Centenary. 98, 560		Pontypool. 677; M.P.....	341	Government.....	*934
PLUTO.....		Pontypriidd 677; M.P.....	341	Nobel Prizes.....	*973
Distance, etc.....	156	Stipendiary.....	456	President.....	206; *933
Phenomena (1957).....	94	Poole, 671; M.P.....	341	London Visit, 1955.....	548
PLYMOUTH.....	671	Recorder.....	455	Production.....	*934
Bishops.....	482, 495	Yacht Clubs.....	*1054	Provinces Overseas.....	*935
Lord Mayor.....	671	Poona (Bombay).....	*753		
Members of Parliament.....	341	Poor Prisoners' Legal Aid.....	*1144		
Party Representation.....	674	Pope, Englishman.....	204		
Passenger Movements.....	612				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Portuguese East Africa.....	*935-6	POST OFFICE—continued		Presbyterian Churches.....	491, 498
Guinea.....	199; *935	Postmaster-General.....	312	Colleges.....	536
India.....	198; *936	Regional Headquarters.....	420-1	Societies.....	*1077
Timor.....	*936	Revenue.....	598	Presbyterians in Australia.....	*713
POSTAL REGULATIONS (U.K.)		Savings Bank.....	416; *1102	in Canada.....	*698
	*1170-80	Trade Unions.....	*1090	in U.S.A.....	*825
Airways Letters.....	*1172-3	Value of Transactions.....	417	Prescriptions (N.H.S.),	
Armed Forces (Postage		Post Offices always Open.....	*1178	Charges for.....	*1131
Rates).....	*1178	Post Offices, Number of.....	417	President, Board of Trade	
Bank Holiday Posts.....	*1178	Post War Credits.....	603		312, 379, 435
Blind, Literature for.....	*1173	Income Tax.....	*1161	(1923-56).....	310
Book Post.....	*1170, 1173	Potato Harvests.....	608	Probate Court.....	451
Business Reply Service.....	*1173	(1951-56).....	610	Presidents, American.....	*833
Cash on Delivery.....	*1172	Pest (Eel Worm).....	*979	French.....	204
Certificate of Posting.....	*1171	Prices.....	608, 609	Royal Academy.....	*1056
Christmas Day Posts.....	*1170	Potsdam (E. Germany).....	*891	PRESS, THE.....	*1040-9
Commercial Papers.....	*1178	Poultry Division (Ministry of		Association.....	*1077
Compensation for Loss.....	*1171-2	Agriculture).....	354	Clubs (London).....	*1051
Continental Telephones.....	*1179	Periodicals.....	*1042, 1043	Correcting for the.....	*1185
Dead Letters.....	*1171	Societies.....	*1077	Council.....	*1086
Dutiable Articles.....	*1171	Statistics (U.K.).....	608	Secretary, H.M.....	218
Embossed Envelopes.....	*1173	Pound Weight.....	*1181	PRESTON.....	671
Export Restrictions.....	*1171	Conversion Table.....	*1183	Members of Parliament.....	341-2
Express Services.....	*1172, 1178	Standard.....	*1180	Party Representation.....	674
Foodstuffs.....	*1171	Powell, Lord Baden-,		Recorder.....	455
Good Friday Posts, etc.....	*1178	Centenary.....	94, 590	Prestwich (Lancashire).....	671
Green Label Post.....	*1173	Powers of Attorney, Stamp		Member of Parliament.....	339
Insurance Rates.....	*1172	Duty.....	*1166	Prestwick (Ayrshire).....	685
Insured Box Post.....	*1170, 1172	Poyning's Law.....	*815	Airport.....	623
International Express.....	*1173	Prague.....	196, 202; *872	Pretoria (Union of S. Africa)	
Letter Cards.....	*1173	Praia (Cape Verde Islands).....	*935		199; *741, 745
Rates.....	*1170	Precedence in England.....	217	Archbishop.....	496
London Arrangements.....	*1178	in Scotland.....	683	Bishop.....	489
Magazine Post.....	*1170	Local (England and Wales).....	217	Trade Commissioner.....	*696
Money Orders.....	*1173-4	Preceptors, College of.....	*1077	Price Guarantees (Agric.).....	606-10
Newspaper Rates.....	*1170, 1173	Precession.....	141, 148	Price Rings.....	351
Offices always Open.....	*1178	(1957).....	144	Primary Education.....	500
Overseas Telephones.....	*1179-80	Prefix "Rt. Hon.".....	(Note) 253	Primate of All Canada.....	488
Parcel Rates.....	*1170-1, 1174-7	Prehistoric Man.....	179-80	of All England.....	481
Postage Stamps.....	*1173	Reptile Finds.....	*985	of Australia.....	488
Postal Orders.....	*1174	Premier Baron:—		of England.....	485
Post Cards.....	*1170, 1173	England (Mowbray).....	243	of Ireland.....	492
Poste Restante.....	*1171	Ireland (Kingsale).....	241	of New Zealand.....	488
Postmaster-General.....	417	Scotland (Forbes).....	239	of Scotland (Primus).....	492
Printed Papers.....	*1170, 1173	Premier Baronet:—		PRIME MINISTER, THE.....	312
Prohibited Articles.....	*1171	England (Bacon).....	259	Defence Committee.....	374
Radio Services (Overseas)		Gr. Britain (Dashwood).....	267	Diary (1955-56).....	566-9
	*1179, 1180	Ireland (Coote).....	266	Office of 307, 308; (Note) 311	
Railway Letters.....	*1172	Scotland (Roxburghe).....	226	Precedence.....	217, 683
Redirection.....	*1171	Premier Barony (De Ros).....	83, 247	Residences.....	314
Registered Envelopes.....	*1173	Premier Duke (Norfolk).....	225	Prime Ministers (1721-1956).....	314
Registration.....	*1171, 1172	Ireland (Leinster).....	225	(1923-56).....	310
Reply Coupons.....	*1171	Scotland (Hamilton).....	225	Primitive Methodists.....	493
Sample Post.....	*1170, 1173	Premier Earl (Norfolk-		Primrose League.....	*1077
Ships (Radiotelephone).....		Arundel).....	225	Primus, The (Scotland).....	492
	*1179, 1180	England (Shrewsbury).....	231	Prince Andrew of Greece,	
Small Packets.....	*1170, 1173	Ireland (by date—Leinster).....	225	Family of.....	215
Stamps.....	*1173	Ireland (on roll—Shrews-		PRINCE CHARLES, see DUKE OF	
Sunday Arrangements.....	*1178	bury).....	231	CORNWALL	
Telegrams:—		Scotland (Mar).....	230	Prince Consort (1819-61).....	212
Inland.....	*1174	Premier Marquess:—		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND *698, 711	
Overseas.....	*1174-7	England (Winchester).....	227	Prince Henry's Room.....	653
Telegraph Money Orders *1174		Ireland (Leinster).....	225	Prince John.....	215
Telephones.....	*1179-80	Scotland (Huntly).....	226	Prince Michael.....	215
Teleprinter Service.....	*1179	Premier Peer (Norfolk).....	225	Prince of Wales, Title.....	212, 676
Undeliverable Packets.....	*1171	Ireland (Leinster).....	225	Prince of Wales's Scholarships	
Underpaid Postage.....	*1171	Scotland (Hamilton).....	225		*695
Postal Union, Universal.....	*842-3	Premier Viscount:—		Prince Richard.....	218, 215
Post Graduate Medical Schools.....	523	England (Hereford).....	233	Prince William.....	215
POST OFFICE.....	416-22	Ireland (Gormanston).....	233	Prince of Wales.....	212
Board.....	417	Scotland (Lauderdale).....	230	Princess Alexandra.....	215
Engineering Dept.....	418	Premium Bonds.....	349, 350	Princess Andrew of Greece,	
Estimates.....	600	Number Indicator.....	*980	H.R.H.....	213, 215
Orphan Homes.....	*1077				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
PRINCESS ANNE.....	216	Professional Education.....	514-38	Purple Rod Usher.....	256
Birthday.....	89, 118, 223	Fees.....	*1152-6	Pursuivants.....	362
Princess Arthur.....	214, 247	Newspapers.....	*1044-8	Pusan (Korea).....	*909
PRINCESS MARGARET.....	216	Professors:—		Putney Bridge.....	649
Birthday.....	118, 216, 223	Cambridge University.....	505-6	Putney, M.P.....	345
Crown of India.....	257	Oxford University.....	503-4	Pwllheli.....	677
Dame Grand Cross.....	298	Profits of the Banks (1953-55).....	*1123	Pyeongyang (Korea).....	108
Diary (1955-56).....	548, 565-6	Profits Tax Increases.....	348, 350	Pyramids (Egypt).....	202, *876
E. African Tour, 1956.....	83, 566	Profits Tax, Receipts from.....	598	Pyramids of Moon, etc.....	*914
Financial Provision for.....	223	Prohibited Degrees (Marriages).....	*1147		
Household.....	221	Promenade Concerts.....	*1012	Q.A.R.A.N.C.....	601
N. Staffs University College.....	509, 565	Proof Correcting.....	*1185	Qatar (Shakhdom).....	197; *849-50
Succession to Throne.....	216	Property, Real and Personal *1150		Qishn and Sokotra.....	*764
PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.....	214	Property Tax.....	*1157	Quadragesima.....	186
Crown of India.....	257	Prorogation of Parliament.....	315	(1957).....	98
Dame Grand Cross.....	298	Prosecutions Branch.....	456	Quakers (Friends).....	494
Victoria and Albert.....	257	Protected State (Defined).....	*694	Marriage Laws.....	*1146-7
Princess Mary's Nursing Ser- vice.....	601	Protectorate (Defined).....	*694	Quantity Surveyors' Fees.....	*1155
PRINCESS ROYAL.....	215	Protectorates, British.....	*694, 764-814	Quarter Days.....	
Birthday.....	223	Protestant Societies.....	*1077	(Notes) 94, 110, 122, 134; 186	
Chancellor, Leeds Univ.....	508	Provan (Glasgow), M.P.....	335	Quarter-Master-General.....	*472
Crown of India.....	257	Providence (Rhode Island).....	*832	Quarter Sessions.....	
Dame Grand Cross.....	298	Province of Canterbury.....	481-5	(Notes) 90, 98, 110, 122, 134	
Financial Provision for.....	223	Province of York.....	485-7	Northern Ireland.....	689
Household.....	221-2	Province Wellesley.....	*790	Quarto Defined.....	*1184
Residences.....	215	Provincial Newspapers Group.....	*1049	Quart, U.S. Liquid.....	*828
Succession to Throne.....	216	Provosts of Dioceses.....	481-7	Quebec (City).....	*712
Principe Island (Portuguese Guinea).....	109; *935	Provosts (Scottish Burghs).....	684-5	Quebec (Province).....	*698, 711-2
Printed Paper Post.....	*1170, 1173	Prussia, East (U.S.S.R.).....	*956	Archbishops.....	488, 495
Printing Paper Sizes.....	*1184	Public Assistance.....	*1129-30	Government.....	*711
Printing Trade Unions.....		Board.....	410	Judicature.....	*711-2
Disputes, 1956.....	573	Buildings (Cost).....	600	Production, etc.....	*712
Prison Commission.....	389-90	(London).....	649-55	QUEEN, H.M. THE.....	210, 216
Governors.....	390	Companies (U.K.).....	604	Accession.....	89, 94, 223
(Scotland).....	431-2	Health Acts.....	628; *1134	Army.....	472
Prisons, Cost of.....	599	Laboratories.....	404-5	Birthday.....	89, 102, 216, 223
Private Companies (U.K.).....	604	Services (Cost).....	630, 646	Official Date (1957).....	89, 222
Private Members' Bills.....	307	Holidays.....	*973	Bodyguard.....	220, 221
Schools.....	500	Postal Services.....	*1178	British Commonwealth.....	*693
Secretary to H.M.....	218	Libraries (Cost).....	629	Civil List.....	223
PRIVY COUNCIL, THE.....	252-3	Offices.....	353-446	Coronation.....	110, 216, 222, 223
Judicial Committee.....	450; *693-4	Prosecutions Dept.....	456	Crown of India.....	257
Lord President.....	252, 312, 422	Record Office.....	423, 599	Diary (1955-56).....	83, 548, 565-6
(1923-56).....	310	(Schools).....	423	Ecclesiastical Household.....	219
Northern Ireland.....	687	Schools.....	500	Family.....	216
Office.....	422	Boys'.....	539-43	Hon. Physicians (Civil).....	222
Registrar.....	450	Girls'.....	544-7	Household.....	218
Privy Councillors.....	252-3	Governing Bodies Assoc.....	542	in Scotland.....	220-1
How addressed.....	(Note) 253	Overseas.....	542-3	House of Stuart.....	686
Precedence.....	217, 683	Societies.....	*1078	Indian Empire Order.....	256
Privy Purse.....	223	Spending (1955).....	604	Ladies of the Bedchamber.....	218
Office.....	218	Trustee Office.....	422	Leading Racehorse.....	
Privy Seal Office.....	402, 599	Vehicles, Licences.....	*1168	Owner, 1956.....	*1022
Probate.....	*1151	Works Loan Board.....	348, 422-3	Marriage.....	216
Application for.....	*1150	Publishers, Principal.....	*998-9	Mistress of the Robes.....	218
Probate Divn. (High Court):—		Association.....	*999, 1078	Nigerian Tour, 1956.....	548
Judges.....	451	Publishing (1956).....	*994-7	(illus.).....	550
Nature of Cases.....	(Note) 453	Pudsey, 671; M.P.....	342	Order of the Bath.....	255
Probate Registries.....		PUERTO RICO.....		Order of the British Empire.....	256
452, 654, 689; *1150-51		200; *770, 820, 832, 834-5		Order of the Garter.....	255
Probation Divn. (Home Office).....	389	Punakha (Bhutan).....	197; *856	Order of St. John.....	306
Proceedings Against Crown.....		Punjab (India).....	*748	Order of St. Patrick.....	255
*1136-7		Punjab (Pakistan).....	*754	Order of the Thistle.....	255
Procurator-General.....	441	Punting.....	*1035	Portraits.....	549, 550
Procurators-Fiscal (Scotland).....	460	Purchase Tax:—		Private Secretary.....	218
Production Engineering (Education).....	520	Evasions, 1954-55.....	598	Privy Purse.....	218
		Increases, 1955.....	348	Royal Air Force.....	476
		Revenue.....	598	Regiment.....	478
		Purification, The.....	94, 223	Royal Auxiliary Air Force.....	479
		Purley (Coulson and).....	668	Royal Navy.....	461

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
QUEEN, H.M., <i>THE—continued</i>	QUEENSLAND— <i>continued</i>	Railwaymen, Nat. Union of
Swedish Visit (1956).....549, 565	Production and Industry.....*727	.....*1090
(Illus.).....549	Revenue and Expenditure.....*718	Rainfall Records.....189-94
Title.....216	Schools.....543	Rain, Inch of.....*1182
Victoria Cross Parade.....565	Trade.....*727	Rain-making Experiments.....*986
(Illus.).....551	Queen Victoria (1837-1901)	Rajasthan (State).....*748
Wedding Day.....130	.....90, 210	Ramadan.....(Notes) 102, 188
Queen Alexandra.....214	Family of.....212-4	Ramsgate.....671; *1039
Army Nursing Corps.....601	V.C. Parade (1857).....589	Rangoon (Burma). 197, 202; *862
Naval Nursing Service.....602	Queen Victoria School.....526	Rank, Relative.....475
Director.....463	Quinquagesima.....98, 186	Rarotonga (N.Z.).....*739
Queenborough.....671	Quintal, The.....*1182	Ratable Values:—
QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN	Quito (Ecuador).....201; *875	England and Wales.....569, 630
MOTHER.....210, 215, 216	RABAT (Fr. Morocco). 199; *918	English Boroughs.....666-73
Birthday.....89, 118, 223	Racecourse Betting Board.....423	English Counties.....636
Chancellor, London Univ.	Racehorse Owners, Trainers,	London.....637, 646
506, 548, 565-6	etc.....*1022	Metropolitan Boroughs.....637
Crown of India.....257	Races (Horse), Winners. *1022-3	Northern Ireland.....690
Dame Grand Cross.....298	Rackets (1956).....*1032-3	Scotland.....631
Diary (1955-56).....548, 565-6	Radar, Distant Warning.....*979	Scottish Burghs.....684-5
Grand Provision for.....223	Radcliffe.....671	Scottish Counties.....681
Grand National.....565	(Bury and), M.P.....330	Wales.....677
(Illus.).....562	RADCLIFFE, LORD.....243	RATES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Household.....221	Cyprus Reforms. 569, 577, 578	629-31
Lady of the Garter.....255	Lord of Appeal.....450	Average. 630, 631, 636, 677, 681
Lady of the Thistle.....255	Privy Councillor.....253	City of London.....639
Residences.....216	Radiation, Health Dangers	England and Wales (1941-
Royal Victorian Chain.....256	.....*985-6	56).....630
Royal Victorian Order.....256	RADIO:—	English Boroughs, etc., 666-73
Queen Elizabeth I (1558-	Luxemburg.....*1010	English Counties.....636
1603).....209	Periodicals.....*1047, 1048	Government Property. 440, 600
Queen Elizabeth College	Research Station.....427	L.C.C.....646
(London University).....507	Societies.....*1078	Metropolitan Boroughs.....637
Queen Elizabeth, S.S.....613	Stations.....*1007-10	Northern Ireland.....690
Queen Mary.....214, 215	Waves from Jupiter.....*983	Per Head (1956-57).....630, 631
Queen Mary College (Lond.) 507	See also BROADCASTING;	Product of id.....630, 631, 646
Queen Mary, S.S.....612, 613	TELEVISION	Receipts from.....629, 630, 631
Queens:—	Radiography and Radio-	Scotland (1941-56).....631
British.....210	therapy Training.....525-6	Scottish Burghs, etc.....684-5
English.....208-9	Radio Stars.....154	Scottish Counties.....681
Scottish.....211	Radiotelegrams.....*1178	United Kingdom, 1939-56. 598
Queen's Archives, Keeper.....218	Radiotelephone Services	Valuation.....629
Queen's Bench Division	(Overseas).....*1179-80	Welsh Boroughs, etc.....677
Judges.....450	Radiotelescopes.....*990	Welsh Counties.....677
Queen's Birthday.....223	Radnor, M.P.....320	Rattray, Blairgowrie and.....684
(Official Date).....222, 223	Radnorshire.....677, 678	Raw Materials, Imports.....611
Queen's College, Cambridge. 505	Racburn Exhibition, 1956 *1013-4	World Production, etc.....*971
Queen's College, Dundee.....509	RAILWAY:—	Rawtenstall.....671
Oxford.....502	Accidents (1900-1956)	Rayon, World Production.....*971
Queen's Flight, Captain.....220	83, 569-70, 619	READING.....671
Queen's House, Greenwich.....409	Administration.....618-9	Assizes.....454
Queen's Institute, Nursing. *1078	Area Boards.....365	Bishop of (Oxford).....484
Queen's Messengers.....381	Dept. (Min. of Transport).....437	Member of Parliament.....342
Queen's Police and Fire	Electrification Schemes.....619	Party Representation.....675
Service Medal.....254	Engines (Number).....618	Recorder.....455
Queen's Printer.....432	Finance (1955).....618	University.....508
Queen's Prize (Bisley).....*1037	Freight Traffic.....618	READING, MARQUES OF.....227
Queen's Promoter. 441, 451; *1138	Letters.....*1172	Birthday.....312
Queen's Remembrancer. 451, 459	Locomotive Types.....618	Minister of State.....312, 380
Queen's University (Belfast). 510	Mileage (U.K.).....618	Privy Councillor.....253
M.P.'s (Belfast).....687	Modernization Scheme.....619	Ready Reckoner.....591
QUEENSLAND.....*713, 726-7	Motor Vehicles.....618	Real Property Defined.....*1150
Agent-General.....*696, 726	Operating Statistics.....618-9	Rear-Admirals.....464
Agriculture.....*727	Passenger Journeys (1955).....618	Réaumur, René de, Centenary
Archbishop.....488	Periodicals.....*1046, 1047	126, 590
Banking.....*727	Regions.....618	Réaumur Thermometer.....*1181
Bishops.....488	Ships (Number).....618-9	Receipts (Legal Notes).....*1148
Climate.....*726	Societies.....*1078	Receiver, Office of the.....457-8
Education.....*727	Statistics.....618-9	Receivers of Crown Rents.....459
Finance.....*727	Trade Unions.....*1087, 1089	Rechabites, Order of. *1083, 1118
Government.....*726	Users' Expenditure.....604	Recife (Brazil).....*829
Judicature.....*727	Vehicles, Exports, etc.....611	Recklinghausen (Germany). *889
Population.....*726	Working Casualties.....619	Recorders, England and Wales

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Recorders—continued		Reptiles, Fossilized (Science Notes)	*985	RHODESIA, NORTHERN—continued	
English Cities.....	660-5	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, see IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF		Bishop.....	*489
How addressed.....	455	Resale Price Maintenance.....	351	Copper Production.....	*971
Northern Ireland.....	689	Research Association:—		Government.....	*805
Record Offices:—		Agricultural.....	*1094-5	Population.....	*800, 805
H.M. Forces.....	474-5	Industrial.....	*1092-3	RHODESIA, SOUTHERN	199; *804
Public.....	423-4	Research, Cost (1956-57).....	425	Area, etc.....	*800
Records, Athletic, etc.....	*1015-21	Development Corporation	411	Citizenship.....	*693
Redcar.....	671	Medical Council.....	402-5	Population.....	*800
Redditch.....	671	Nature Conservancy.....	411-2	Rhodes-Livingstone Institute	
Red Letter Days.....	186, 223	Scientific, Industrial.....	425-8		*802
Referees (Finance Acts).....	458	Reserve Forces:—		Rhondda, 677; M.P.'s.....	342
Reference Laboratories.....	404-5	Army (T.A.).....	475	R.L.B.A.....	516; *1058
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	494	Royal Air Force.....	479	Ribbons of Orders.....	254, 255-7
Refraction Table.....	145	Royal Navy.....	466	Rice, World Production, etc.....	*971
Refugees, U.N. Commission	*843	Reserves Act (1954).....	475	Richmond College (London University).....	507
Regent's Park, 655; Zoo.....	656	Residential Colleges, Adult	511-2	Richmond (Surrey).....	658, 671
College, Oxford.....	537	Restoration, The.....	210	Member of Parliament.....	342
Regiments, Infantry.....	474	Restrictive Practices Act, 1956		Richmond (Virginia).....	*832
Regina (Saskatchewan).....	*712	Commission.....	351	Richmond (Yorks.).....	671
Regional Hospital Boards		Court.....	405	Archdeacon (Ripon).....	487
Civil Defence Duties.....	386; *1132	Retirement Annuities.....	350	Member of Parliament.....	342
Registered Envelopes.....	*1173	Pensions.....	*1126-7	Rickmansworth.....	671
Registered Title (Sale).....	*1152	Cost (1954-55).....	*1127	Riga (Latvia).....	197; *963
Registrar-General (E. & W.)	383	RETROSPECT OF SPORT.....	*1015-39	Right Ascension.....	148
Birth, etc., Certificates.....	*1134-5	Reunion (Madagascar).....	199; *887	Right Honourable, Prefix	
(Scotland).....	431; *1134, 1135	Revenue Dept. Estimates.....	600	(Note) 253	
Somerset House.....	654	Revenue of U.K.....	597	Rio de Janeiro.....	201, 202; *859
Registration, Electoral.....	*1149	Reviews, Offices of.....	*1041-3	Rio Grande (Mexico).....	*914
of Title.....	401	Reykjavik (Iceland).....	*898	Rio Muni (Sp. Guinea).....	*942
Registration, Postal.....	*1171, 1172	Rhea (Satellite).....	157	Riouw-Lingga (Indonesia).....	*898
Registry of Friendly Societies		Rhineland (Palatinate).....	*889	Ripon, 671; M.P.	342
	381-2	Rhinoceros, Asian.....	*981	Bishop.....	235, 487
Regnal Years.....	181	Rhode Island (State).....	*832	Ripon Hall, Oxford.....	536
REID, LORD.....	244	Rhodes, Cecil (Rhodesia).....	*801	River Boards.....	371, 620
Lord of Appeal.....	450	Rhodes (Dodecanese).....	196	Rivers, Longest.....	204
Privy Councillor.....	253	Colossus of.....	202	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	
Statute Law Committee.....	433	Rhodes Scholarships.....	*695	197; *846, 847	
Reigate, 671; M.P.....	342	Rhodes Trustees.....	*695	R.N.L.I.....	*1097
Reims (France).....	*885	RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, FEDERATION OF		ROAD:—	
Réjane, Gabrielle, Centenary		African Affairs Board.....	370; *693, 800-6	Accidents.....	621
	110, 590	Agriculture.....	*803	Fund.....	621
Relative Rank.....	475	Area, etc.....	*800	Research Laboratory.....	427
Relay Racing.....	*1015-21	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1009	Safety Committee.....	439
Religion, Books on (1955-56)		Cabinet.....	*801-2	Traffic Act, 1956.....	138, 351
	*997	Capital.....	*804	Vehicles (Number).....	621
Religious Denominations.....	494	Climate.....	*801	Road Town (British Virgin Islands).....	200; *775
Religious Newspapers.....	*1041	Commonwealth Represent-atives.....	*802	Road Walking Champion-ships.....	*1021
Religious (TV.) Programmes		Communications.....	*803-4	Roads.....	621-2
	*1006	Defence.....	*802	Cost to Ratepayers.....	630
Rembrandt Exhibition.....	*1014	Education.....	*802	to Taxpayers.....	600
"Remedy, The".....	605	Federal Assembly.....	*802	Depts. (Min. of Transport).....	437
Remembrance Sunday (1957)		Finance.....	*802-3	Divisional Engineers.....	438
87; (Note) 130; 223		Government.....	*801-2	Motoring Offences.....	621
Remembrancer, Queen's.....	459	Governor-General.....	*801	Robes, Mistress of the.....	218
Removal Terms (Scotland)		High Commissioners.....	696, 697, 802	Robinson Crusoe (Chile).....	*863
(Note) 94; *973		Legislature.....	*802	Rochdale, 671; M.P.	342
Remploy Limited.....	*1133	London Office.....	*696, 802	Archdeacon (Manchester).....	486
Remscheid (Germany).....	*889	Physiography.....	*801	Rochester (Kent).....	671
Renaissance Architecture.....	*1187	Prime Minister.....	*801	(and Chatham), M.P.....	342
Renfrew (Burgh).....	685	Production, etc.....	*803	Bishop.....	235, 484
Airport.....	623	Representation Abroad.....	*802	Recorder.....	455
Renfrewshire.....	681-2	Trade.....	*803, 970	Rochester (N.Y.).....	*832
Members of Parliament.....	342	Commissioner.....	*696	Rocky Mountains.....	*699, 821
Sheriff, etc.....	460	RHODESIA, NORTHERN		Rodrigues Island (Mauritius).....	*796
Rent Acts.....	*1143-4	Area, etc.....	199; *694, 804-5	Roebean School.....	546
Rent and Rates, Personal			*800	Rogation Days.....	186
Expenditure on.....	604				
Rent Tribunals.....	*1144				
Representation Acts.....	313; *1149				
Representative Peers, Irish.....	690				
Scottish.....	309				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Roman Casket Find.....	*984	ROYAL AIR FORCE—continued		ROYAL—continued	
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.....	495-7	Air Ministry.....	476-7	Festival Hall (1955-56).....	*1010-2
Boys' School.....	539-43	Airmen's Families Soc.....	*1082	Cost to Ratepayers.....	446
Churches, London.....	499	Anti-Submarine School.....	528	Fine Art Commissions.....	362-3
Girls' Schools.....	544-7	Auxiliary Forces.....	479	Fleet Reserve.....	466
Holy See.....	*925	Benevolent Fund.....	*1078	Free Hospital.....	522
Newspapers.....	*1041	Chaplain in Chief.....	476	Geographical Society.....	653
Societies.....	*1062	Chief of Staff.....	476	Holloway College.....	507
Theological Colleges.....	537	Clubs (London).....	*1051	Horticultural Society.....	656
Training Colleges.....	530-2	Colleges.....	515	Hospital School.....	528
Westminster Cathedral.....	499	Employment Societies.....	*1066	Households.....	218-22
Roman Catholics, Number		Estimates.....	601	Inst. of British Architects	
	495; *825	Flying Pay.....	469-70		516; *1058
Roman Indiction.....	89, 182	George Cross Awards.....	305-6	Institution.....	*1079
Roman London.....	653	Imperial War Museum.....	409	Irish Academy.....	*1056
Roman Remains.....	*986	Joint Staff College.....	374	ROYAL MARINES.....	464
ROME.....	196, 202; *905	Joint-use Airfields.....	622-3	General Officers.....	464
Airport.....	623	King's Fund.....	*1070	Pay Scales.....	467
British Embassy.....	*905-6	Marshals.....	477-8	Relative Rank.....	475
British School.....	*1061	Medals, etc.....	254	School of Music.....	528
Distance by Air.....	626	Memorial (Runnimeade).....	658	Strength (Personnel).....	464, 601
Foundation.....	182	National Service, 1955.....	607	Royal Merchant Navy School.....	528
Mithraeum Excavation.....	*984	Nursing Service.....	601	Mews Department.....	220, 649
Romford, 671; M.P.....	342	Pay Scales.....	469-70	Military Academy.....	526
Romsey.....	671	Personnel Department.....	476	College of Science.....	526
Ronaldsway Airport (I.O.M.).....	623	Postal Services.....	*1178	School of Music.....	528
Roraima, Mt.....	*768, 964	Principal A.D.C.....	218	ROYAL MINT, THE.....	405, 605, 653
Rosario (Argentina).....	851	Record Office.....	475	Output (1955).....	605
Roseau (Dominica).....	200; *777	Regiment.....	478	Naval Minewatching	
Ross and Cromarty.....	681-2	Relative Rank.....	475	Service.....	466
Member of Parliament.....	337	Reserve.....	479	Reserve.....	466
Nature Reserves.....	*993	Reserves Act, 1954.....	475	Staff College.....	528
Sheriff.....	460	Royal Observer Corps.....	479	Volunteer Reserve.....	466
Ross Dependency (N.Z.).....		Societies.....	*1078	ROYAL NAVY.....	461-6
	201; *723, 735	Staff Colleges.....	515	Admirals.....	463-4
Rossendale, M.P.....	342	Strength (Personnel).....	601	Auxiliary Forces.....	466
Ross, Sir R., Centenary.....	106, 590	Supply Department.....	476-7	Board of Admiralty.....	461-3
Rostov (R.S.F.S.R.).....	*961	Technical College.....	515	Chaplain of the Fleet.....	461
Rotary International.....	*1078	United Services Corps.....	*1084	Colleges, etc.....	528
Rothamsted Experimental		Victoria Cross Awards.....	301-4	Dartmouth.....	528
Station.....	361; *1094	ROYAL:—		Employment Societies.....	*1066
Rotherham, 671; M.P.....	342	Aircraft Technical College.....	515	Engineer Flag Officers.....	464
Recorder.....	455	Albert Hall.....	656	Engineering College.....	528
Rotherhithe Tunnel.....	654	Almonry.....	218	Estimates (1956-57).....	600-1
Rother Valley, M.P.....	342	Armoured Corps.....	474	Families Association.....	*1082
Rothsay.....	685	Tank Technology School.....	526	First and Principal A.D.C.....	218
Rothsay, Duke of.....	216	Arms, The.....	222	First Lord.....	312, 461
Rothsay Herald.....	362	Artillery.....	474	(1923-56).....	311
Rothwell.....	671	Assent.....	307	First Sea Lord.....	461
Rotterdam.....	202; *921	Automobile Club.....	*1051	Flag Officers.....	463-4, 601
Rouble (U.S.S.R.).....	84	Auxiliary Air Force.....	479	George Cross Awards.....	305-6
Rouen (France).....	*885	Botanic Gardens:—		Imperial War Museum.....	409
Rouge Croix and Dragon.....	362	Edinburgh.....	446	Joint Staff College.....	374
ROUMANIA.....	197; *936-8	Kew.....	360, 655	Judge Advocate.....	463
British Legation.....	*938	Bounty.....	223	King's Fund.....	*1070
Exchange Rate.....	84; *937	Burghs.....	684-5	Lords of the Admiralty.....	461
Finance and Trade.....	*937	Convention.....	424	Medals and Decorations.....	254
Government.....	*936-7	Cambrian Academy.....	*1056	National Service, 1955.....	607
Language and Literature.....	*937	College of Music.....	527	Nursing Service.....	463, 601
Legation.....	206; *936	Nursing.....	525	Pay Scales.....	467
Ministers.....	*936	Organists.....	527	Postal Services.....	*1178
Production, etc.....	*937	Veterinary Surgeons.....	537-8	Principal Ships, 1956-57.....	465-6
Rowing (1956).....	*1035-6	Commission (1851).....	424	Rear-Admirals.....	464
Rowley Regis, 671; M.P.....	342	Commissions.....	446, 599	Record Offices.....	475
Roxburgh.....	681-2	Company of Archers.....	221, 565	Relative Rank.....	475
(and Selkirk), M.P.....	342	Dental Hospital.....	522	Reserves Act, 1954.....	475
Sheriff.....	460	School.....	518	Royal Hospital School.....	528
Royal Academy of Arts:—		Drawing Society.....	517	Royal Marines.....	464
Academicians, etc.....	*1056	ROYAL DUKES.....	225	Scapa Flow closed.....	568
Exhibitions.....	*1014	ROYAL:—		Secretary's Department.....	461
Schools.....	517	Empire Society.....	*1079	Societies.....	*1079
Royal Academy of Music.....	527	Engineers.....	474	Staff College.....	528
ROYAL AIR FORCE.....	476-9	Exchange, Cornhill.....	653	Strength (Personnel).....	601
Air Council.....	476	Family, Annuities.....	223	Submarine School.....	528

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
ROYAL NAVY—continued		Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)		St. George's Chapel, Windsor	
Supply Flag Officers.....	464	197, 198; *957, 960-1		484, 658	
Telegrams to.....	*1178	Russian Zone (Germany).....	*891	St. George's Day.....	89, 102
United Services Corps.....	*1084	Rust Prevention (Sci. Notes).....	*984	St. George's (Grenada) 200; *776	
Vice-Admirals.....	464	Ruthenia.....	*871, 956	St. George's Hospital.....	523
Victoria Cross Awards.....	301-4	Rutherglen, 68s; M.P.....	342	St. George, Southwark.....	498
Royal Observatories.....	412; *982	Ruthlin.....	677	St. HELENA.....	199; *694, 806-7
Observer Corps.....	479	Rutland.....	634-6	Bishop.....	489
Opera, Covent Garden.....	656	(and Stamford), M.P.....	342	St. Helen, Bishops Gate.....	498
Ordnance Factories.....		Ryde.....	671	St. Helens 671; M.P.....	342
Estimates.....	600	Rye, Prices.....	608	St. Helier (Jersey).....	196, 691
Palaces and Parks.....	445, 600	Harvest (1955).....	608	St. Hilda's College, Oxford.....	503
Management.....	443	World Production, etc.....	*971	St. Hild's College, Durham.....	507
Patriotic Fund.....	*1079	Rye (Sussex).....	671	St. Hugh's College, Oxford.....	503
Philharmonic Orchestra *1010-2		Cinque Ports.....	*1039	St. Ives (Cornwall).....	671
Red Cross.....	254	Member of Parliament.....	342	Member of Parliament.....	342
Salutes.....	222	SAARBRUCKEN.....	197; *938	St. Ives (Hunts).....	671
School of Church Music.....	528	SAARLAND.....	197, 581, 582; *938	St. James.....	106, 114, 243
Scottish Academy.....	*1056	Coal Production, 1955.....	626	St. James's Palace.....	654
of Music.....	528	SACLANT.....	*968	St. James's Park.....	655
Scottish Museum.....	410	Sacred College of Cardinals.....	495	Master Gunner.....	222, 655
Signals.....	474	Sadler's Wells Opera.....	*1011-2	St. John.....	134
Societies.....	*1078-80	Saffron Walden.....	671	St. John (Antigua).....	200; *774
Society of Arts.....	*1080	Member of Parliament.....	342	St. John Ambulance Association.....	306; *1080
Society, The.....	*1079-80	Sahara (Spanish).....	199; *942	Brigade.....	565; *1080
Presidents (1660-1956).....	*1055	Saigon (Vietnam).....	*198; *886	St. John Baptist.....	110, 223
Standard, When Flown.....	243	Sailing Clubs.....	*1054	St. John, Knights of.....	306
Titles.....	216	Sailing Ships, Museum.....	408	St. John (New Brunswick).....	*708
Ulster Constabulary.....	688	Sailors' Societies.....	*1080	St. John of Jerusalem, Order.....	654
United Services Instn.....	*1080	St. Aidan's Society.....	507	St. John's (Newfoundland).....	*708
Museum.....	653-4	St. Alban.....	633	Archbishop (R.C.).....	495
Veto.....	307	St. Albans.....	633, 658, 671	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.....	505
Victorian Chain.....	256	Bishop.....	235, 484	Durham.....	507
Medal.....	254	Member of Parliament.....	342	Oxford.....	502
Order.....	256	Verulamium Worms.....	*990	St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.....	654
Conferents (1956).....	300	St. Andrew.....	130, 692	St. Jude St. Simon and.....	226, 223
Dames.....	298-300	St. Andrew Undershaft.....	498	St. Multiple Dock.....	713
Visits, 1956.....	548, 595-6	St. Andrew's Day.....	89, 223, 692	St. Nicholas (Leeward	
(Illus.).....	549, 550	St. Andrews.....	685	Islands).....	200; *774
Royden, Maude, Obit.....	588			St. LAURENT, RT. HON. L. S.:—	
Royton, M.P.....	336			Prime Minister, Canada.....	*700
R.S.F.S.R.....	197, 198; *960-1			Privy Councillor.....	253
Republics (List).....	*960			St. Lawrence River.....	204; *712
Ruanda-Urundi (Congo)		University.....	509, 572	St. Leger, The.....	*1023
199; *856		St. Anne's (Alderney).....	691	St. Leonard College.....	509
Rubber Imports.....	611	St. Anne's College, Oxford.....	503	St. Louis (Missouri).....	202; *832
World Production.....	*971	St. Antony's College, Oxford.....	502	St. Louis (Senegal).....	199; *887
Rubicon, The (Italy).....	*904	St. Asaph, Bishop.....	487	St. Lucia (Windward Islds.)	
RUFFSIDE, VISCOUNT.....	234	St. Barnabas.....	110, 223	200; *777	
High Steward, Cambridge		St. Bartholomew.....	118	St. Luke.....	126, 223
University.....	504	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.....	522-3	St. Luke's Summer.....	182
Privy Councillor.....	253	St. Bartholomew, Smithfield.....	498	St. Magnus the Martyr.....	498
Rugby, 671; M.P.....	342	St. Benet's Hall, Oxford.....	502	St. Margaret, Westminster.....	498
Party Representation.....	675	St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.....	505	St. Mark.....	102, 223
Rugby Fives (1956).....	*1033	St. Catherine's Soc., Oxford.....	502	St. Martin in the Fields.....	498
Rugby Football.....	*1029	St. Chad's College.....	507	St. Martin's Summer.....	182
Ground (Size).....	*1181	St. Christopher (Leeward		St. Mary Coll., St. Andrews.....	509
Union.....	*1039	Islands).....	*773	St. Mary's College, Durham.....	507
Rugby School.....	541	St. Columba's, Pont Street.....	499	St. Mary's Hospital.....	523
Rushlip-Northwood.....	671	St. Cuthbert's Society.....	507	St. Marylebone (Borough).....	637
Member of Parliament.....	342	St. David.....	692	Member of Parliament.....	343
Rules of Foreign Countries.....	207	St. David's, Bishop.....	487	Party Representation.....	675
Runcorn, 671; M.P.....	342	St. David's Coll., Lampeter.....	509	Penny Rate.....	630
Rummiede.....	658	St. David's Day.....	89, 98		
Running (Athletics).....	*1015-21	St. Denis (Réunion).....	199; *887		
Rapees, Lakhs and Crores.....	*747	St. Dunstan's.....	*1080		
Rapert's Land, Archbishop.....	488	St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.....	502		
Rural Development Com-		St. Edmund, Lombard Street.....	498		
mission.....	374-5	St. Edmundsbury, Bishop of			
Rural District Councils.....	628	235, 485			
Rural Districts, Average		St. Ethelburga, Bishopric.....	198		
Rates.....	630	St. Eustachius.....	188		
Electors (Number).....	628	St. George.....	602		
Rushcliffe, M.P.....	342	St. George's Channel.....	676		
				St. Michael and St. George	
				Order.....	256
				Conferents (1956).....	300
				St. Michael Paternoster Royal.....	498
				St. Pancras (Borough).....	637
				Members of Parliament	

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
St. Pancras—continued		SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF		Savings Banks	419; *1102
Party Representation	675	200; *938-9		Trustee	424
Penny Rate	630	British Legation	*939	Certificates	348, 350; *1102
St. Patrick	692; *815	Exchange Rate	84; *939	Committees	424-5
Order of	255	Legation	206; *938	Dept. G.P.O.	419
St. Patrick's Day	89, 98	Salvador (Brazil)	*859	Savoy Chapel	499
St. Paul, Conversion of	90, 223	Salvage Corps (Fire)	*1080	House of	210
St. Paul, Covent Garden	498-9	Salvation Army	*1080	Saxon Kings of England	208
St. Paul de Luanda	199; *935	Salween River (Thailand)		Saxony (Germany)	*889, 891
St. Paul (Minnesota)	*832			Saxony-Anhalt	*891
St. Paul's Cathedral	498; *968	Salzburg (Austria)	204; *949	Scaffell Pike	204, 622
Dean and Chapter	481	Samar (Philippines)	*931	Scarborough, 671; M.P.	343
St. Paul's Court	458	Samarland (Uzbekistan)	*961	Recorder	455
St. Paul's Girls' School	546	Samoa, E. (U.S.A.)		Sunshine Hours, 1955-56	190-1
St. Paul's School	541	201; *820, 832, 835		Scarborough (Tobago)	*775
St. Peter	110, 223	Samoa, W. (N.Z.)	201; *835, 739	SCARBROUGH, EARL OF	231
St. Peter Port (Guernsey)	196, 691	Sample Post	*1170, 1173	Knight of the Garter	255
St. Petersburg	*961	San Antonio (Texas)	*832	Lord Chamberlain	218, 231
St. Peter's Hall, Oxford	502	Sanderson, F. W., Centenary	106, 590	Lord Lieutenant	634
St. Philip and St. James	106, 223	Sandhurst (R.M.A.)	526	Privy Councillor	253
St. Pierre (French)	200; *887	San Diego (California)	*832	Scarlet Rod Usher	255
St. Salvador College (St. Andrews)	509	Sandown Park (Eclipse Stakes)	*1023	Scheldt River	*853
St. Sepulchre, Holborn	499	Sands of Dee	676	Schleswig-Holstein	*889
St. Simon and St. Jude	126, 223	Sandwich	671; *1039	Scholarships (U.K. and U.S.A.)	*695
St. Sophia, Moscow	*953	Sandwich Islds. (Hawaii)	*833-4	School Leaving Age	500
St. Stephen	134	South (Antarctic)	*723, 781	Schoolmasters' Societies	*1081
St. Swithin's Day	114	SANDYS, R.T. HON. D.:—		School Meals	501
St. Thomas	134, 223	Birthday	312	Milk Scheme (Cost)	600
St. Thomas's Hospital	523	Member of Parliament	345	Societies	*1081
St. Thomé	199	Minister of Housing and Local Government	312, 390	System (Eng. & W.)	500
St. Vincent (Windward Islds.)	200; *777	Privy Councillor	253	No. of Pupils (1955)	500
Saints' Days	186	San Francisco (California)		Schools:—	
Saints, Number of	186	202; *832		Boys	539-43
Patron	692	San José (Costa Rica)	200; *870	Building	500
Saka Era	188	San Juan (Puerto Rico)	200; *835	Cricket (1956)	*1028
Sakhalin (R.S.F.S.R.)	*957	SAN MARINO	197; *939	Giris	544-7
Saladin, Tomb (Damascus)	*948	San Salvador	200; *939	in Brit. Commonwealth	542-3
Salé (Cheshire)	671	Santa Cruz (Canaries)	197; *942	Inspectors of	377-8, 430
Member of Parliament	327	Santa Isabel (Sp. Guinea)	*942	Television	*1005-6
Salerno (Italy)	*905	Santiago (Chile)	201, 202; *864	SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION (1956)	*974-90
Salford, 671; M.P.'s	343	Santiago (Cuba)	*871	Science, Imperial College of	532
Bishop (R.C.)	495	Sao Paulo (Brazil)	202; *859	Science Museum	407-8
Recorder	455	Sao Thomé (Port. Guinea)		Cost (1956-57)	407
Stipendiary	456	199; *935		Library	408
SALISBURY	671	Saptarshi Era	188-9	Science, National Library of	*985
Bishop	235, 485	Sarajevo (Yugoslavia)	*967	SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DEPT. OF	425-8
Cathedral Spire	*968	SARAWAK	197; *694, 793	Cost of	600
Member of Parliament	343	Sardinia	196; *903	Scientific Societies	*1089
Recorder	455	Language	904	Scilly Islands	632
SALISBURY, MARQUESS OF	227	Sargent, Sir Malcolm	*1011-2	SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF	679-86
Birthday	312	Sark (Channel Island)	691, 692	Adult Education	511
Chancellor, L'pool Univ.	508	Sarum (Archdeacon)	485	Ages of Population	593
Hist. MSS. Commission	423	SASKATCHEWAN	*608, 712	Airports	623
Knight of the Garter	255	Agent-General	*606, 712	Americans in	593
Leader, House of Lords	312	Bishop	488	Ancient Monuments Inspectorate	446
Lord President	310, 312, 422	Saskatoon (Canada)	*712	Archbishops (R.C.)	495
Offices Held (Cranborne)	310	SATURN	159	Architectural Education	516
Privy Councillor	253	Distance, etc.	156	Area	679
Salisbury (S. Rhodesia) 199; *804		Monthly	91, 95, 99; 93, 97, 101, etc.	ARMY	681
Archbishop (R.C.)	496	Occultation (1957)	146	ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL	*1030
Trade Commissioner	*606	Phenomena (1957)	90, 94, 98	Astronomer Royal	412
Salk Vaccine Trial	567	Rings	140, 159; *987	Bank Holiday	
Salmon, Artificially Bred	*986-7	Satellites	157, 159	(Notes) 90, 106; *973	
Salmon, Close Time. (Note)	122	SAUDI ARABIA	197; *846-7	Banks	*1097-1101
Salonika (Greece)	*803	British Embassy	*847	Birth and Death Rates	684-5
Salop	634-6	Communications	847	Birthplaces of Population	593
Archdeacon (Lichfield)	483	Embassy	206; *846	Bishops	492, 495
Saltash	671	Finance and Trade	*847, 970	Board of Control	430
Saltcoats	685	Saurashtra (State)	*748	Boys' Schools	542
Salters Company	642				
Salutes, Royal	222				

	PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued	
Building Societies.....	*1123
Statistics.....	595
Burgh Directory.....	684-5
Burghs (Defined).....	630-1
Canals.....	620
Celtic Titles.....	686
Census (1801-1951)	
592, 593-4.....	595
Central Land Board.....	401
Chief Constables.....	682
Christianity.....	680
Church of Scotland.....	491
Cities and Burghs.....	682-3, 684-5
Civil Defence.....	479-80, 599
Civil Estimates.....	599-600
Clans and Names.....	686
Clerks of the Peace.....	682
Climate.....	679
Clubs.....	*1054, 1055
Congregational Union.....	494
Conveners.....	682
Counties.....	681-2
of Cities, 630; (Note).....	681
Rates and Values.....	681
County Clerks.....	682
Court of Session.....	246, 459
Criminal Statistics.....	596
Crown Revenues.....	372
Customs and Excise.....	373-4
Deaths (Legal Notes).....	*1137
Dept. of Agriculture.....	429
Dept. of Health.....	430-1
District Councils.....	631
Divorce (Legal Notes)*.....	1139-40
Statistics.....	596
Education.....	501
Authorities.....	514
Cost of (1956-57).....	501
Department.....	429-30
Electricity Boards.....	379
Episcopal Church.....	492
European Population.....	593
Exchequer Court.....	459
Expectation of Life.....	*1091
Exports.....	679
Faculty of Advocates.....	521
Farms (Number).....	608
Finances.....	599-600
Fine Art Commission.....	363
Fiscals.....	460
Fish Landed (1955).....	610
Football.....	*1029, 1030
Foreign-born Residents.....	593
Gaelic Speakers.....	593
Girls' Schools.....	547
Gold Stick.....	221
Government Offices.....	429-32
Hereditary Standard Bearer.....	228
High Constable.....	220, 247
High Court.....	459
Highest Point.....	204
Highlands.....	679
Historic Buildings Council.....	366
Historical Monuments	
Commission.....	387
History.....	680
Holiday and Term Days.....	*973
Holiday Posts.....	*1178
Home Department.....	431-2
Cost of.....	599
Household Arrangements.....	595
Household (Number).....	595
Housing, Cost (1955-57).....	599

	PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued	
Housing Statistics.....	595
Hydro-Electric Board.....	379
Illegitimacy Act.....	*1140-1
Income Tax Receipts.....	597
Industries.....	679, 682-3
Information Office.....	431
Inland Revenue Dept.....	396
Inspectors of Schools.....	430
Insurance Companies.....	*1114-7
Intestacy (Legal Notes)*.....	1141-2
Irregular Marriages.....	*1148
Islands.....	679-80
Population, etc. (1951).....	679
Jury Service.....	*1142
Justiciary.....	459
Keeper of the Records.....	423, 459
Keeper of the Registers.....	424, 459
Kings and Queens.....	211, 680
Knights of the Thistle.....	255
Land Court.....	459; *1143
Landlord and Tenant.....	*1143-4
Law Courts.....	459
Officers.....	459
Sittings.....	459
Legal Aid.....	*1145
Education.....	521-2
Notes.....	*1134-51
Legitimation Law.....	*1140-1
Lighthouse Authorities.....	442
Local Authorities (Number)	
630-1.....	630-1
Government.....	630-1
Electors.....	631
Lochs.....	679
Lord Advocate.....	312, 459
Lord Clerk Register.....	459
Lord High Constable.....	220, 247
Lord Justice Clerk.....	459
Lord Justice General.....	459
Lord Lyon.....	362
Lord Ordinary.....	459
Lord President.....	459
Lord Provosts	
630, 682-3, 684-5.....	681
Lords-Lieutenant.....	681
Lords of Session.....	246
Lowlands.....	679
Marriages (Legal Notes)	
*1147-8.....	220
Master of the Household.....	220
Members of Parliament.....	327-47
Minister of State.....	312, 429
Ministry of Labour.....	400
of Works.....	445-6
Moderator.....	491
Mountains.....	679
Museums.....	410
National Galleries.....	303
National Library.....	402, 505
National Museums.....	410
National Trust.....	*1075
Nature Reserves.....	*993
Newspapers.....	*1040
New Year's Day.....	181
Northernmost Point.....	679
Nullity of Marriage.....	*1139
Parish Registers.....	*1135
Parliamentary Boroughs.....	630-1
Representation.....	680
Patron Saint.....	692
Pecrage.....	224
Persons per House, etc.....	595
Physiography.....	679-80

	PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued	
Police (Strength).....	631
Burghs.....	631
Population.....	197, 679
Birthplaces of.....	593
Foreign-born.....	593
(1801-1951).....	592
(1955).....	593
Age Distribution.....	593
Density.....	679
Post Office Headquarters	
419-20.....	683
Precedence Table.....	683
Premier Baron (Forbes).....	239
Baronet (Roxburghe).....	226
Earl (Mar).....	230
Marquess (Huntly).....	226
Peer (Hamilton).....	225
Viscount (Lauderdale).....	230
Primus.....	492
Prison Governors.....	431-2
Private Houses (Number).....	595
Proceedings against Crown	
*1136-7.....	460
Procurators-Fiscal.....	631, 684-5
Provosts.....	*973
Public Holidays.....	362
Pursuivants.....	221
Queen's Bodyguard.....	220-1
Household.....	459
Remembrancer.....	631
Rateable Value.....	681, 684-5
Rates and Values.....	1946-56.....
Rates Levied.....	423
Records Office.....	424
Registers Department.....	*1135
Registers of Birth, etc.....	431
Registrar-General.....	224, 309
Representative Peers.....	679
Rivers.....	621
Roads (Length, etc.).....	495
Roman Catholic Church.....	222, 685
Royal Arms.....	424, 630
Burghs.....	220-1
Household.....	*1056
Scottish Academy.....	89, 130, 223
St. Andrew's Day.....	*1102
Savings Banks.....	*1134-51
Scots Law.....	429-32
Scottish Office.....	312, 429
Secretary of State.....	*1130
Separation, Judicial.....	595
Shared Houses (1951).....	460
Sheriffs.....	460
Clerks.....	221
Silver Stick.....	*1056-85
Societies.....	312, 402
Solicitor-General.....	*1145
Solicitors for the Poor.....	480
Special Constabulary.....	686
Stuart Clan.....	680
Stuart Kings.....	*1178
Sunday Posts.....	91, 95, 99
Sunrise Tables (56°).....	533
Technical Colleges.....	*1008
Television Stations.....	94, 106, 130, 186; *973
Term Days (Notes)	
Theological Colleges.....	536-7
Titles of Courtesy.....	246, 251
Territorial and Celtic.....	686
Town Clerks.....	684-5
Councils.....	630-1
Planning.....	*1148

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued		Selly Oak (B'ham.), M.P.	329	Shipbrokers' Fees	*1156
Universities	501, 509-10	Selwyn College, Cambridge	505	Shipbuilding Periodicals	*1047
Voters' Qualifications	*1149	Sensence (Science Notes)	*975	Research Association	*1093
Waterfalls	679	Senegal	109; *887	Statistics	615
Weather Records	189-91	Seoul (Korea)	198, 202; *909	Ship Canals	620, 632; *836
Western Islands	680	Separation, Judicial	*1138, 1139	of the World	617
Wills (Legal Notes)	*1151	Income Tax Allowances	*1159	Shibley, 671; M.P.	343
Writers to the Signet	521	Statistics	596	SHIPPING	612-7
Yacht Clubs	*1054	Septuagesima	89, 94, 186	Accidents (1955-56)	570
Scotland (Liverpool), M.P.	338	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	*966	Andrea Doria lost	570
Scotland Yard	457-8	Seremban (Negri Sembilan)		(Illus.)	557
Scots, The	680	Seretse Khama	198; *789	Baltic Exchange	617; *1059
Scotsmen in Canada	*698	Serjeants at Arms	219, 319	Claims Tribunal	458
in U.S.A.	*821	Serjeant Surgeon, H.M.	219	Commonwealth Committee	
Scotstoun (Glasgow), M.P.	335	Services' Clubs	471	Companies (Offices)	370
SCOTT, SIR GILES	290, 661	Families' Club	471	Divn. (M. of Transport)	437-8
Order of Merit	256	Pay Scales	467-71, 567	General Register	439
Royal Academicians	*1056	Record Offices	474-5	Gross and Net Tons	*1182
Scottish Central Library	402	Service Voters	*1149	H.M. Fleet, 1957	465-6
Chiefs, Council of	683	Settlements, Stamp Duty	*1166	Insurance Companies	*1114-7
Education Department	429-30	Sevenoaks, M.P.	343	Intelligence Divn. (Min. of Transport)	438
Kings and Queens	211	Seventh Day Adventists	494	Largest Ships Afloat	613
Law Agents	522	Seven Wonders of the World	202	Legal Cases	(Note) 453
Nationalist Vote (1945-55)	318	Seyn River	204, 632, 676	Lighthouses	441-2, 617
Office	429-32	River Board	620	Lloyd's Register	612-6; *1071
Minister of State	312, 429	Tunnel	632	Movements	612
Under Secretaries	312, 429-32	Seville (Spain)	*941	Museum	407
Periodicals	*1043	Sexagesima	94, 186	Organizations	616-7
Record Office	423	Seychelles	199; *694, 807	Periodicals	*1046, 1047
Savings Committee	425	Shaftesbury	671	Pilotage Authorities	441-2, 617
Societies (Various)	*1081	Shaftesbury Society	*1081	Policy Dept. (Ministry of Transport)	438
T.U.C.	*1087	Shah Jehan Mosque	494	Radio Telephones	*1179, 1180
Sculling	*1035-6	Shakespeare Memorial	666	Research Division	412
Sculpture Galleries, etc.	363, 408	Shah-Mo (Mongolia)	*916	Seaports	196-201, 618
Seuthorpe	671	Shanghai (China)	202; *868	Ships Registered (1955)	612
Seaham	671	Shannon Airport	*819	Societies	*1081
Sea Level (Heights Above)	204	River	*815	Suez Canal Traffic	644
Sea Lords	467	Shan States (Burma)	*861	Surveys	616
Seamen, Pay Scales (R.N.)	461	SHAPE	*968	Trinity House	441-2, 617
Register of	439	Shasta Dam (U.S.A.)	*827	Wrecks at Sea	570
Training Schools	529	Shaw Centenary	*996	Ships, Exports and Imports	611
Seamen's Societies	*1081	Sheep, Number of (1956)	608	Largest	613
Seaports, British	612	Prices	608	Launched (1955)	615
Seasons, The	182	SHEFFIELD, CITY OF	661-2, 671	Sholapur (Bombay)	*753
Seaton Valley	671	Asizes	671	Shooting:—	
Seattle (Washington)	*832	SHIP	411, 117	Pheasant, etc.	(Note) 94
Secondary Education	500	SHIPPING	411, 117	(Archery)	*1033
Secretarial Training	530	British Association 119; *1		(Clay Pigeon)	*1036
Secretaries of State (1923-56)	310-11	Cutlery	*974-5	(Rifle)	*1037
Secretaries' Societies	*1081	Lord Mayor	661	Shooting Stars	160
SECRETARY OF STATE:—		Master Cutler	662	Shoreditch, 637; M.P.	343
Air	312, 476	Members of Parliament	343	Party Representation	675
Colonies	312, 368	Party Representation	675	Shoreham, M.P.	327
Commonwealth Relations		Penny Rate	630	Shortest Day	181
Foreign Affairs	312, 370	Population	661, 671	Short Tons	*828, 1182
Home Affairs	312, 380	Recorder	455, 662	(Conversion Table)	*1183
Scotland	312, 429	Teaching Hospitals	524	Show Jumping (1956)	*1033
War	312, 472	Town Clerk	662	Shrewsbury, 671; M.P.	343
Secret Service (Cost)	599	Training Colleges	532	Assizes	454
Security Council, U.N.	*839	University	508	Bishop (Lichfield)	483
Sedgfield, M.P.	343	Sherborne, Bishop (Salisbury)	485	(R.C.)	495
Sedgley	671	Sheriff Court of Chancery	459	Recorder	455
Selangor (Malaya)	198; *789	SHERIFFS:—		Shropshire (Salop)	634-6
Selby, Bishop (York)	485	London	(Note) 640	Shrove Tuesday	98
Selkirk	681-2, 685	Nominated	(Note) 130	Shwe Dagon Pagoda	*862
Member of Parliament	342	Northern Ireland	688	SIAM, SEE THAILAND	
Sheriff	460	Scottish Counties	460	Sicily	196; *903
SILKUR, EARL OF	231	Shetland (Zetland)	679, 681-2	Language	*904
Birthday	312	Nature Reserves	*993	Sickness Benefit (N.H.I.)	*1125-6
Chancellor, Duchy of		Shetlands, S. (Antarctic)	*723, 780	Claims (1954)	*1126
Lancaster	312, 375	Shettleston, M.P.	335	Cost (1954-55)	*1127
Privy Councillor	253	Shikoku (Japan)	*906		
		Shillong (Assam)	*755		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sidcup, Chislehurst and	668	Snooker (1955-56)	*1031	SOUTH AFRICA—continued	
Sidereal Time	141-2, 145	Snowdon Mountain	204, 676	Exchange Rate	84; *743
Monthly	91, 95, 99, 144	Soane, Sir John	649	Finance	*743
Sidereal Year	144	Exhibition, 1956	*1013	Foreign Representation in	
Sidney Sussex College, Camb.	505	Soane's Museum	654		*741-2
Sidon (Lebanon)	*911	Social Insurance (U.K.)	*1124-30	Gold Production	*743
SIERRA LEONE	199; *694, 807-8	Socialist Party	*1082	Government	*741-2
Archbishop	489	Social Studies (Education)	530	Governors-General	*697, 741
Communications	*808	SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS		High Commissioners	
Education	*808		*1056-95		*696, 697, 741-2
Finance and Trade	*808	Society Islands (Oceania)		History	*740-1
Government	*808	201; *887-8		Judicature	*742
Sierra Nevada	*821, 914	Society of Friends (Quakers)	494	Legislature	*741, 742
Signals, Royal	474	Sodor and Man (Name)	680	London Office	*696, 741
Signet, H.M., Keeper of	459	Bishop	235, 487, 691	Manufactures	*743
Writers to	521	Sofia (Bulgaria)	196; *861	Minerals	*743
Signs of the Zodiac	164	Solar Apex	144	Newspapers	*1049
Sikkim (India)	*748, 756	Solar Cycle	89, 182, 187	Nobel Prizes	*973
Silchester	633	Solar Motion	144	Population	199; *740
Silk Imports, etc.	611	Solar Parallax	144, 158	Prime Minister	*741
Silver Coinage	605	SOLAR SYSTEM	155-61	Production, etc.	*743
Exports and Imports	611	Elements of (Table)	156	Provinces	*744-5
Movements (U.S.A.)	*825	Soldiers' Societies	*1082	Provincial Administrators	*742
Plate Marks	*1186-7	Solicitor-General	312, 401	Public Debt	*743
Silver Stick (Scotland)	221	Scotland	312, 402, 459	Railways	*743
Simla	*756	Solicitor, Official	451	Representation Abroad	*741
SIMONDS, VISCOUNT	234	Solicitors' Education, etc.	520-1	Revenue and Expenditure	*743
High Steward, Oxford Univ.		Fees	*1152	Rhodes Scholarships	*695
	502	Solicitors in Supreme Courts,		Rivers	*740
Lord of Appeal	450	Scotland	521	Shipping	*743-4
Privy Councillor	253	Solihull, 671; M.P.	343	Standard Time	143
Statute Law Committee	433	Party Representation	675	Supreme Court	*742
Sinai Peninsula (Egypt)	*876	Solingen (Germany)	*889	Trade	*743, 970
Sinanthropus	179	Solomon Islds. (Australian)	*721	Commissioners	*696
Singapore	198, 202; *694, 790-2	(U.K.)	201; *694, 800	with U.K.	*743
Bishop	489	Solstice, Summer		Universities	*742
Commissioner (London)	*696	89, 110, 181, 182		Victoria Cross Awards	301-4
Distance by Air	626	89, 134, 181, 182		Vital Statistics	*740
Events, 1955-56	83, 575, 577	Somaliland, British			
Finance and Trade	*791	199; *694, 808-9		Southall, 671; M.P.	343
Government	*791-2	Government	*809	SOUTH AMERICA (Continent)	
Trade Commissioner	*696		*887		195, 201
U.K. Commissioner-Gen.			199	Area and Population	195
(S.-E. Asia)	*809		362	Countries	201
Sinking Funds	602	Somerset House	654	Highest Point	204
Sires, Winning	*1022	Birth, etc., Certificates	*1134-5	Trade	*970
Sirius	149	Inland Revenue	394-6	SOUTHAMPTON	671
Sittingbourne	671	Probate Registry	*1150-1	Airport	623
Skating (1956)	*1038	Registrar-General	383	Bishop (Winchester)	481
Ski-ing (1956)	*1038	Somersetshire	634-6	Members of Parliament	343
Polytetrafluoroethylene in	*985	Members of Parliament	343	Nautical Colleges	528-9
Skinner's Company	642	Nature Reserve	*992	Party Representation	675
Skipton, M.P.	343	SOMERVELL OF HARROW, LORD	245	Passenger Movements	612
Skye, Isle of	680	Lord of Appeal	450	Penny Rate	630
Skyscrapers	*968	Privy Councillor	253	Recorder	455
Slade School of Art	517	Somerville College, Oxford	503	Shipping	612
Slavonic Languages	*958	Soqatra (Sultanate, Aden)	*764	University	508, 528
SLIM, FIELD MARSHAL SIR W.	291	Sorbonne, The	*884	Yacht Clubs	*1054
Birthday	473; *714	SOULBURY, VISCOUNT	234; *762		
Field Marshal	473	Privy Councillor	253	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	*713, 727-9
Governor-Gen., Australia	*714	SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF		Agent-General	*696, 728
Slough, 671; M.P.	334	199; *693, 740-5		Agriculture	*729
Slovenia (Yugoslavia)	*966	Archbishops	489, 496	Banking	*729
Small Heath (B'ham), M.P.	329	Area and Population	*740	Climate	*728
Small Holdings (U.K.)	608	Bishops	489, 496	Education	*728-9
Small Lotteries Act, 1956	351	Boys' Schools	543	Finance	*729
Small Packets Post	*1173	British Immigrants (1955)	594	Government	*728
Smethwick, 671; M.P.	343	Broadcasting Stations	743, 1009	Judicature	*728
Recorder	455	Capital	199; *741, 744	Physiography	*728
Smith, Sheila Kaye, Obit.	588	Citizenship	*693, 741	Population	*727-8
Smithsonian Institution	*823	Communications	*743-4	Production, etc.	*729
Smuggling (1954-55)	598	Defence	*742	Religions	*728
Smyrna (Turkey)	*953	Education	*742-3	Revenue and Expenditure	*718
Snail, Giant	*981	Events	575-8	Schools	543
				Towns	*729

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued	Speaker, Office of.....693	Stanley (Durham).....672
Trade.....*729	Speakers (1660-1956).....317	Stanley (Falklands).....*780, 781
Transport.....*729	Special Constabulary	Stannaries, Lord Warden.....375
South Carolina (State).....*832	457, 458, 480	Stanstead Airport.....623
South Dakota (State).....*632	Specialists, Medical (N.H.S.)	Stapleford, Beeston and.....667
South-East Asia, U.K.	*1132	Staple Inn.....651
Commissioner-Gen.....*809	Special (Marriage) Licences.....*1145	Star and Garter Home.....*1082
South Eastern Circuit.....454	Spectacles (N.H.S.).....*1132	Star of India Order.....256
Southend-on-Sea.....671	Speech Aid for Deaf.....*989	STARS.....151-4
Archdeacon (Chelmsford).....482	Speech Therapy Training.....526	Binary (Double).....153
Members of Parliament.....343	Speed Limits (Vehicles).....351	Brightness.....151
Recorder.....455	Speed of Light.....144, 151	Clusters and Nebulae.....154
SOUTHERN RHODESIA see	Speed Records (Air).....570-1	Distances.....153
RHODESIA	(Water).....579	Double.....153
Southern Uplands.....679	(Illustrations).....556, 562	Fixed (1957).....148-9, 151
SOUTHERN VIETNAM.....*886	Spelthorne, M.P......344	Magnitudes.....151
South Fyld, M.P.....343	Spenborough, 672; M.P......330	Morning and Evening
Southgate, 671; M.P.....343	Spey River.....679	91, 95, 99
South Georgia.....201; *723, 780	Sphinx, The (Egypt).....*876	Nearest.....151
South Molton.....671	Spica, Occultation (1957).....146	New (Novae).....153
South Orkneys (Antarctic)	Spirits, Tax Receipts.....568	Number of.....151
*723, 780-1	Spitsbergen Archipelago	Occultations (1957).....146-7
South Pacific Commission.....*800	196; *924	Parallactic Motion.....153
Southport, 671; M.P.....343	Sporting Newspapers.....*1043	Pole Star Table.....145
Aerodromes.....623	SPORT RETROSPECT.....*1015-39	Proper Motion.....152
Party Representation.....675	Sports Representative Bodies	Radial Velocities.....153
South Sandwich Islands	*1039	Radio.....154
(Antarctic).....*723	Springburn (Glasgow), M.P......335	Spectra.....152
South Shetlands (Antarctic)	Spring Defined.....182	Stellar Motions.....152-3
*723, 780, 781	Spring Equinox.....89, 98, 182	Variable.....153
South Shields.....671	Spring Tides.....162	Velocity.....153
Member of Parliament.....343	Square Measure.....*1181-2	State Expenditure.....597-601
Party Representation.....675	Conversion Table.....*1183	(1900-1957).....597
SOUTHWARK.....637	Metric.....*1182	(1938-57).....598
Bishops.....235, 485, 495	Squash Rackets (1955-56).....*1032	State Government in U.S.A......*831
Bridge.....649	Squid, Habits of (Science	State Management Scheme.....388
Cathedral.....498	Notes).....*987-8	(Scotland).....431
George Inn.....651	Squire, Sir John, Birthday.....102	School System.....500
High Bailiff.....644	Srinagar.....*757	Stationers' Hall.....643, 652; *1000
Member of Parliament.....343	Staff College, Camberley.....526	Stationery Office.....432-3
Party Representation.....675	Staff College, Latimer.....374	Estimates (1956-57).....432, 600
Southwell, Bishop of.....235, 487	STAFFORD.....672	Statistics.....432
SOUTH WEST AFRICA	Assizes.....454	STATISTICS, GENERAL.....592-627
199; *695, 740, 744	Bishop (Lichfield).....483	Statute Law Committee.....433
Population.....*744	Member of Parliament.....344	Statute of Westminster.....693
South Western Police Court.....456	Party Representation.....675	Statutory Publications Office.....433
Southwold.....672	Staffordshire.....634-6	Steamships (Statistics).....613
Sovereign (Coin).....605	University College.....569	Stechford, M.P......329
Soviet Embassy.....206; *956	Stage, The (1955-56).....*1001-3	Steed, Wickham, Obit......90, 588
Soviet Russia 197, 198; *955-64	Staines.....672	STEEL:—
See also U.S.S.R.	Stalinabad.....198; *963	Board.....396-7
Sowerby, M.P......344	Stalingrad.....*961	Corrosion of.....*984
SPAIN (State).....197; *939-42	Stallino (U.S.S.R.).....202	Exports and Imports.....611
Area, etc.....*940	Stalin Peak.....203	Manufacture (Sci. Notes).....*988
British Embassy.....*941-2	Prizes re-named.....582	Production:—
Cabinet.....*940	Stalybridge, 672; M.P......344	European.....626
Colonies.....199; *942	Stamford, 672; M.P......342	World.....*972
Embassy.....206; *940	Stamps, Postage.....*1173	Research Association.....*1092
Exchange Rate.....84; *941	STAMP DUTIES.....*1162-7	Stellar Motions.....152-3
Finance and Trade.....*941, 970	Inland Revenue Division.....394	Radio Waves.....154
Government.....*940-1	Reduction, 1956.....350	Spectra.....152
Language and Literature.....*941	Revenue from.....598	System.....151-4
Monarchy.....*940-1	Standard Bearer, Hereditary	Stepney, Bishop of (London).....481
Production, etc.....*941	220, 228	Borough.....637
Regent.....207	Standard Mean Time.....141-2	Members of Parliament.....71
Shipping.....614-5	Standard Motors.....574	
Universities.....*941	Standards Institution, British	
Spanish Guinea.....199; *942	*1095	
Spanish Morocco.....199; *942	Standard Time.....143	
Sparkbrook, M.P......329	Standard Weights.....*1180	
Speaker, H. of Commons	Standing Commission, Museums	
316, 317, 319	and Galleries.....405-6	
Precedence.....217, 316	Standing Council of Scottish	
Speaker, House of Lords.....314, 319	Chiefs.....683	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Stirling, 685; M.P.	344	Submarines, Escape Aid.	*988	SUN, THE—continued	
Battle of.	680	Subsidies, Food (1955-57).	600	Sunrise and Sunset, see below	
Stirlingshire.	681-2	Reductions, 1956.	349	Temperatures of.	155
Members of Parliament.	344	Subsidies, Housing (1956 Act)	352	Variable Rotation.	155
Sheriff, etc.	460	Succession (Legal Notes).	*141-2	Winter Solstice.	134
Stockbrokers' Fees.	*1155	Succession to the Throne.	216	Sunbury-on-Thames.	672
Stock Exchange (London).	654; *1082	SUDAN.	199; *942-4	Sunday Letters (A-G).	183, 184
Holidays. (Note) 102; *973		British Embassy.	*944	Sunday Newspapers.	*1041
Stockholm (Sweden).	197, 202; *946	Embassy.	206; *943	Sunday Postal Arrangements.	*1178
Distance by Air.	626	Events (1955-56).	575, 582-4	Sundays after Trinity.	184
Stockport, 672; M.P.'s.	344	Finance and Trade.	*943-4	SUNDERLAND.	672
Bishop (Chester).	486	Government.	*943	Building Societies.	*1123
Party Representation.	675	Sudan (French).	*887	Mayor.	672
Stockton-on-Tees.	672	Sudbury, 672; M.P.	344		
Members of Parliament.	344	Archdeacon (St. Edmunds- bury).	485		
Stoke Newington.	637	Suez (Egypt).	*88		
Member of Parliament.	344	Suez Canal.	352, 617; *944		
Party Representation.	675	Diary of Events.	83, 584	Legal Definition.	138
STOKE ON TRENT.	672	Distances by.	*836	Tables (1957).	91, 95, 99; 93, 97, 101, etc.; 144
Archdeacon (Lichfield).	483	Dividends (1956).	*944	Sunshine Records.	189-94
Lord Mayor.	672	(Illustrations).	552-3	Sunspots.	155-6
Members of Parliament.	344	London Conference.	585	Superior, Lake.	203
Party Representation.	675	Nationalization.	*944	Supersonic Wind Tunnel.	*990
Recorder.	455	Shares.	602; *944	Supply, Minister of.	312, 433
Stipendiary.	456	Traffic (1943-55).	*944	Ministry of.	433-4
Technical Colleges.	535	Users' Association.	83, 585	Cost of.	600
Stoke Poges.	658	Suffolk.	634-6	Under Secretaries.	312, 433
Stone Age, The.	180	Archdeacon of.	485	Supreme Allied H.Q. (Europe).	*968
Stone (Staffs.), M.P.	344	Nature Reserves.	*992		
Stonehaven.	685	Suffragan Bishops.	481-7		
Stonehenge.	633	Resigned.	490		
Group, Discoveries.	*988	Sugar:—			
Storms, Magnetic.	164	Beet Harvests.	608, 610	SUPREME COURT.	450-2
Storm Spells, Buchan's.	*1151	Prices.	608, 609	Central Office.	451
Stornoway.	680, 685	Customs Receipts.	598	Conveyancing Counsel.	451
Storströmsbroen Bridge.	204	Divisions (Min. of Agric.)	355, 359	(Northern Ireland).	688-9
Stourbridge.	672	Home-produced.	609	Offices.	451-2
Stourhead, Wilts.	660	Imports and Exports.	611	Official Referees.	451
Stow, Archdeacon (Lincoln).	483	World Production.	*971	Solicitor.	451
Strabane.	690	Suicide Statistics.	594	Pay Office.	451
Straits Settlements (Malaya).	*790	Sulgrave Manor.	660	Taxing Office.	451
Stranraer.	685	Board.	*1082	Surat (Bombay).	*753
Strasbourg (France).	*885	Sumatra.	*898	Surbiton.	672
STRATFORD UPON AVON	665-6, 672	Summer Assizes.	454	Member of Parliament.	344
Member of Parliament.	344	Defined.	182	Surface Measure.	*1181-2
Party Representation.	675	Solstice.	89, 110	Metric.	*1182
Strathclyde.	680	(1957).	110	Surgeon Admirals.	464
STRATHCLYDE, LORD.	245	Time.	142	Surgeons, Royal Colls. of.	*1082
Birthday.	312	(1957).	102, 126	Surgeons to H.M.	219-20, 221
Minister of State.	312, 429	SUN, THE.	156-7	Surgical Societies.	*1082
Privy Councillor.	253	Age of.	155	Surinam (Neth. W. Indies).	*921
Straw Production (1955).	608	Aurorae.	160	Surnames of Peers.	248-50
Streatham, M.P.	345	Autumnal Equinox.	122	Surrey.	634-6
Stretford, 672; M.P.	344	Corona.	156		
Strikes, Industrial (1956).	573-4	Declination.	91, 95, 99		
(Illus.).	558	Diameter.	156		
in U.S.A.	*828	Eclipses.	160	Surtax.	*1160, 1161
Stromboli, Mount.	203	(1957).	102, 126, 146	Revenue from.	598
Stroud, M.P.	344	Enters Signs of Zodiac.	164	Surveying (Education).	520
Structural Engineers' Fees.	*1155	Gas Explosion (1956).	*977	Surveyors' Societies.	*1082
Institution.	*1082	Longitude (Monthly).	90, 94, 98	Surveys, Cost of.	600
STUART, RT. HON. J. G.:—		Mass.	156	Sussex.	61-6
Birthday.	312	Motion.	156		
Member of Parliament.	340	Right Ascension.	91, 95, 99, 138		
Privy Councillor.	253	Rotation.	155	Member of Parliament.	330
Secretary of State.	312, 429	Period.	156	Sutton and Cheam.	672
Stuart Clan, The.	686	Solar Apex.	144	Member of Parliament.	344
Stuart, House of.	210	Cycle.	182	Sutton Coldfield.	672
Students from Overseas.	*695	Flares.	156	Member of Parliament.	344
Stump-tailed Lizard.	*988	System.	155-61	Sutton Place.	660
Stuttgart (Germany).	*889	Southing.	138	Member of Parliament.	344
		Spring Equinox.	98, 110		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Svalbard (Norway).....196; *924	SYRIA.....198, 582; *948-9	Taxation—continued
Sverdlovsk (U.S.S.R.).....202; *961	British Embassy.....*949	Changes (1955-56).....348
Swadlincote.....672	Embassy.....206; *948	Revenue from.....597, 598
Swanscombe Skull Site	Exchange Rate.....84; *949	Road Vehicles.....621
(Geol. Reserve).....*991	Finance and Trade.....*949	Taxes and Stamp Duties.....*1157-69
Swans, Keeper of the.....219	Government.....*948	Inspectors of.....395-6
SWANSEA.....677, 678	Szczecin (Stettin, Poland).....*933	Taxicabs, Licences.....*1168
Mayor.....678		Lost Property.....*1095
Members of Parliament.....344	TABERNACLES, FEAST OF.....187	Taxpayers, Number of.....603
Population.....677, 678	Table Mountain.....*740	Taylor, F. Sherwood, Obituary.....588
Recorder.....455, 678	"Table Spoon" Measure.....*1181	Tayport.....685
Shipping.....612	Table Tennis (1956).....*1031	Tay River.....679
Stipendiary.....456	TADJIKISTAN.....198; *957, 963	Bridge.....204, 679
Town Clerk.....678	Provinces (List).....*963	Tbilisi (Georgia).....198, 202; *962
University College.....509	Taiz (Yemen).....197; *849	T.D.....254
Swansea and Brecon, Bishop.....487	Taj Mahal (Agra).....*754	Tea, Customs Revenue.....598
SWAZILAND.....199; *766-7	Tallinn (Revel).....197; *964	"Tea Spoon" Measure.....*1181
SWEDEN (Kingdom).....197; *945-6	Tamale (N. Territories, Gold Coast).....199; *785	Teachers:—
Area, etc.....*945	Tamerlane's Mausoleum (Tashkent).....*961	Number of.....501
British Embassy.....*946	Tamworth (Staffordshire).....672	Salaries.....501
Broadcasting Stations.....*1010	(Lichfield and) M.P.....338	Societies.....*1082
Cabinet.....*945	Tananarive (Madagascar).....199; *887	Superannuation Act, 1956.....352
Communications.....*945	TANGANYIKA.....199; *694, 809-11	Training.....501
Embassy.....206; *945	Bishop.....489	Colleges.....530-2
Exchange Rate.....84; *946	Communications.....*810-11	Teaching Hospitals.....522-4; *1132
Finance and Trade.....*946, 970	Education.....*810	Technical Education.....532-6
Government.....*945	Finance and Trade.....*811	Newspapers.....*1044-8
Language and Literature.....*946	Government.....*811	Schools.....500
Nobel Prizes.....*946, 972-3	Governor's Conference.....*779	TEDDER, LORD.....245
Production.....*945	Lake.....203	Birthday.....477
Royal Visit, 1956.....565	Mineral Production.....*810	Chancellor, Camb. Univ.....504
(Ilus.).....549	Production, etc.....*810	Marshal of the R.A.F.....477
Salmon Breeding.....*986-7	Trade Office (London).....*811	Teddington Laboratories.....426, 428
Shipping.....614-5	Tangier.....83, 199; *917, 918	Tegucigalpa (Honduras).....200; *896
Swedenborgians.....494	Tank Technology School.....526	Tehran (Persia).....198, 202; *928, 929
Swimming.....*1034	Tamtu Tuva (Mongolia).....*916	Teinds, Lords Commissioners of.....459
Records.....*1034	Tara, Battle of.....*815	Tekufah (Equinox).....187
Swindon.....672	Taranto (Italy).....*905	Tel Aviv-Jaffa (Israel).....*903
Archdeacon (Bristol).....482	Tarawa Island (Gilberts).....201; *800	Telecommunication:—
Member of Parliament.....344	Tarif Divn. (B. of Trade).....435	Cable and Wireless.....366
SWINTON, EARL OF.....231	Tariffs Agreement (GATT).....*842	G.P.O. Dept.....417
Companion of Honour.....257	Tashkent (Uzbekistan).....198, 202; *961	ITU.....*843
Offices Held (Cunliffe-Lister).....310-1	TASMANIA.....201; *713, 729-31	Telecommunications Board, Commonwealth.....371
Privy Councillor.....253	Agent-General.....*696, 730	Telegrams, Inland.....*1174
Swinton and Pendlebury.....672	Agriculture.....*730	Overseas.....*1174-7
SWITZERLAND.....197; *946-8	Archbishop (Hobart).....497	Radiotelegrams.....*1178
Alps.....*947	Area.....*714	Telegraph Money Orders.....*1174
British Embassy.....*948	Bishop.....488	Telegraphs Established.....416
Broadcasting Stations.....*1010	Education.....*730	Revenue from.....598
Communications.....*947	Finance.....*730	Telemachus, H.M.S. (Submarine Survey).....*984-5
Embassy.....206; *946	Government.....*730	TELEPHONES.....*1179-80
Exchange Rate.....84; *947	Judicature.....*730	Call Boxes.....417
Finance and Trade.....*947-8, 970	Physiography.....*730	Exchanges.....427
Government.....*947	Population.....*729	International.....*1179-80
Lakes.....*947	Production, etc.....*730-1	Number of.....417
Language and Literature.....*947	Religions.....*729	Overseas.....*1179-80
Nobel Prizes.....*947, 973	Revenue and Expenditure.....*718	Charges.....*1179-80
President.....*946	Schools.....543	Revenues.....598
Swordbearer (City of London).....644	Taste Cells Research.....*988	Service Established.....416
Sword of State Usher.....219	Tate Gallery.....363	Transatlantic Cable.....569; *988-9
SYDNEY (N.S.W.).....202; *725-6	Cost (1955-57).....599	Teleprinter Service.....*1179
Airport.....623	Tate, Maurice, Obituary.....588	TELEVISION:—
Archbishops.....488, 497	Taungs Discoveries.....179	Audience Size.....*1006
Harbour Bridge.....204	Taunton, 672; M.P.....345	Colour Experiments.....*1006
Newspapers.....*1048	Assizes.....454	Crystal Palace Station (B.B.C.).....*1007
Schools.....542-3	Bishop (Bath and Wells).....481	in Atomic Pile.....*977-8
Trade Commissioner.....*696	Tavistock, M.P.....345	in Light Amplification.....*983-4
Symphony Concerts.....*1010-2	Taxation, Accountants' Fees.....*1153	Licences.....*1169
Synagogues.....499		
Syon House, Brentford.....658		
Syracuse (N.Y. State).....*832		
Syracuse (Sicily).....*905		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
TELEVISION—continued		Thames, The	204, 632	TIME—continued	
Morning Programmes		Bridges	637	Solar	140-1
(I.T.A.)	*1006	Conservancy	371, 416, 620	Standard	143
News Services (I.T.A.)	*1006	Docks	653	Summer Time (1916-56)	142
New Stations	*1006, 1007	Embankments	654	Summer Time (1957)	
Northern Ireland	*1006	High Water (1957)	162	(Notes) 102, 126	
Periodicals	*1044, 1047	Nautical Training College	528	Winter Time	142
Religious Programmes	*1006	Police Court	456	Times, The	*1040
Schools Project	*1005	Road Tunnel Project	622	Supplements, etc.	*1043, 1047
Scotland (I.T.A.)	*1007	Tunnels	654	Timor (Portuguese)	198; *936
Sets, X-Rays from	*986	Thanet, Isle of, M.P.	337	Timor Sea	*714
Society	*1082	Thanksgiving Day (U.S.A.)		Tin, World Production, etc.	*972
Stations	*1006, 1007, 1008-10	(Note) 130		Tipperary, County	*816
Summer Programmes		Theatres in London	*1001-3	Tipton	672
(I.T.A.)	*1007	Theatrical Societies	*1083	(Rowley Regis and), M.P.	342
Telex (G.P.O.)	*1179	Theological Colleges	536-7	Tirana (Albania)	196; *845
Temperance Societies	*1083	Thermometer Comparisons	*1181	Titan (Satellite)	95-157
Temperature Conversions	*1181	Thessaly (Greece)	*802	Titania (Satellite)	157
Temperature Records	189-194	Thetford	672	Titanium Processing	*989
(1955-56)	192-4	Bishop (Norwich)	484	Tithe Redemption Commission	
Temple, The	651	Thirk and Malton, M.P.	345		434
Temple Church	499	Thistle, Order of the	255	Title, Registered (Sale, etc.)	*1152
Temple of Diana	202	Dean	221	Title, Registration of	401
Temple of Juggernaut		Thistle Sunday	187	Titles of Courtesy	251
(Orissa)	*755	Thomson, Peter, Open Golf		Titles, Scottish	686
Templer, Gen. Sir Gerald	204	Champion, Portrait	563	Tito, Marshal 207, 582, 584; *966	
Birthday	122	Thornaby on Tees	672	Tiverton, 672; M.P.	345
C.I.G.S.	472, 473	THORNEYCROFT, RT. HON.		Toad, Giant (Sci. Notes)	*981-2
TEMPLEWOOD, VISCOUNT	235	G. E. P.:—		Tobacco Adviser (Board of	
Chancellor, Reading Univ.	508	Birthday	312	Trade)	435
Political Honours Cttee.	416	Member of Parliament	339	Dealers (Number)	598
Privy Councillor	253	President, Board of Trade		Duty Raised, 1956	350
Trinity House	442	310, 312, 435		Imports	611
Tenant, Landlord and (Law)	*1143-4	Privy Councillor	253	Personal Spending (1955)	604
Tenby	677	Thorshavn (Faroe)	196; *873	Revenue from	598
Tennessee (State)	*832	Thrace (Greece)	*892	TOBAGO (B.W.I.)	200; *775
Tennis	1032	(Turkey)	*952	Tobruk (Libya)	*913
Lawn	*1032	Three Choirs Festival	*1012	Toc H.	*1083
Table	1031	Throne, Succession to	216	Todmorden	672
Tenterden	672; *1039	Thuringia (E. Germany)	*891	Togoland, British	199; *786
Term Days (Scotland)	186; *973	Thurrock, 672; M.P.	345	Population	*783, 786
Terminable Annuities	602	Thursay Island	727	French	*887
Terrestrial Magnetism	162-4	Thurso	685	Tokelau Islands (N.Z.)	*735, 739
Observatories	163	Tiber River (Italy)	*904	Tokyo (Japan)	198, 202; *908
Territorial Army	475, 568	Tiberias, Lake (Israel)	*901	Distance by Air	626
Associations	*1083	TIBET	*867	Toledo (Ohio)	*832
Estimates	601	TIDAL CONSTANTS	165-6	Toltees (Mexico)	*914
Major General	474	TIDAL PREDICTIONS	167-78	Tomb of Mausolus	202
Territorial Decorations	254	Tides, The	162	Tonbridge:—	
Territorial Titles (Scottish)	686	Tientsin (China)	202; *868	Archdeacon (Rochester)	484
Test Matches	*1026-7	Tiflis (Tbilisi, Georgia)	*962	Member of Parliament	345
Test (Southampton), M.P.	343	Tigris River (Iraq)	*900	TONGA	201; *694, 811
Thetys (Satellite)	157	Tilbury Docks	653	Bishop	497
Tetuan (Sp. Morocco)	199; *918	Tillicoultry	685	Tonometer (Speech Aid)	*989
Tewkesbury	672	Timber, Imports	611	Tons, Avoidupois	*1181
Bishop (Gloucester)	483	Forestry Commission	381	Tons, Long and Short	
(Cirencester and) M.P.	331	Periodicals	*1047	*828, 1181, 1182, 1183	
Texas (State)	*832	TIME	40-143	Tons, Metric	*1183
TEXTILES:—		Apparent Solar	141	Tories and Whigs	308
Education In	536	Chronological Notes	179-189	TORONTO (Ontario)	202; *710
Exports and Imports	611	Double Summer	142	Archbishop	495
Museum	408			Banks	*1097, 1101
Periodicals	*1046, 1047			Bishop	488
Research Assocs.	*1092-3			Trade Commissioner	*696
Trade Unions	*1087, 1091			Torquay, 672; M.P.	345
THAILAND (Siam)	198; *949-50			Sunshine Hours (1955-56)	190-1
Area, etc.	*949			Torres Islds. (N. Hebrides)	*796
British Embassy	*950			Torres Strait	*714
Communications	*950			Torrington, 672; M.P.	345
Embassy	206; *949			Tory Prime Ministers	314
Finance and Trade	*950			Totalisator Board	423
Government	*949			Totnes, 672; M.P.	345
Rubber Production	*971			Archdeacon (Exeter)	483

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tottenham, 672; M.P.	345	TRANSPORT—continued		TRINITY HOUSE	441-2, 617
Party Representation	675	Railways	618-9	Trinity Law Sittings	110, 114
Toulon (France)	*885	Shipping	612-7	Trinity Sunday	
Toulouse (France)	*885	Trade Unions	*1087, 1091	89, 110; (Note) 184; 186	
Tourist Information Centre	365-6	Tribunal	438	Tripoli (Lebanon)	*911
Statistics	594	TRANSPORT AND CIVIL		Tripoli (Libya)	199; *913
Tower Bridge	649	AVIATION:—		Tripolitania (Libya)	*912
Court	456	Minister of	312, 436	Tripura (State)	*748
Tower Hill	654	Ministry of	436-9	TRISTAN DA CUNHA	199; *806-7
Tower of London	654-5; *980	Advisers	436	Triton (Satellite)	157, 159
14th Cent. Mural Found.	*985	Airports	622-3	Trojan War (Greece)	*892
Keeper, Jewel House	210	Civil Aviation Divns.		Trolley Vehicles (Number)	621
Officers	222	436-7, 439		Trondheim (Norway)	*923
Royal Salutes	222	Civil Defence	479	Troon	685
TOWN AND COUNTRY		Cost of	600	Tropical Year	144, 181
PLANNING:—		Inland Transport Divn.	437	Troy Weight	*1181
Central Land Board	400-1	Shipping Division	437-8	Trucial States (Arabia)	197; *850
Cost to Ratepayers	630	Under Secretaries	312, 436-8	Truck Acts (Legal Notes)	*1148
Legal Notes	*1148	TRANSVAAL, THE	*740, 741, 745	Trunk Roads	621
Minister of, and Ministry,		Administrator	*742	Truro (Cornwall)	672
see HOUSING AND LOCAL		Supreme Court Division	*742	Bishop	235, 485
GOVERNMENT		Travancore-Cochin	*748	Member of Parliament	345
Town Clerks:—		Travel and Holidays		Trustee, Appointment of	*1162
England	666-73	Association	365-6	Trustee Savings Banks	*1102
English Cities	660-6	Books of 1955-56	*997	Inspection Committee	424
Metropolitan	637	Personal Spending on	604	Trustee, The Public	422
Northern Ireland	690	Treasurer of the Household	218	Trust Territories, British	
Scotland	684-5	Treasurer to H.M.	218	*694, 721-2	
Wales	677	TREASURY, THE	439-41	Trust Territory Defined	*694
Town Councils (Scotland)	630-1	Capital Issues Committee	440	Tsingtao (China)	202
Toxeth (Liverpool), M.P.	338	Economic Secretary	439	T.T. Races (I.O.M.)	*1037
Trachoma (Science Notes)	*977	Estimates	599	Tuberculosis, Deaths from	594
Trade Agreement (GATT)	*842	Financial Secretary	312, 439	Research Units	403
Trade, Board of	434-6	First Lord	312, 439	T.U.C.	574; *1083, 1087
See also BOARD OF TRADE		Junior Lords	312, 439	TUCKER, LORD	246
TRADE, BRITISH	611	Lords Commissioners	439	Lord of Appeal	450
Export Promotion	379	Parliamentary Counsel	440	Privy Councillor	253
Journals	*1044-8	Secretary	439	Tudor, House of	209
Marks, Statistics	412	Representatives Abroad	440	Tunbridge Wells	672
Shipping Movements	612	Senior Lords	312, 439	August Snow Scene (Illus.)	564
Statistics	612	Solicitor	441	Tunis (City)	199, 202; *951
Trade Commissioners Abroad		Valuer	440	TUNISIA (Kingdom)	
*696		Treasury Bills	602	199, 581, 583; *950-1	
Trade, E.P.U. Countries	*970	Notes	605	British Embassy	*951
Trades Union Congress		Treaty of Paris	*699	Embassy	206
574; *1083, 1087		Tredeczar	677	Government	*951
Scottish	*1087	Trenchard, Viscount, Obit.		Turanian Race (Turkey)	*951
TRADE UNIONS	*1088-91	94, 571, 589		TURF, THE (Retrospect)	*1022-3
U.S.A.	*828	Trengganu	198; *790	Turin (Italy)	202; *905
TRADE, WORLD	*970	TREVELYAN, G. M.:—		TURKEY	197, 198; *951-4
Trafalgar Day	126	Chancellor, Durham Univ.	507	Area and Population	*951
Trainers, Winning	*1022	High Steward, Cambridge	665	British Embassy	*953-4
Training Colleges	529, 530-2	Order of Merit	256	Communications	*953
Training Ships	528-9	Trials, Criminal (1955-56)	571	Embassy	206; *951
Tramcars (Number)	621	Tribunals, Industrial, etc.	458	Exchange Rate	84; *953
Transatlantic Cable Laid		Tribunals, Madras	*753	Finance and Trade	*953, 970
569; *988-9		Trichinopoly (Madras)	*753	Government	*951, 952
Transcarpathia (U.S.S.R.)	*956	Tricycle Licences	*1168	Language and Literature	*952
Transcaucasia (Georgia)	*962	Trieste	*905, 966	Ottoman Debt	*953
Transfers, Stamp Duty	*1163-4	Tring, Nature Reserve	*991	Production, etc.	*952-3
Transfiguration, The	118	Zoological Museum	407	Shipbuilding	615
TRANSJORDAN, see JORDAN		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		Turkmenistan (U.S.S.R.)	
TRANSPORT:—		200; *694, 775-6		198; *957, 963	
Acts, 1947 and 1953	365	Bishop	489	Turks and Caicos Islands	
Air Lines	624-6	Caribbean Commission	*770	200; *773	
Statistics	624-5	Finance and Trade	*775	TURNER, R.T. HON. R. H.:—	
Arbitration Tribunal	458	Government	*776	Birthday	312
Area Boards	365	Trade Commissioner	*696	Member of Parliament	345
Canals	620	Trinity College:—		Minister of Health	311, 312, 384
Commission	365	Cambridge	505	Privy Councillor	253
Inland Waterways	620	Dublin (1955-56)	510	Tutorial Classes Advisory	
Museum	407	Glenalmond	542	Committee	511
Numbers Engaged in	606	Music	528	Tutuila (U.S. Samoa)	*835
Periodicals	*1047	Oxford	502		
		Trinity Hall, Cambridge	505		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tuva (U.S.S.R.).....	*957	UNITED KINGDOM, THE.....	*693	UNITED KINGDOM—continued	
Tweed, River.....	679	Ages of Population.....	593	Official Periodicals	
Tweeds (Textiles).....	679, 680	Agriculture.....	608-10	*1041, 1042, 1044	
Twelfth Day.....	90	Airports.....	612, 622-3	Parliament.....	307-52
Twickenham.....	672	Air Transport.....	624-5	Passport Regulations.....	*969
Kneller Hall.....	656	Area, etc.....	593	Perage.....	224-51
Marble Hill.....	656	Army.....	472-5	Personal Expenditure, 1955.....	604
Member of Parliament.....	345	Atomic Energy Authority		Political Parties.....	307
Twilight Defined.....	139		363-4	Population (1955).....	593
Twiss, L. Peter.....	571	Bankruptcies (1939-55).....	604	Age Distribution.....	593
Portrait.....	556	Banks.....	*1096-1101	Postal Guide.....	*1170-80
Two Thousand Guineas.....	*1023	Baronetage.....	258-98	Presbyterian Churches.....	491
Tynemouth, 672; M.P.....	345	Book Production.....	*999, 1000	Prime Minister.....	312, 314
Tynwald.....	691	Book Publishers.....	*998-9	Prime Ministers (1721-1956).....	314
Day (I.O.M.)..... (Note)	114	Broadcasting Stations.....	*1007-8	Principal Clubs.....	*1050-5
Type, Sizes of.....	*1184	Budget (1956-57).....	349-51	Railways.....	618-9
Tyre (Lebanon).....	*911	Reductions, 1956.....	599	Revenue and Expenditure	
Tyrone, County.....	689, 690	Building Societies.....	*1119-23	(1955-56).....	597
High Sheriff.....	688	Statistics.....	595	Rhodes Scholarships.....	*695
M.P.'s.....	334, 687	Census (1851-1951).....	592	Roads.....	621-2
UBANGHI SHARI (Fr. Africa)		Citizenship.....	*693, 1135-6	Royal Family.....	215-6
199; *887		Civil Defence.....	479-80	Scholarships.....	*695
UGANDA..... 199, 575; *694, 811-3		Civil Estimates.....	599-601	Seaports.....	202, 612
Bishops.....	489	Coal Production (1955).....	626	Shipbuilding.....	615
Communications.....	*812	Coinage.....	605	Shipping.....	612-7
Development Plan.....	*812	Colonies and Protectorates		Steel Production.....	*972
Education.....	*812		*694, 764-814	(1955).....	626
Finance.....	*812	Companies (Statistics).....	604	Sterling Balances, etc.....	449
Government.....	*813	Constitution.....	307	Summer Time.....	142
Governors' Conference.....	*779	Co-operative Societies.....	*1119	Sunshine Records.....	189-194
Population.....	*811	Crime in 1955-56.....	571	Television Stations.....	*1008
Production, etc.....	*812	Criminal Statistics.....	596	Temperature Records.....	189-194
Trade.....	*813	Crops of 1956.....	610	Tourist Statistics.....	594
Office (London).....	*813	Acreage.....	608	Trade Statistics.....	611, 612; *970
Ukraine..... 197; *957, 961		Cultivated Area.....	608	Trade with U.S.A.....	*829
Provinces (List).....	*961	Defence.....	461-80	Trusteeships.....	*694
Ulan Bator (Mongolia).....	*916	Estimates.....	600-1	Universities.....	501, 502-10
ULSTER..... 687-90; *816		Divorce.....	*1137-40	Weather Records.....	189-94
Counties.....	*816	Statistics.....	596	Weights and Measures.....	*1180-4
King of Arms.....	255, 362	Dollar Reserves.....	604	United Methodist Church.....	493
Societies.....	*1084	Education.....	500-547	UNITED NATIONS, THE.....	*839-43
Umbriel (Satellite).....	157	Emigration Statistics.....	594	Association.....	*1084
Umpire, Office of the.....	400	Events (1955-56).....	548, 565-74	Associations.....	*843
UNA.....	*843	Executive.....	312	Budget.....	*840
Undergraduates, Number of	502-10	Exports.....	611	Children's Fund.....	*839-40
Under Secretaries:—		Finance.....	597-605	Civil Aviation.....	*841
Parliamentary.....	312, 353-443	Food Imports.....	611	Cost to U.K.....	599; *840
Permanent.....	353-445	Production.....	608-10	Court of Justice.....	*840
Unemployment Assistance		Foreign Visitors (1955).....	594	Diary of Events (1955-56).....	574-5
	*1129-30	Workers.....	607	Economic and Social	
Benefit.....	*1125	Friendly Societies.....	*1118-9	Council.....	*839
Cost (1954-55).....	*1127	Fuel and Power.....	627	Educational Organization	
Disabled Persons.....	*1133	Gold and Dollar Reserves.....	604		*840-1
Insurance.....	*1124-5	Government.....	312	Finances.....	*840
Statistics.....	606	Harvests of 1955.....	608	Food and Agriculture.....	*841
UNESCO.....	*840-1	of 1956.....	610	General Assembly.....	*839
UNHCR.....	574; *843, 973	Home-grown Food.....	608	Health Organization.....	*842
UNICEF.....	*839-40	Housing Progress.....	595	International Court.....	*840
Unicorn Pursuivant.....	362	Immigration in 1955.....	594	Labour Organization.....	*841-2
Union Canal (Scotland).....	620	Imports.....	*705	Mandated Territories.....	*840
Union Day (S. Africa).....	89, 106	(1954-55).....	611	Member Nations.....	575; *839
Union Islands (N.Z.).....	*739	Income and Expenditure		Refugee Commissioners.....	*843
Unionist Party.....	308		347-51, 597	Scientific Organization.....	*840-1
Majorities.....	309	Kings and Queens.....	210	Secretariat.....	*840
Union Jack Services Clubs,		Legislature.....	307-52	Security Council.....	*839
etc.....	471	Local Government.....	628-31	Telecommunication.....	*843
Union Jack, When Flown.....	223	Electors.....	628	Trade Organization.....	*842
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, see		Monetary Units.....	605	Trusteeship Council.....	*840
SOUTH AFRICA		National Debt.....	602-3	Universal Postal Union.....	*842-3
Unitarian College.....	537	(1956).....	349	United Service Museum.....	653-4
Unitarians.....	494	N.A.T.O.....	*968	United Services Corps.....	*1084
United Church of Canada.....	493	Newspapers.....	*1040-9	UNITED STATES..... 200; *820-38	
		Nobel Prizes.....	*972-3	Agriculture.....	*826
		Northernmost Point.....	679		

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

UNITED STATES—continued	PAGE
Air Force	*824
Air Transport	*830
Anglo-U.S. Bases	*770
Area, etc. 200; ..	*832
Army	*824
Athletic Records	*1015-8
Banks	*1096-1100
Births and Deaths	*820
Bridges	204
British Consular Offices	*837
British Embassy	*837
British Immigrants (1955)	594
Broadcasting Statistics	*1010
Budget	*825
Cabinet	*822
Capital	*824
Caribbean Commission	*770
Census of Population	*820
Cities	*832
City Government	*831
Colleges	*825
Columbus Day	(Note) 126
Commonwealth Fund	*695
Communications	*828, 830
Congress	*822
Constitution, The	*821
Consulate-General, U.K.	*838
Consulate (London)	206; *828
Cost of Living	*826
County Government	*831
Criminal Statistics	*828
Crop Production	*826
Currency Units	84; *828
Deaths	*820
Debt (1955)	*826
Defence	*824
Distance by Air	626
Divorce Statistics	*820
Education System	*824-5
Embassy in London	206; *838
Emigration Statistics	*820
Employment, etc.	*828
English-born Citizens	*821
Events (1955-56)	578-80
Exchange Rate	84
Executive	*821-2
Exports (1955)	*829
Federal Capital	*824
Federal Justiciary	*823
Finances (1955-56)	*825-6
Fine Arts Commission	*823
Foreign Trade	*829
Gold Movements	*825
Government	*821-2
Printing Office	*828
Higher Education	*824-5
Highest Point	*821
Homicide Statistics	*828
House of Representatives	*822
Immigration Statistics	594; *820
Imports and Exports	*829
Income and Expenditure	*825
Independence Day	89, 114
Indian Population	*828
Industrial Areas	*827
Statistics	*827
International Broadcast	
Stations	*1010
Irish-born Citizens	*821
Island Possessions	
200, 201; ..	*833-5
Judicature	*823

UNITED STATES—continued	PAGE
Labour Statistics	*827, 828
Unions	*828
Largest Ships	613
Lawn Tennis	*1032
Library of Congress	*822-3
Livestock Statistics	*826
Loans to U.K.	602
Local Government	*831
Manufactures	*827, 829
Marriages	*820
Measures (Conversion)	*1183
Mineral Production	*827
Minimum Wages	*828
Motor Vehicles	*830
Mountains	*821
National Library	*822-3
N.A.T.O.	*968
Navy	*824
Negro Population	*820
Education Riots	580
Newspapers	*1049
Nobel Prizes	*972-3
Oil Production	*827
Operations Mission	
(London)	*838
Outlying Possessions	
*832, 833-6	
Pacific Trust Territory	*835
Parcel Rates from U.K.	*1177
Personal Incomes	*826
Petroleum	*827
Physiography	*821
Population	*820
Foreign-born	*821
(States, etc.)	*832
Postal Statistics	*828
President, The	207; *822
Duties of	*822
How Elected	*821-2
Presidential Election	
Preparations	580
Presidents (1789-1957)	*833
Price Index	*826
Private Schools, etc.	*825
Production and Industry	
*826-7, 971-2	
Public Debt	*826
Railway Statistics	*830
Reclamation	*826-7
Religions	*825
Rhodes Scholarships	*695
Rivers	*821
Roads	*830
Accidents	*830
Roman Catholics	*825
School Systems	*824, 825
Scottish-born Citizens	*821
Seaports	*832
Secretary of State	*822
Senate	*822
Shipping	614-5; *830
Smithsonian Institution	*823
Standard Time	143
State Capitals	*832
Courts	*831
Government	*831
Governors	*832
States and Territories	*832
Steel Production	*972
Strikes in 1956	579
Students in U.K.	*695
Supreme Court	*823
Surplus (Fiscal), 1956	*825

UNITED STATES—continued	PAGE
Telegraphs and Telephones	
Rates from U.K.	*1177
Telephone Rates to	*1180
Territories, etc.	*832, 833-6
Thanksgiving Day	(Note) 130
Time	143
Trade Statistics	*829, 970
Trade Unions	*828
Treasury Representatives	
(U.K.)	440
Unemployment	*828
Universities	*824-5
Vice-President	*822
Visitors to U.K. (1955)	594
Vital Statistics	*820
Wages in 1956	*828
Weights and Measures	*828
West India Islands	200; *770
White Population	*820
Work Stoppages	*828
Zinc Production, etc.	*972
United States, S.S.	612, 613
Universal Postal Union	*842-3
Universe, Age Theories	*988
Structure of the	151-2
Universities (U.K.)	501, 502-10
Adult Education Council	511
Appointments Boards	510
Athletics	*1020-1
Commonwealth Assocn.	510
Cost to Taxpayers	599
Extra-Mural Depts.	511
National Service Deferments	607
Universities (U.S.A.)	*824-5
UNIVERSITY:—	
Boat Race	*1035
Clubs (London)	*1050-1
College, Durham	507
College Hospital	523
College, London	507
College, Oxford	502
Colleges	502-10
Cambridge	504-5
Dublin	510
Glasgow (Royal Technical	
College)	510
Leicester	509
Londonderry	510
North Staffordshire	509
Oxford	502-3
St. Andrews	509
Wales	509
Grants Committee	442, 501
Medical Schools	522-4
Deans	524
Professors:—	
Cambridge	505-6
Oxford	503-4
Settlements	538
Societies	*1084
Terms	502-10
Unknown Warrior	498
Unst (Shetland)	679
UPU	*842-3
Urals, The	195
Uranium Deposits Found	*981
URANUS	159
Distance, etc.	156
Monthly	93, 97, 101, etc.
Phenomena (1957)	90, 92
Satellites	757

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Wakefield.....	672	Wallace Collection.....	363, 599	WASHINGTON, GEORGE:—	
Bishop.....	235, 487	Wallace, William.....	680	First President.....	*833
Member of Parliament.....	345	Wallasey, 672; M.P.....	345	Sulgrave Manor.....	*1082
Party Representation.....	675	Party Representation.....	675	Washington (State).....	*832
WAKEHURST, LORD.....	246	Wallingford.....	672	Watches, Electric.....	*980
Governor, N. Ireland.....	687	Wallington, Beddington and.....	666	Waterfalls of the World.....	*1156
Order of St. John.....	306	Walsend, 672; M.P.....	345	Waterford, County.....	*816
Walbrook, Mithraic Temple.....	*984	Walpole, Sir Robert.....	314	Waterloo Bridge.....	649
Roman Remains.....	653	Walsall.....	672	Cup (Coursing).....	*1029
Wales and Monmouthshire.....	676-8	Members of Parliament.....	345	Day.....	110
WALES, PRINCIPALITY OF:—		Recorder.....	455	Waterloo, Havant and.....	669
Archbishop.....	487	Waltham Abbey.....	658	Waterloo Park.....	656
Assizes.....	454	Walthamstow.....	672	Water Measures.....	*1182
Association Football.....	*1030	Members of Parliament.....	345	Watermen's Hall.....	643, 652
Bishops.....	487, 495	Party Representation.....	675	Water Pollution Research.....	428
Boroughs.....	677, 678	Walton and Weybridge.....	672	Water Speed Record.....	579
Calvinistic Church.....	493	Walton (Liverpool), M.P.....	338	Water Supplies (England and	
Chairmen, Q.S.....	678	Walvis Bay..... (Note) *740; 744		Wales).....	*990
Chief Constables.....	678	Walworth's Dagger.....	644	Waterways, Inland.....	620
Christianity.....	676	Wandsworth.....	637	Watford, 672; M.P.....	346
Church in Wales.....	487	Members of Parliament.....	345	WATKINSON, RT. HON. H. A.:—	
Clerks of the Peace.....	678	Party Representation.....	675	Birthday.....	312
Cymrodorion.....	*1065	Penny Rate.....	630	Member of Parliament.....	346
Dept. of Agriculture.....	360	Prison Governor.....	390	Minister of Transport and	
Education.....	500-547	Wanganui (New Zealand).....	*739	Civil Aviation.....	312, 436
Authorities.....	512-4	Wanstead.....	672	Privy Councillor.....	253
Inspectorate.....	378	War Damage Commission.....	400-1	Watling Street.....	633
Electricity Boards.....	379	Estimates.....	599	WAVERLEY, VISCOUNT.....	235
Folk Museum.....	409-10	War Debts.....	602	Chairman, P.L.A.....	416
Football.....	*1029, 1030	War Graves Commission.....	443	Privy Councillor.....	253
High Sheriffs.....	678	Medals and Stars.....	254	Wavertree, M.P.....	338
Highest Point.....	204	Museum, Imperial.....	409	Ways and Means Committee,	
Historical Monuments		Wardens (Civil Defence).....	479	Chairman.....	319
Commission.....	387	Wareham.....	672	Weather of 1955-56.....	189-194
Historic Buildings Council.....	366	Warlingham.....	667	Buchan's Spells.....	*1151
History.....	676	WAR OFFICE.....	472-3	Records, August Snow	
Hospital Board.....	386	Army Council.....	472	(Illus.).....	564
Lakes.....	676	C.I.G.S.....	472	Weddell Sea (Falklands).....	*781
Language (1951).....	676	Claims Commission.....	441	Wednesbury.....	672
Local Government.....	628-30	Cost.....	601	Member of Parliament.....	346
Lords Lieutenant.....	678	Secretary of State.....	83	Wedsfield.....	672
Mayors.....	677, 678	(1923-56).....	311	Week, The.....	180
Medical Officers of Health.....	678	Under Secretaries.....	472	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.....	*1180-4
Minister for.....	312, 387	WAR OF 1914-18:—		Act.....	*1180
Ministry of Labour.....	400	Armistice Day.....	130	Book Sizes.....	*1184
Mountains.....	676	Scapa Flow.....	679	Conversion Table.....	*1183
Municipal Directory.....	677	Victoria Cross Awards.....	301-4	Metric.....	*1182, 1183
National Library.....	402	WAR OF 1939-45:—		Nautical Measures.....	617
Museums.....	409-10; *1014	Declaration.....	122	Paper Sizes.....	*1184
Nature Reserves.....	*992-3	Official End.....	106	Type Sizes.....	*1184
Newspapers.....	*1040, 1043	Pearl Harbour.....	134	Welfare, Cost to Ratepayers.....	646
Patron Saint.....	692	Victoria Cross Awards.....	301-4	Foods Divns. (Ministry of	
Population.....	676, 677	War Pensions, Central Office.....	474	Agriculture.....	375, 379
Post Office Headquarters.....	421	Cost.....	600	LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.....	611
Presbyterian Church.....	493	Department.....	473	W. E. B. DUBOIS, 1868-1919.....	700
Princes.....	212	Warm Spells, Buchan's.....	*1151	W. E. B. DUBOIS, 1868-1919.....	700
Prisons.....	390	Warrington.....	672	Wellington College.....	541
Rateable Values.....	677	Bishop (Liverpool).....	486	Wellington Museum.....	655
Recorders.....	455	Member of Parliament.....	345	Wellington (N.Z.).....	201; *739
Rivers and Lakes.....	676	Warsaw (Poland).....	196, 202; *933	Archbishops.....	488, 497
Roman Catholic Church.....	495	Warwick, 672; M.P.....	345	Trade Commissioner.....	*696
Roman Occupation.....	676	Archdeacon (Coventry).....	482	Wellington, Seventh Duke of.....	226
Rugby Football.....	*1029	Assizes.....	454	Chancellor, Southampton	
St. David's Day.....	98	Castle.....	660	Univ.....	508
Societies.....	*1056-84	Warwickshire.....	634-6	Knight of the Garter.....	255
Sovereigns and Princes.....	212	War Works Commission.....	443	Lord Lieutenant, Hants.....	634
Teaching Hospitals.....	524	Washington (D.C.).....		Wells, 672; M.P.....	346
Technical Colleges.....	536	202; *824, 832		Recorder.....	455
Theological Colleges.....	536-7	British Embassy.....	*837	Wells (Bath and), Bishop	
Town Clerks.....	677, 678	British Joint Services		235, 481	
Training Colleges.....	530-2	Mission.....	374	Wells, The.....	676
Underground Map.....	*989-90	Population.....	200; *824	Affairs, Minister for.....	312, 387
University of.....	501, 509	U.K. Scientific Mission.....	425	Board of Health.....	386
Walking Records.....	*1015-21	University.....	*825	Folk Museum.....	409-10

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Welsh—continued		WEST INDIES (BRIT.)—continued		Whitsunday (Scotland) (Note)	94
Language (1951).....	676	Immigrants from (1955).....	594	Wick.....	685
Nationalist Vote (1945-56).....	318	Trade Commissioners.....	*696	Wicklow, County.....	*816
Societies.....	*1084	WEST INDIES (FRENCH)		Widnes, 672; M.P.....	346
Welshpool.....	677	200; *770, 887		Widows' Benefit (N.H.I.).....	*1126
Welwyn Garden City.....	672	WEST INDIES (NETHERLANDS)		Cost.....	*1127
Wembley, 672; M.P.'s.....	346	200; *770, 921		Pensions.....	*1126
Wenchow (China).....	202	WEST INDIES (U.S.A.)		Wiesbaden (Germany).....	*889
Wenlock.....	672	200; *834-5		Wigan, 673; M.P.....	346
Wesley, Rev. John.....	493	WEST INDIES (VENEZUELA).....	*964	Recorder.....	455
Wesleyan Methodists.....	493	West London Police Court.....	456	Wight, Isle of, <i>see</i> Isle	
Wesleyan Reform Union.....	493	West Lothian.....	681-2	Wightman Cup (Lawn Tennis)	
Wesley House, Cambridge.....	537	Member of Parliament.....	346	*1032	
Wesley's Chapel (London).....	499	Westmeath, County.....	*816	Wigtownshire.....	681-2
Wessex.....	633	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.....	637	Wild Animals, Rare.....	*986
Kings of.....	208; (Note) 210	Abbey.....	481, 498	Wildfowl Refuge, Humber.....	*993
WEST AFRICA:—		<i>Bridge</i>	481	Wild Horse, Mongolian.....	*984
Appeal Court.....	*780	Hospital.....	523	Willemstad (Neth. Antilles).....	200
Archbishop.....	489	Member of Parliament.....	331	Wiltshire.....	673
Belgian.....	199; *855-6	Palace of.....	314, 651	Wills (Legal Notes).....	*1149-51
Bishops.....	489	Party Representation.....	675	Application for Probate.....	*1150
British.....	199	Penny Rate.....	630	Dependants' Maintenance	
French.....	199; *887	School.....	541	Execution of.....	*1149
Inter-Territorial Council.....	*780	Westminster College, Cam- bridge.....	536	Executors of.....	*1150
Portuguese.....	*935	Westminster Press Group.....	*1049	Forms of.....	*1149-50
Spanish.....	199; *942	Westmorland.....	634-6	Lapsed Legacies.....	*1150
Trade Commissioners.....	*696	Archdeacon (Carlisle).....	486	Proved.....	*1151
West Bengal.....	*754	Member of Parliament.....	346	Public Trustee.....	422
West Bridgford.....	672	Nature Reserve.....	*992	Residuary Legates.....	*1150
West Bromwich, 672; M.P.....	346	Weston super Mare.....	672	Revocation of.....	*1150
Recorder.....	455	Member of Parliament.....	346	Scots Law.....	*1151
Westbury, M.P.....	346	Sunshine Hours (1955-56).....	190-1	Testamentary Capacity.....	*1150
Westchester Cup (Polo).....	*1033	West Pakistan.....	*758, 760	Where to Find.....	*1151
West Derby (Liverpool), M.P.....	338	Westphalia.....	*889	Witnesses.....	*1150
West Drayton (Yiewsley and).....	673	Wettershorn (Alps).....	*947	Wilson, Lord.....	246
WESTERN AUSTRALIA *713, 733-4		Wettest Place (Assam).....	189	Birthday.....	473
Agent-General (London)		Wexford, County.....	*816	Constable of the Tower	
*696, 733		Weybridge, Walton and.....	672	222, 655	
Archbishop.....	488	Weymouth.....	672	Field Marshal.....	473
Bishops.....	488	Sunshine Hours (1955-56).....	190-1	Wilton.....	673
Education.....	*734	Whales, Beaked (Sci. Notes).....	*976	Wilton House.....	660
Finance.....	*734	WHEAT:—		Wiltshire.....	634-6
Government.....	*733	Commission.....	443	Archdeacon (Salisbury).....	485
Judicature.....	*734	Harvest Months.....	*969	Nature Reserve.....	*992
Minerals.....	*734	Harvested in U.K.....	608	Wimbledon.....	673
Physical Features.....	*733	Harvests (1951-56).....	610	Lawn Tennis.....	565; *1032
Population.....	*733	Home-produced.....	609	Member of Parliament.....	346
Production, etc.....	*734	Prices.....	608, 609	Winchelsea (Cinque Ports).....	*1039
Religions.....	*733	World Production, etc.....	*971	WINCHESTER.....	633, 673
Revenue and Expenditure.....	*718	Whig Prime Ministers.....	314	Assizes.....	454
Schools.....	543	Whigs and Tories.....	308, 309	Bishop of.....	235, 481
Trade.....	*734	Whips, Parliamentary.....	308-9	College.....	741
WESTERN GERMANY, <i>see</i>		Whipsnade.....	614	Monks, Cistercian.....	449
GERMANY		"Whicker" Type Size.....	614	Reverend.....	119
Western Islands.....	680	Whitaker (New York).....	418	Reverend.....	617
Western Isles, M.P.....	346	Whitaker (New York).....	418	Wind Tunnel, Supersonic.....	*990
Western Pacific High Com- mission.....	*694, 799	White Fish Authority.....	443	Wind Velocity, Highest.....	189
Western Samoa.....	739	Whitehaven, 672; M.P.....	346	Windhoek (S. W. Africa)	
Westfield College.....	507	Whiteley, Rt. Hon. W., Obit.....	589	199; *744	
WEST HAM.....	672	White Russia.....	*961	WINDSOR CASTLE.....	658
Archdeacon (Chelmsford).....	482	Whitley Bay.....	672	Constable and Governor.....	219
Members of Parliament.....	346	Whitney, Mt. (U.S.A.).....	*821	Military Knights.....	222
Party Representation.....	675	Whit Sunday		Windsor, Dean and Chapter.....	484
Recorder.....	455	89, 110; (Note) 184; 186		Windsor, Duke of.....	362
Stipendiary.....	456	(1957).....	89	Windsor, Earl of.....	210, 216
West Hartlepool.....	672	(1953-62).....	184		
Westhoughton, M.P.....	346				
West India Docks.....	653				
WEST INDIES (BRIT.) 200; *770-7					
Archbishop.....	489				
Bishops.....	489, 496				
Boys' Schools.....	543				

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Wrestling.....*1036	YEAR—continued	YUGOSLAVIA.....197; *966-8
Wrexham, 677; M.P.....347	Masonic.....181	Area, etc.....*966-7
Writers to the Signet.....521	Moslem.....(Note) 114; 188	British Embassy.....*968
Writing Paper Sizes.....*1184	of Confusion.....182	Embassy.....206; *966
Writs of Summons.....315	Regnal.....181	Exchange Rate.....84; *967
W.R.N.S., see WOMEN'S	Sidereal.....144	Finance and Trade.....*967, 970
Wroclaw (Breslau, Poland)..*933	Tropical.....144, 181	"French Line".....*966
Wroter.....633	YEMEN (Kingdom) . 197; *848-9	Government.....*967
Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.....536	Legation.....206; *848	President.....*966
Wycombe, M.P.....347	Yeoman of the Guard.....220	Religion.....*967
Recorder.....455	Yeovil, 673; M.P.....347	Shipbuilding.....615
Wye College, London Univ..507	Yiewsley.....673	Yukon River.....204
Wye River.....676	Y.M.C.A.....*1085	YUKON TERRITORY.....*698, 705
Wyoming (State).....*832	Yokohama.....202; *908	Y.W.C.A.....*1085
Wythenshawe, M.P.....339	Yom Kippur.....(Note) 126; 187	
	YORK (County of City)..665, 673	
X-Rays, Health Danger...*985-6	Assizes.....454	ZAGREB (Yugoslavia).....*967
	Clubs.....*1053	Zambesi Bridge.....204
YACHT CLUBS.....*1054	Diocese.....485	ZANZIBAR (Sultanate)
Yachting.....*1035	Lord Mayor.....665, 673	199; *694, 813-4
Newspapers.....*1043	Member of Parliament...347	Bishop.....489
Yale University.....*824	Minster, Astronomical	Education.....814
Yangtse River.....204	Clock.....548; *975	Finance and Trade.....814
Yard Measure (Standard)	Party Representation...675	Government.....814
*1180, 1181	Population.....665	Production, etc.....814
Yards and Metres.....*1183	Recorder.....455, 665	Sultan.....813
Yardley, M.P.....329	Town Clerk.....665	Trade Office (London)..814
Yarmouth, Great.....673	York Herald.....362	Zeeland (Denmark).....873
Member of Parliament...347	York, House of.....209	Zetland (Shetland) . 679, 681-2
Recorder.....455	York House (London)....649	(Orkney and) M.P.....341
Year 1957, The.....89	YORK, PROVINCE OF.....485-7	Nature Reserves.....*993
Year 1958, The.....89	Archbishop.....225, 485, 572	Sheriff.....460
YEAR, THE.....180, 181	Precedence.....217	Zinc, World Production, etc.
Anomalistic.....144	Privy Councillor.....253	*972
Bissexile.....181	Archbishops since 1501..490	ZODIAC, THE.....164
Calendar.....181	Chancery Court.....458	Zodiacal Light.....160
Civil.....181	Convocation.....487	Zomba (Nyasaland).....805
Eclipse.....144	Ecclesiastical Courts....458	Zone Standard Time....143
Equinoctial.....181	Primate of England.....485	Zoological Gardens.....*1085
Financial.....(Note) 98	Vicar-General's Office...458	(London).....656
Historical.....181	Yorkshire.....634-6	Zoological Museum, Tring. 407
Income Tax.....(Note) 102	Societies.....*1085	Zoological Societies....*1085
Jewish.....(Note) 122; 187-8	Youth Employment Dept.	Zoology Notes.....*976-90
Leap.....181	(Min. of Labour).....399	Zoroastrian Calendar....189
Length of.....144	Hostels.....*1085	ZULULAND (Natal).....*745
Light Year.....151	Societies.....*1085	Zürich (Switzerland)....*948

* Pages 693-1188 are in Complete Edition only

PROGRESS OF THE BANK RATE, 1914-1955

1914	per cent.	1921	per cent.	1929	per cent.	1939	per cent.
8 Jan.....4½		23 June.....6		26 Sept.....6½		24 Jan.....4	
22 Jan.....4		21 July.....5½		31 Oct.....6		28 Sept.....3	
26 Jan.....3		3 Nov.....5		21 Nov.....5½		26 Oct.....2	
30 July.....4				12 Dec.....5			
31 July.....8		1922				1951	
1 Aug.....10		16 Feb.....4½		1930		8 Nov.....2½	
6 Aug.....6		13 April.....4		6 Feb.....4½			
8 Aug.....5		15 June.....3½		6 Mar.....4		1952	
		13 July.....3		20 Mar.....3½		11 Mar.....4	
1916				1 May.....3			
13 July.....6		1923				1953	
		5 July.....4		1931		17 Sept.....3½	
1917				14 May.....2½			
18 Jan.....5½		1925		23 July.....3½		1954	
5 April.....5		5 Mar.....5		30 July.....4½		13 May.....3	
		6 Aug.....4½		21 Sept.....6			
1919		1 Oct.....4				1955	
6 Nov.....6		3 Dec.....5		1932		27 Jan.....3½	
				18 Feb.....5		24 Feb.....4½	
1920		1927		10 Mar.....4			
15 April.....7		21 April.....4½		17 Mar.....3½		1956	
				21 April.....3		16 Feb.....5½	
1921		1929		12 May.....2½			
28 April.....6½		7 Feb.....5½		30 June.....2			

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family and Court

- Oct. 1.—Princess Margaret sailed from Mauritius in *Britannia* after three days' stay.
 Oct. 5.—She arrived in Zanzibar for two days' visit.
 Oct. 8.—The Princess landed at Dar es Salaam, where she opened the new deep-water berths.
 Oct. 9.—The Queen returned from Balmoral with her children, and in the evening went with the Duke of Edinburgh to the Duke of Kent's 21st birthday party.
 Oct. 10.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the Horse of the Year Show at Harringay.
 Oct. 15.—The Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport on first stage of his four-month world tour.
 Oct. 17.—The Queen opened the world's first large-scale nuclear power station at Calder Hall, Cumberland.

Politics and Official

- Oct. 2.—At Labour Party Conference at Blackpool, Mr. Aneurin Bevan was elected Treasurer of the Party by majority of 274,000 over his nearest opponent, Mr. George Brown.
 Oct. 11.—Mr. Sandys told Conservative Party Conference at Llandudno that Government had decided on progressive abolition of rent control.
 Oct. 18.—It was announced that Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Defence, had resigned, but would remain in the Cabinet as Paymaster-General, an office vacant since Dec. 1955. The membership of the Cabinet was thus increased from 18 to 19. Mr. A. H. Head succeeded Sir Walter as Minister of Defence, Mr. J. H. M. Hare became Secretary of State for War in place of Mr. Head and Mr. J. S. MacLay Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in place of Mr. Hare.

Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, British Ambassador in Bonn, was appointed to succeed Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick as Permanent Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, upon the latter's retirement in Feb., 1957.

Education

- Oct. 12.—Lord Nuffield gave £100,000 to establish a chair of dental research in the new department of Dental Science at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Legal

- Oct. 8.—Manchester Crown Court opened by Lord Goddard.

Aviation

- Oct. 1.—R.A.F. Vulcan bomber crashed while coming in to land at London Airport on return from record-breaking flight to Australia and New Zealand. Four members of crew of six were killed.
 Oct. 10.—All nine members of crew of R.A.F. twin-engined Neptune bomber killed when it crashed on mountainside at Mull of Kintyre.
 Oct. 11.—U.S.A.F. Liftmaster reported missing between Lakenheath, Suffolk and the Azores with 50 passengers and crew of 9 on board.

Accidents

- Oct. 13.—Six soldiers died as result of head-on collision between two trains on Longmoor military railway, Hampshire.

Commonwealth

- Oct. 8.—Greek Cypriot sentenced to death for murder of a British sergeant.
 Oct. 10.—Singapore Government ordered dismissal of two teachers, expulsion of 140 pupils and banning of all assemblies in schools.
 Oct. 10 and 11.—Serious rioting in Kowloon, Hong Kong, during the celebration of the Chinese Nationalist "Double Tenth" Day. Some 45 persons were killed, and more than 3,000 arrested.
 Oct. 11.—Britain's first atom bomb to be dropped from an aircraft was released by an R.A.F. Valiant over Maralinga, S. Australia.
 Oct. 12.—Britain gave notice that she would raise at the U.N. General Assembly the question of support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus.

Foreign and International

- Oct. 7.—Four Free People's Party members of Dr. Adenauer's cabinet, Herr Blücher, Herr Neumayer, Dr. Preusker and Dr. Schafer, resigned.
 Oct. 8.—Eight-power conference opened at Fedala, near Casablanca, to discuss the future of Tangier. Prince Moulay ben el Mehdi Alaoui appointed first Moroccan Ambassador in London.
 Two Polish youths sentenced to 4½ year's imprisonment and another to four years for being concerned in the death of a policeman during the Poznan riots in June.
 Oct. 9.—Mr. Hilary Minc, first deputy Premier of Poland, asked to be relieved of his duties.
 Oct. 11.—Heavy fighting between Israel and Jordan frontier troops, with casualties on both sides.
 Oct. 12.—After political crisis lasting four months, Dr. Drees formed a reconstructed Dutch Cabinet with members of four parties.
 Oct. 18.—Nobel Prize for Medicine awarded jointly to Prof. André Cournand and Prof. Dickinson Richards, of the U.S.A., and Dr. Werner Forssmann of West Germany.

Suez Crisis

- Oct. 1.—First meeting of Canal Users' Association at which it was decided to set up three committees: organizational, operational and financial.
 Oct. 5.—Security Council met to discuss Suez problem. M. Pineau and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd put case for Western powers.
 Oct. 8.—U.S.S.R. and Egyptian delegates at Security Council contested Western case and made joint proposal for a negotiating body.
 Oct. 9.—Statement from 10 Downing Street said that it was still necessary to retain reservists on active service.

Obituary

- Oct. 7.—Maud Allan, famous American dancer, aged 73.
 Oct. 9.—Una Mary, Baroness de Ros, holder of the Premier Barony of England, aged 77.
 Oct. 13.—Rt. Rev. John Charles Jones, Bishop of Bangor since 1949, aged 52.
 Oct. 17.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Macready, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., former Assistant C.I.G.S. and economic adviser to Control Commission for Germany, aged 65.
 Oct. 18.—Sir Robert Hodgson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., diplomat, aged 82.

A. London Market and Commonwealth Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	Oct. 1, 1956 Middle Rates
Australia	Australian £	A.£1.2525	125½*
Belgium	Belgian franc	26.49 belgas	140½
Canada	Canadian \$	4.545	2.72½
Denmark	Krone	22.26	19.34½
France	Franc	176.10	980½
Germany	D'mark	—	11.76½
Netherlands	Florin	8.34	10.64½
Italy	Lira	85	1749½
Neth. West Indies	Florin	8.34	5.28½
New Zealand	N.Z. £	N.Z.£1.2425	100½*
Norway	Krone	19.45	20.00½
Philippines	Peso	—	5.60
Portugal	Escudo	110.07	80½
Rhodesias	Rhodesia £	—	par
Union of South Africa	S.A. £	S.A.£1	100½*
Sweden	Krona	18.59	14.45
Switzerland	Franc	19.87	12.24½
U.S.A.	Dollar	4.486	2.80½

B. Other Market Rates

Burma	Rupee	13.38	1/6½ ||
Ceylon	Rupee	13.38	1/6½ ||
India	Rupee	13.38	1/6½ ||
Pakistan	Rupee	—	1/6½ ||
Malaya	S.S. \$	8.57½	2/4½ ||
Hong Kong	H.K. \$	—	1/3½ ||
Egypt	Piastre	97½	97½*

C. Other Rates

Argentina	Peso	19	50½†
Austria	Schilling	—	72
Bolivia	Boliviano	141.50	532
Brazil	Cruzeiro	82	51.93†
Bulgaria	Lev	375	19.04
Chile	Peso	116½	1375†
Colombia	Peso	7.59	7.01†
Costa Rica	Colon	25.16	15.75†
Cuba	Dollar	4.386	2.80
Czechoslovakia	Crown	—	20
Dominican Republic	Dollar	4.386	2.80
Ecuador	Sucre	66	50†
Ethiopia	Eth. \$	—	7
Finland	Mark	217½	643†
Greece	Drachma	545	84
Guatemala	Quetzal	4.386	2.80
Haiti	Gourde	22.4	14
Honduras	Lempira	8½	5.60
Iceland	Krona	—	45.60
Indo-China	Piastre	—	98
Indonesia	Rate of Exchange	System complicated & subject to fluctuation	
Iraq	Iraq Dinar	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Israel	Israel £	1 Israel £ = 1 £ sterling	5.04†
Jordan	Dinar	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Lebanon	Lebanon £	9.65	8.95†
Madagascar	Franc	175 (F. fr.)	490
Mexico	Peso	—	35
Nicaragua	Cordoba	24	19.60†
Persia	Rial	80.50	210†
Peru	Sol	24½	53†
Poland	Zloty	23½	11.20†
Republic of Ireland	£	£1	£1
Roumania	Leu	657½	16½†
Salvador	Colon	11.20	7
Siam	Baht	10.91	55†
Spain	Peseta	42.45	30.66†
Sudan	Pound	97½	97½*
Turkey	T. £	—	7.87
Uruguay	Peso	9	4½†
U.S.S.R.	Rouble	23.75	11.20
Venezuela	Bolivar	14.15	9.25†
Yugoslavia	Dinar	197½	840†

* Per £100 London.

§ Value of Rupee or Dollar in shillings and pence.

† Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction.

‡ Canada unpegged parity Oct. 1, 1950.

§ Limited exchange fluctuations permitted.

|| To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee or dollar in shillings and pence are indicated thus : ||

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

- A
A.A., Automobile Association.
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
A.A.I., Associate of Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agent's Institute.
A. and M., Hymns Ancient and Modern.
A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
a.c., alternating current.
a/c., accounts.
A.C. (*Ante Christum*)=B.C.
A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
A.C.C.S.—of the Corp'n. of Certified Secretaries.
A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
A.E.A., Air Efficiency Award.
Act., Aged.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
A.I.A. — Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.A.A., Architect (A.I.A.S.=Surveyor) Member of Incorp. Assn. of Architects and Surveyors.
A.I.C.—Associate of Institute of Chemistry.
A.I.C.S.—Do. of Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers.
A.I.L.A.—of Institute of Industrial Administration.
A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
A.Inst.P.—of Physics.
A.I.Q.S., — of Quantity Surveyors.
A.K.C., — of King's College.
A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.
A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.
A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.
A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
A.M.G., Allied Military Government.
A.M.I.C.E.—Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engrs.
A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
A.M.I.Loco.E.—Associate Member Institute of Locomotive Engrs.
A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
- A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
A.P., Associated Press.
A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.
A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.
A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
A.R.P.S. Associate of Royal Photographic Society.
A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Assocn.
A.S.A.A., Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
A.S.I.L.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.
A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.
- B
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
B.Arch.—of Architecture.
B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.
B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
B.Com.—of Commerce.
B.D.—of Divinity.
B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
B.Ed.—of Education.
B.Eng.—of Engineering.
B.Litt.—of Literature.
B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
B.Sc.—of Science.
B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
B.B., Boys' Brigade.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
B.E.A.C., British European Airways Corporation.
B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
- B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B.R.C.S.—British Red Cross Society.
B.S.T., British Summer Time.
Bt., Baronet.
B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
- C
C.—Conservative.
ca (*circa*), about.
C.A., Chartered Accountant (*in Scotland*).
Cantab., Cambridge.
Cantuar., Canterbury.
Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
c.c., cubic centimetres.
C.C., County Council.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
C. of E., Church of England.
cf. (*confer*), Compare.
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).
C.H., Companion of Honour.
Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I., Channel Islands.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
C.-in.-C., Commander-in-Chief.
C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
C.I.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
C.L.B., Central Land Board.
C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
C.O., Commanding Officer.
C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.
C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.
C.S.C., Civil Service Commission.
C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
cwt., Hundredweight.
- D
d. (*denarius*), penny.
D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
d.c., direct current.

D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L., *Doctor of Civil Law*.
 D.D.,—of Divinity
 D.D.S.,—of Dental Surgery.
 D.Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
 D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.
 D.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 D.C.V.O.,—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.P.H.,—in Public Health.
 D.P.M.,—in Psychological Medicine.
 D.T.M.,—in Tropical Medicine
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
 D.P., Displaced Person(s).
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
 D.T.D., Decoration for Devoted Service (S. Africa).
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for the sake of example."
 E.P.U.,—European Payments Union.
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
 E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
 E.R.P., European Recovery Plan, etc. (*et cetera*). And the other things et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
 ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

F

F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.C.C.A., *Fellow of Assocn. of Certified and Corporate Accountants*.
 F.A.I.,—of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.
 F.A.L.P.A.,—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 F.B.A.,—of the British Academy.

F.B.O.A.,—of British Optical Association
 F.C.A.,—of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
 F.C.C.S.,—of Corpn. of Certified Secretaries.
 F.C.G.I.,—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.,—of Corporn. of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.,—of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.L.,—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.,—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.P.,—of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.S.,—of the Chemical Society.
 F.G.S.,—of the Geological Society.
 F.I.A.,—of the Institute of Actuaries
 F.I.A.A.,—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.A.S.,—Surveyor Member Do.
 F.I.A.C.,—of the Inst. of Company Accountants.
 F.I.Arb.,—of Arbitrators.
 F.I.C.S.,—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.H.,—of Hygiene.
 F.I.M.T.A.,—of Munic Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.,—of Physics.
 F.I.O.,—of Ophthalmic Opticians.
 F.I.Q.S.,—of Quantity Surveyors.
 F.J.I.,—of Journalists
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
 F.L.A.S.,—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S.,—of the Linnean Society.
 F.P.S.,—of the Pharmaceutical Society.
 F.R.A.I.,—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.,—of Royal Academy of Music.
 F.R.A.S.,—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.Ae.S.,—of Royal Aeronautical Society
 F.R.B.S.,—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 F.R.C.M.,—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.,—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.,—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S.,—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.,—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.,—of Roy. Economic Society.
 F.R.F.P.S.G.,—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S.,—of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S.,—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist. Soc., ditto Historical.

F.R.I.B.A.,—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.,—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 F.R.I.C.S.,—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 F.R.M.S.,—of Royal Microscopical Society.
 F.R. Met. S.,—of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.P.S.,—of Royal Photographic Society.
 F.R.S.,—of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.A.,—of the Royal Society of Arts.
 F.R.S.L.,—Do. Literature.
 F.S.A.,—of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.A.A.,—Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 F.S.S., Do. Statistical Society.
 F.T.I.,—of Textile Institute.
 F.Z.S.,—of the Zoological Society.
 F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
 F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
 fcp., Foolscap.
 F.D. (*Fidel Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
 Fec. (*fecit*), He did it.
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.
 F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
 fl (*floruit*), he, or she flourished.
 F.O., Foreign Office.
 FOB (usually f.o.b.), Free on board.

G

G.A.T.T.,—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G.C., George Cross.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., or Knight Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G.M. George Medal.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
 G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Cmpy.
 H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
 H.E., His Excellency.

H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness (British India).
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.
 H.L.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness
 H.L.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
 H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.
 H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
 H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
 H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.
 H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
 H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
 h.p., horse power.
 H.Q., Headquarters.
 H.R.H., His [His] Royal Highness
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.I.S.
 H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.
 I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Ibid. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
 I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
 id. (*idem*), The same.
 I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
 I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
 i.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
 i.e. (*id est*), That is.
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΞ.
 I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
 In loc. (*in loco*), In its place.
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
 Inst. (instant), current month.
 I.O.M., Isle of Man.
 I.O.U., I owe you.
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
 I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.
 I.R.O., International Refugee Organization.
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
 I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.
 I.T.O., International Trade Organization.
 I.T.U., International Telecommunication Union.

J

J., Judge.
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
 K.C.B., Do. the Bath.
 K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
 K.C.M.G., Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
 K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
 K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order.

K.G., Knight of the Garter.
 k.o., knock out (boxing).
 K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
 K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
 Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.
 Lab., Labour.
 L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
 L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Physicians.
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
 L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
 L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
 L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
 L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
 L.R.C.P. Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
 L.R.C.S. Ed.—o. Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh.
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
 Lat., Latitude.
 lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.
 l.c., "Lower case," i.e. small letter.
 L.C.C., London County Council.
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
 L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.
 Lit., Literally.
 Litt.D.—Doctor of Literature.
 L.J., Lord Justice.
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
 LL.M., Master of ditto.
 loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
 L s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
 L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association Ltd., Limited Liability.
 LXX., Septuagint.

M

M.A., Master of Arts.
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.
 M.S.—of Surgery.
 M.Sc.—of Science.
 M.Th.—of Theology.
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
 M.D., Doctor of ditto.
 M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.
 M.I.Chem.E.—of Institute of Chemical Engineers.
 M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E.—ditto of Electrical and Marine Engineers.
 M.Inst.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.
 M.I.Mech.E.—of Mechanical Engineers.
 M.Inst.Met.—of Metals.
 M.Inst.N.A.—of Naval Architects.
 M.Inst.T.—of Transport.
 M.I.J.—of Journalists.

M.L.A.—Member of Legislative Assembly.
 M.L.C., ditto Council.
 M.P.—of Parliament (also Military Police).
 M.P.S.—of Pharmaceutical Society.
 M.R.A.C.—of Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester.
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 M.R.I.—of the Royal Institution.
 M.R.I.A.—of Royal Irish Academy.
 M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.
 M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.
 M.C., Military Cross.
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
 Mgr., Monsignor.
 Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Mlle., Mademoiselle.
 M.M., Military Medal (also *Messieurs*).
 Mme., Madame.
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.
 MS., manuscript (pl. MSS).
 Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
 N.A.I.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 N.B., North Britain.
 N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
 N.C.B., National Coal Board.
 N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
 n.d., no date (of books).
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
 N.F.U.—National Farmers' Union.
 No. (*Numero*), Number.
 N.P., Notary Public.
 Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
 N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
 N.S., Nova Scotia.
 N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
 N.S.W., New South Wales.
 N.T., New Testament.
 N.U.J., National Union of Journalists.
 N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.
 N.U.S.—of Students.
 N.W.P.[T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].
 N.Y., New York.
 N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.

ob., or *obit.*, died.
O.C., Officer Commanding.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.E.E.C., Organization for European Economic Co-operation.
O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).
op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
Orse (*legal*), Otherwise.
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.T., Old Testament.
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P

P.A., Press Association.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
P.F.C., Passed Flying College.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
pinx (*it*), he (or she) painted it.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or *per pro.* (*per procuratorem*)—by proxy.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
P.T., Physical Training.
P.T.O., Please turn over.

Q

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.e.d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; **Q.H.P.**, ditto Physician; **Q.H.S.**, ditto Surgeon; **Q.H.D.S.**, ditto Dental Surgeon.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."

R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.
R.Ac.C., Royal Aero Club.
R.Ac.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
R.A.F.—Air Force.
R.A.M.—Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C.—Army Medical Corps.

R.A.N.—Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.
R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C.—Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.
R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.
R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.
R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E.—Engineers.
R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.
R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A.—Irish Academy.
R.L.S.S.—Life Saving Society.
R.M.—Marines.
R.M.A.—Military Academy.
R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.
R.N.—Navy; **R.N.R.**, Naval Reserve; **R.N.V.R.**, Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.
R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.
R.Sigs.—Signals.
R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.
R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
R.D.C., Rural District Council.
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page. (See *Vo.*)
R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*) Answer, if you please.
R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sc.D.—Doctor of Science.
S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
Sic., So written.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.

S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).
Siet., Let it stand.
S.T.P. (=D.D.) *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.

T

t.b., Tuberculosis.
T.D., Territorial Decoration.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
Toc H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
U.K., United Kingdom.
U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educ. Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
U.P., United Press.
U.P.U.—Universal Postal Union.
U.S.A. or **U.S.**, United States of America.
U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
U.S.S.R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
V.I.P., Very Important Person.
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (See *Ro.*)
V.R., Victoria Regina.
V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

W.A.A.F. now **W.R.A.F.**, Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W.H.O., United Nations World Health Organization.
W.O., Warrant Officer.
W.R.A.C., Women's Royal Army Corps.
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 5 AND 6 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II



Golden Number	x	Ascension Day	May 30
Epact	29	Union Day (South Africa)	" 31
Domical Letter	F	Whit Sunday	June 9
Solar Cycle	6	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	" 10
Roman Indiction	10	The Queen's Official Birthday	" 13
Julian Period (year of)	6670	Trinity Sunday	" 16
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,435,840	Corpus Christi	" 20
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan. 1	Canada Day (1867)	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	" 26	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776)	" 4
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	Feb. 6	Moslem New Year (1377)	" 29
Septuagesima Sunday	" 17	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	" 15
Ash Wednesday	" 6	Jewish New Year (5718)	Sept. 26
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	Dominion Day (New Zealand)	" 26
Good Friday	Apr. 19	Remembrance Sunday (1918)	Nov. 10
Easter Day	" 21	Duke of Cornwall's Birthday (1948)	" 14
The Queen's Birthday (1926)	" 21	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1
		Christmas Day (Wednesday)	" 25
Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries March 20d. 21 ^h .		
Summer Solstice	"	" Cancer June 21d. 16 ^h .	
Autumn Equinox	"	" Libra Sept. 23d. 07 ^h .	
Winter Solstice	"	" Capricornus Dec. 22d. 03 ^h .	

Calendar for the Year 1957

January					April					July					October				
Su.	—	6	13	20 27	Su.	—	7	14	21 28	Su.	—	7	14	21 28	Su.	—	6	13	20 27
M.	—	7	14	21 28	M.	—	1	8	15 22 29	M.	—	1	8	15 22 29	M.	—	7	14	21 28
Tu.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Tu.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Tu.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Tu.	—	1	8	15 22 29
W.	—	2	9	16 23 30	W.	—	3	10	17 24	W.	—	3	10	17 24 31	W.	—	2	9	16 23 30
Th.	—	3	10	17 24 31	Th.	—	4	11	18 25	Th.	—	4	11	18 25	Th.	—	3	10	17 24 31
F.	—	4	11	18 25	F.	—	5	12	19 26	F.	—	5	12	19 26	F.	—	4	11	18 25
S.	—	5	12	19 26	S.	—	6	13	20 27	S.	—	6	13	20 27	S.	—	5	12	19 26
February					May					August					November				
Su.	—	3	10	17 24	Su.	—	5	12	19 26	Su.	—	4	11	18 25	Su.	—	3	10	17 24
M.	—	4	11	18 25	M.	—	6	13	20 27	M.	—	5	12	19 26	M.	—	4	11	18 25
Tu.	—	5	12	19 26	Tu.	—	7	14	21 28	Tu.	—	6	13	20 27	Tu.	—	5	12	19 26
W.	—	6	13	20 27	W.	—	1	8	15 22 29	W.	—	7	14	21 28	W.	—	6	13	20 27
Th.	—	7	14	21 28	Th.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Th.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Th.	—	7	14	21 28
F.	—	1	8	15 22 29	F.	—	3	10	17 24 31	F.	—	2	9	16 23 30	F.	—	1	8	15 22 29
S.	—	2	9	16 23	S.	—	4	11	18 25	S.	—	3	10	17 24 31	S.	—	2	9	16 23 30
March					June					September					December				
Su.	—	3	10	17 24 31	Su.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Su.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Su.	—	1	8	15 22 29
M.	—	4	11	18 25	M.	—	3	10	17 24	M.	—	2	9	16 23 30	M.	—	2	9	16 23 30
Tu.	—	5	12	19 26	Tu.	—	4	11	18 25	Tu.	—	3	10	17 24	Tu.	—	3	10	17 24 31
W.	—	6	13	20 27	W.	—	5	12	19 26	W.	—	4	11	18 25	W.	—	4	11	18 25
Th.	—	7	14	21 28	Th.	—	6	13	20 27	Th.	—	5	12	19 26	Th.	—	5	12	19 26
F.	—	1	8	15 22 29	F.	—	7	14	21 28	F.	—	6	13	20 27	F.	—	6	13	20 27
S.	—	2	9	16 23 30	S.	—	1	8	15 22 29	S.	—	7	14	21 28	S.	—	7	14	21 28

Calendar for the Year 1958

January					April					July					October				
Su.	—	5	12	19 26	Su.	—	6	13	20 27	Su.	—	6	13	20 27	Su.	—	5	12	19 26
M.	—	6	13	20 27	M.	—	7	14	21 28	M.	—	7	14	21 28	M.	—	6	13	20 27
Tu.	—	7	14	21 28	Tu.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Tu.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Tu.	—	7	14	21 28
W.	—	1	8	15 22 29	W.	—	2	9	16 23 30	W.	—	2	9	16 23 30	W.	—	1	8	15 22 29
Th.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Th.	—	3	10	17 24	Th.	—	3	10	17 24 31	Th.	—	2	9	16 23 30
F.	—	3	10	17 24 31	F.	—	4	11	18 25	F.	—	4	11	18 25	F.	—	3	10	17 24 31
S.	—	4	11	18 25	S.	—	5	12	19 26	S.	—	5	12	19 26	S.	—	4	11	18 25
February					May					August					November				
Su.	—	2	9	16 23	Su.	—	4	11	18 25	Su.	—	3	10	17 24 31	Su.	—	2	9	16 23 30
M.	—	3	10	17 24	M.	—	5	12	19 26	M.	—	4	11	18 25	M.	—	3	10	17 24
Tu.	—	4	11	18 25	Tu.	—	6	13	20 27	Tu.	—	5	12	19 26	Tu.	—	4	11	18 25
W.	—	5	12	19 26	W.	—	7	14	21 28	W.	—	6	13	20 27	W.	—	5	12	19 26
Th.	—	6	13	20 27	Th.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Th.	—	7	14	21 28	Th.	—	6	13	20 27
F.	—	7	14	21 28	F.	—	2	9	16 23 30	F.	—	1	8	15 22 29	F.	—	7	14	21 28
S.	—	1	8	15 22	S.	—	3	10	17 24 31	S.	—	2	9	16 23 30	S.	—	1	8	15 22 29
March					June					September					December				
Su.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Su.	—	1	8	15 22 29	Su.	—	7	14	21 28	Su.	—	7	14	21 28
M.	—	3	10	17 24 31	M.	—	2	9	16 23 30	M.	—	1	8	15 22 29	M.	—	1	8	15 22 29
Tu.	—	4	11	18 25	Tu.	—	3	10	17 24	Tu.	—	2	9	16 23 30	Tu.	—	2	9	16 23 30
W.	—	5	12	19 26	W.	—	4	11	18 25	W.	—	3	10	17 24	W.	—	3	10	17 24 31
Th.	—	6	13	20 27	Th.	—	5	12	19 26	Th.	—	4	11	18 25	Th.	—	4	11	18 25
F.	—	7	14	21 28	F.	—	6	13	20 27	F.	—	5	12	19 26	F.	—	5	12	19 26
S.	—	1	8	15 22 29	S.	—	7	14	21 28	S.	—	6	13	20 27	S.	—	6	13	20 27

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 300° \approx 20^d 08h</i> 
1	Tu.	Circumcision. Sir E. Lutyens d. 1944
2	W.	General Wolfe b. 1727. Gilbert Murray b. 1866
3	Th.	Josiah Wedgwood d. 1795. J. E. Flecker d. 1915
4	F.	Rachel d. 1858. Augustus John b. 1879
5	S.	Sir E. Shackleton d. 1922. President Coolidge d. 1933
6	S.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	M.	Plow Monday. Pachmann d. 1933
8	Tu.	Wilkie Collins b. 1824. Verlaine d. 1896
9	W.	Napoleon III d. 1873. Tommy Handley d. 1949
10	Th.	Chester Wilmot d. 1954. H. A. Vachell d. 1955
11	F.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Alexander Hamilton
12	S.	Edmund Burke b. 1720 [b. 1757**
13	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Wickham Steed d. 1956
14	M.	Ingres d. 1867. Lewis Carroll d. 1898
15	Tu.	Dr. Charles Hill b. 1904. William de Morgan d. 1917
16	W.	Gibbon d. 1794. Coruña 1809
17	Th.	Sir Compton Mackenzie b. 1883. Nevil Shute b. 1899
18	F.	Bulwer Lytton d. 1873. Danny Kaye b. 1913
19	S.	Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo 1812
20	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Ruskin d. 1900
21	M.	Lenin d. 1924. George Orwell d. 1950
22	Tu.	Queen Victoria d. 1901
23	W.	J. L. Garvin d. 1947. Sir A. Korda d. 1956
24	Th.	Dogger Bank 1915. John Burns d. 1943
25	F.	Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns b. 1759
26	S.	FOUNDATION DAY. AUSTRALIA (1788)
27	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Verdi d. 1901
28	M.	Dostoevski d. 1881. H. L. Mencken d. 1956
29	Tu.	George III d. 1820. Earl Haig d. 1928
30	W.	Charles I d. 1649. Angela Thirkell b. 1890
31	Th.	Guy Fawkes executed 1606. A. A. Milne d. 1956

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	1	02	13
☾ First Quarter.....	9	07	06
○ Full Moon.....	16	06	21
☾ Last Quarter.....	22	21	48
● New Moon....	30	21	24
	d	h	

Apogee (252,420 miles)... 4 08

Perigee (222,040 „)... 16 22

Apogee (252,710 „)... 31 14

Mean Longitude of Ascending

Node on January 1, 237°.

PHENOMENA

January 3. Earth at Perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,400,000 miles) from the Sun.

9^d 9h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.

10. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

20^d 20h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

21^d 16h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 2° 8 N.

25. Uranus in opposition.

26^d 0h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° N.

29^d 16h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Dec.	1	24	Dec.	16 23
Jan.	1	22	Jan.	16 21
Feb.	1	20	Feb.	15 19

Draco (below the Pole),
Ursa Minor (below the Pole),
Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day.

— Bank Holiday in Scotland.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

6. *Old Christmas Day. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.

7. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

* See note, page 94.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s			h m s	h m s		h m	h m
1	18 44 54	23 03	- 3 23	6 41 31	17 15 39	8 08	8 32	12 04	15 59	15 36
2	18 49 19	22 58	- 3 51	6 45 28	17 11 43	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 00	15 37
3	18 53 44	22 52	- 4 19	6 49 24	17 07 47	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 01	15 38
4	18 58 08	22 46	- 4 47	6 53 21	17 03 51	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 40
5	19 02 32	22 40	- 5 14	6 57 17	16 59 55	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 41
6	19 06 55	22 33	- 5 41	7 01 14	16 55 59	8 08	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42
7	19 11 18	22 26	- 6 08	7 05 10	16 52 03	8 07	8 29	12 06	16 06	15 44
8	19 15 40	22 18	- 6 33	7 09 07	16 48 07	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 07	15 45
9	19 20 02	22 10	- 6 59	7 13 04	16 44 11	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 09	15 47
10	19 24 24	22 02	- 7 24	7 17 00	16 40 16	8 06	8 27	12 08	16 10	15 49
11	19 28 45	21 53	- 7 48	7 20 57	16 36 20	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 50
12	19 33 05	21 43	- 8 11	7 24 53	16 32 24	8 04	8 25	12 08	16 13	15 52
13	19 37 24	21 33	- 8 34	7 28 50	16 28 28	8 04	8 24	12 09	16 14	15 54
14	19 41 43	21 23	- 8 57	7 32 46	16 24 32	8 03	8 23	12 09	16 16	15 56
15	19 46 02	21 13	- 9 19	7 36 43	16 20 36	8 02	8 22	12 09	16 18	15 57
16	19 50 19	21 02	- 9 40	7 40 39	16 16 40	8 01	8 21	12 10	16 19	15 59
17	19 54 36	20 50	- 10 00	7 44 36	16 12 44	8 00	8 20	12 10	16 21	16 01
18	19 58 52	20 38	- 10 20	7 48 33	16 08 48	7 59	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 03
19	20 03 08	20 26	- 10 39	7 52 29	16 04 52	7 58	8 17	12 11	16 24	16 05
20	20 07 23	20 13	- 10 57	7 56 26	16 00 56	7 57	8 16	12 11	16 26	16 07
21	20 11 37	20 00	- 11 14	8 00 22	15 57 01	7 56	8 15	12 11	16 27	16 09
22	20 15 50	19 47	- 11 31	8 04 19	15 53 05	7 55	8 13	12 12	16 29	16 11
23	20 20 03	19 33	- 11 47	8 08 15	15 49 09	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 31	16 13
24	20 24 14	19 19	- 12 02	8 12 12	15 45 13	7 52	8 10	12 12	16 33	16 15
25	20 28 25	19 05	- 12 17	8 16 08	15 41 17	7 51	8 08	12 12	16 34	16 17
26	20 32 36	18 50	- 12 31	8 20 05	15 37 21	7 50	8 07	12 13	16 36	16 19
27	20 36 45	18 35	- 12 44	8 24 02	15 33 25	7 48	8 05	12 13	16 38	16 21
28	20 40 54	18 19	- 12 56	8 27 58	15 29 29	7 47	8 04	12 13	16 40	16 24
29	20 45 02	18 03	- 13 07	8 31 55	15 25 33	7 46	8 02	13 13	16 42	16 26
30	20 49 09	17 47	- 13 18	8 35 51	15 21 37	7 44	8 00	12 13	16 43	16 28
31	20 53 15	17 31	- 13 27	8 39 48	15 17 41	7 43	7 58	12 14	16 45	16 30

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1m 10s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 10th but becomes visible as a morning star towards the end of the month. Although not very bright, it may possibly be glimpsed low in the south-east before sunrise. Venus passes nearly 3° south of Mercury on the 21st, at which time Mercury is almost stationary.

VENUS is a morning star, rising in the south-east nearly two hours before the sun at the beginning of the month. It is now moving away from the earth on the far side of its orbit. Magnitude -3.3.

MARS does not come to opposition in 1957, but remains a rather faint object, moving rapidly eastwards throughout the year. In January it is an evening star, setting about midnight, and moves from Pisces into Aries, its brightness decreasing from magnitude +0.3 to +0.8.

JUPITER rises in the east before midnight, and is at a stationary point on the 17th, when it will be seen in Virgo, between the stars beta and gamma of that constellation. Phenomena of Jupiter's four great satellites are given on page 150.

SATURN is a morning star (magnitude +0.7), moving direct on the borders of Ophiuchus and Scorpius, a few degrees north of the red star Antares (magnitude +1.2). On the 26th the Moon, then a waning crescent, passes less than half a degree south of Saturn; as seen from Australia the planet will be occulted. These close conjunctions of the Moon and Saturn occur each month throughout the year.

URANUS is in opposition on January 25, and may be found in Cancer, about 2° west of the Praesepe cluster. The planet is only just visible to the naked eye, but may be found in a small telescope as a greenish disk of diameter 4".

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	^h ^m				[°]			^d	^h ^m	^h ^m	^h ^m	^h ^m	^h ^m
1	18 39	-19.8	54.5	14.9	-86	69	0	29.7	8 00	8 19	12 22	16 49	16 31
2	19 30	-17.7	54.3	14.8	+82	329	1	0.9	8 32	8 47	13 09	17 52	17 38
3	20 18	-14.9	54.1	14.7	+70	335	3	1.9	8 58	9 10	13 53	18 57	18 46
4	21 04	-11.5	54.0	14.7	+57	335	8	2.9	9 21	9 29	14 36	20 02	19 54
5	21 50	-7.7	54.0	14.7	+45	335	13	3.9	9 41	9 46	15 18	21 07	21 03
6	22 34	-3.6	54.2	14.8	+33	334	20	4.9	10 00	10 01	16 00	22 12	22 12
7	23 19	+0.7	54.5	14.8	+21	335	28	5.9	10 19	10 17	16 42	23 18	23 22
8	0 04	+5.0	54.9	15.0	+9	335	37	6.9	10 39	10 33	17 25	..	..
9	0 50	+9.1	55.5	15.1	-4	337	47	7.9	11 01	10 51	18 11	0 25	0 33
10	1 39	+13.0	56.3	15.3	-16	339	57	8.9	11 26	11 13	18 59	1 34	1 46
11	2 31	+16.4	57.2	15.6	-28	342	67	9.9	11 58	11 41	19 52	2 45	3 02
12	3 26	+19.1	58.1	15.8	-40	346	77	10.9	12 39	12 19	20 48	3 56	4 15
13	4 24	+20.7	59.1	16.1	-52	350	85	11.9	13 30	13 09	21 48	5 03	5 25
14	5 26	+21.1	60.0	16.4	-64	353	93	12.9	14 35	14 14	22 49	6 04	6 26
15	6 29	+20.1	60.8	16.6	-76	353	98	13.9	15 51	15 32	23 51	6 56	7 15
16	7 32	+17.6	61.2	16.7	-88	321	100	14.9	17 13	16 59	..	7 37	7 53
17	8 33	+13.9	61.4	16.7	+79	38	99	15.9	18 39	18 30	0 50	8 12	8 22
18	9 32	+9.3	61.2	16.7	+67	29	95	16.9	20 04	20 00	1 48	8 41	8 47
19	10 29	+4.1	60.7	16.5	+55	28	89	17.9	21 27	21 27	2 43	9 06	9 08
20	11 24	-1.1	60.0	16.3	+43	27	80	18.9	22 47	22 52	3 35	9 30	9 28
21	12 18	-6.2	59.1	16.1	+31	25	70	19.9	..	..	4 27	9 55	9 48
22	13 11	-10.8	58.2	15.9	+19	23	60	20.9	0 04	0 14	5 17	10 21	10 09
23	14 04	-14.7	57.4	15.6	+7	20	49	21.9	1 18	1 32	6 08	10 49	10 34
24	14 57	-17.7	56.6	15.4	-6	16	39	22.9	2 29	2 46	6 59	11 23	11 05
25	15 50	-19.8	55.9	15.2	-18	12	29	23.9	3 33	3 54	7 50	12 03	11 42
26	16 43	-20.9	55.3	15.1	-30	9	20	24.9	4 30	4 52	8 40	12 50	12 28
27	17 35	-21.0	54.8	14.9	-42	5	13	25.9	5 19	5 41	9 30	13 43	13 21
28	18 27	-20.1	54.5	14.8	-54	3	7	26.9	6 00	6 20	10 19	14 41	14 22
29	19 17	-18.3	54.2	14.8	-66	3	3	27.9	6 34	6 51	11 06	15 43	15 27
30	20 05	-15.7	54.0	14.7	-79	13	1	28.9	7 02	7 16	11 51	16 47	16 35
31	20 52	-12.5	53.9	14.7	+89	88	0	0.1	7 26	7 36	12 35	17 52	17 43

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m				h m				h m				h m	h m	h m
1	19 58	20 6	8	31	13 14	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	18 58	19 3	10	11	7 41	8 07	11 14
4	19 55	19 8	9	16	12 58			19	18 50	19 7	9	19	7 45	7 51	10 55
7	19 44	19 3	10	6	12 35			22	18 48	20 1	9	29	7 15	7 42	10 42
10	19 29	19 0	10	1	12 07			25	18 51	20 5	8	40	7 09	7 38	10 34
13	19 12	19 1	10	3	11 39			28	18 58	20 9	7	50	7 08	7 37	10 29
16	18 58	19 3	10	11	11 14			31	19 08	21 2	7	56	7 08	7 38	10 28

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°	
	h m				h m	h m	h m
1	16 56	21 6	11	91	6 59	7 30	10 15
6	17 23	22 4	11	92	7 12	7 46	10 22
11	17 50	22 9	11	92	7 24	7 58	10 30
16	18 17	23 0	11	93	7 33	8 08	10 37
21	18 44	22 9	11	94	7 39	8 13	10 45
26	19 11	22 5	11	95	7 42	8 16	10 52
31	19 38	21 8	11	95	7 44	8 15	10 59

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m				h m	h m	h m
1	0 50	5 6	9	88	18 07	24 05	24 07
6	1 00	6 9	8	88	17 58	24 02	24 05
11	1 11	8 1	8	88	17 49	24 00	24 03
16	1 22	9 3	8	88	17 40	23 57	24 02
21	1 33	10 4	8	88	17 32	23 55	24 00
26	1 45	11 6	7	88	17 23	23 52	23 59
31	1 56	12 7	7	88	17 15	23 50	23 58

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 47	3 55	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 04	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 05	8 15	4 15	8 18	4 07	8 25	4 04	8 31	3 52	8 47	3 58	8 47	4 12
5	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
6	8 06	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	8 16	4 11	8 23	4 08	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
8	8 04	4 09	8 14	4 20	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 28	3 57	8 44	4 03	8 44	4 17
9	8 04	4 11	8 14	4 22	8 15	4 14	8 22	4 11	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
10	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 15	4 15	8 22	4 12	8 27	4 01	8 43	4 07	8 43	4 21
11	8 03	4 14	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 17	8 21	4 14	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 22
12	8 02	4 15	8 12	4 26	8 13	4 18	8 20	4 15	8 25	4 04	8 41	4 10	8 41	4 24
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 27	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 12	8 40	4 26
14	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 29	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 23	4 07	8 39	4 14	8 39	4 27
15	8 00	4 20	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 23	8 18	4 20	8 22	4 09	8 38	4 15	8 38	4 29
16	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 32	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 21	4 11	8 37	4 17	8 37	4 31
17	7 58	4 23	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 26	8 16	4 23	8 20	4 13	8 36	4 19	8 36	4 33
18	7 57	4 24	8 07	4 35	8 08	4 27	8 15	4 24	8 19	4 14	8 35	4 21	8 35	4 34
19	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 36	8 07	4 29	8 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 33	4 23	8 34	4 36
20	7 55	4 28	8 05	4 38	8 06	4 31	8 13	4 28	8 17	4 18	8 32	4 25	8 33	4 38
21	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	8 05	4 32	8 12	4 30	8 16	4 20	8 31	4 27	8 32	4 40
22	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 10	4 32	8 14	4 22	8 29	4 29	8 30	4 42
23	7 52	4 33	8 02	4 43	8 03	4 36	8 09	4 33	8 13	4 24	8 28	4 31	8 29	4 43
24	7 50	4 35	8 00	4 45	8 01	4 38	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
25	7 49	4 36	7 59	4 46	8 00	4 39	8 06	4 37	8 09	4 28	8 24	4 35	8 26	4 47
26	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
27	7 46	4 40	7 56	4 50	7 57	4 43	8 03	4 41	8 06	4 32	8 21	4 39	8 23	4 51
28	7 45	4 42	7 55	4 52	7 56	4 45	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 42	8 22	4 54
29	7 44	4 44	7 54	4 54	7 55	4 47	8 00	4 45	8 03	4 36	8 18	4 44	8 20	4 56
30	7 42	4 45	7 52	4 55	7 53	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 46	8 18	4 58
31	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	8 00	4 40	8 14	4 48	8 16	5 00

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	12 07 3	0 37	23 50	23 53	29 21	16 31 6	20 11	6 22	6 49	9 49
11	12 08 6	0 32	23 13	23 16	28 43	16 35 9	20 20	5 48	6 15	9 14
21	12 08 7	0 34	22 33	22 36	28 04	16 40 0	20 28	5 13	5 41	8 38
31	12 07 6	0 44	21 52	21 54	27 23	16 43 6	20 33	4 38	5 06	8 02

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 15".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 34 0	19 24	19 14	19 04	25 48	14 02 9	10 39	27 24	27 42	31 16
11	8 32 3	19 30	18 32	18 22	25 07	14 03 5	10 42	26 45	27 04	30 38
21	8 30 6	19 36	17 50	17 41	24 26	14 03 9	10 43	26 07	26 25	29 59
31	8 28 8	19 43	17 09	16 59	23 45	14 04 1	10 44	25 27	25 46	29 19

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		Febua, Roman festival of Purification.		PHENOMENA	
Month	Week	 <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 330° \times 18° 22' 		February 2. Mercury at greatest western elongation (25°).	
1	F.	George Cruickshank d. 1878. L. S. St. Laurent b.		6 ^h 23 ^m . Mars in conjunction with the Moon.	
2	S.	Purification. Candlemas [1882]		Mars 1° S.	
3	S.	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Kreisler b. 1875		17 ^h 3 ^m . Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.	
4	M.	Carlyle d. 1881. Sir H. Baker d. 1946		Jupiter 6° N.	
5	Tu.	Adlai Stevenson b. 1900. George Arliss d. 1946		18. Pluto in opposition.	
6	W.	ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1952)		22 ^h 9 ^m . Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.	
7	Th.	Alfred Lyttelton b. 1857**. Earl of Harewood b.		Saturn 0° N.	
8	F.	Jules Verne b. 1828 [1923]			
9	S.	Ronald Colman b. 1891.			
10	S.	5th Sunday after Epiphany. Visct. Trenchard d. 1956			
11	M.	Sir Charles Parsons d. 1931. Axel Munthe d. 1949			
12	Tu.	Kant d. 1804. Darwin b. 1809			
13	W.	Wagner d. 1883. Rafael Sabatini d. 1950			
14	Th.	VALENTINE'S DAY. G. J. Nathan b. 1882			
15	F.	Earl of Oxford and Asquith d. 1928			
16	S.	Cardinal Wiseman d. 1865. G. M. Trevelyan b. 1876			
17	S.	Septuagesima. Sir W. Laurier d. 1919			
18	M.	Volta b. 1745. Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899			
19	Tu.	Clement Davies b. 1884. André Gide d. 1951			
20	W.	Hanslip Fletcher d. 1955. Sir Travers Humphreys d.			
21	Th.	Sacha Guitry b. 1885. W. H. Auden b. 1907 [1956]			
22	F.	Lord Baden-Powell b. 1857**			
23	S.	Reynolds d. 1792. Keats d. 1821			
24	S.	Sexagesima. St. Matthias			
25	M.	John Foster Dulles b. 1888. Sir J. Tenniel d. 1914			
26	Tu.	Wren d. 1723. Sir Harry Lauder d. 1950			
27	W.	John Evelyn d. 1706. John Steinbeck b. 1902			
28	Th.	Sir Basil Embry b. 1902. Alfonso XIII d. 1941			

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Jan.	1	24	Jan.	16
Feb.	1	22	Feb.	15
Mar.	1	20	Mar.	16

Draco (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

First Quarter.....	7	23	23
Full Moon.....	14	16	38
Last Quarter.....	21	12	18

d h

Perigee (221,550 miles) ..	14	11
Apogee (252,630 ..) ..	27	15
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 235 .		

MONTHLY NOTES

- February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
2. Scottish Term Day. 5. Elizabeth II ends.
6. Elizabeth II begins. 8. Half-Quarter Day.
20. * Old Half-Quarter Day.

* NOTE—Astronomically the "Old" Style equivalent should be 13 days (not 12 days) later than the "New" Style from 1901 onwards (owing to 1900 not being a Leap year) but the habits of a century are not easily changed. ** Centenary.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....	March 25	Michaelmas.....	September 29
Midsummer.....	June 24	Christmas.....	December 25

HALF-QUARTER DAYS are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas.....	February 2	Lammas.....	August 1
Whitsunday.....	May 15	Martinmas.....	November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	20 57 21	17 14	—13 36	8 43 44	15 13 46	7 41	7 56	12 14	16 47	16 32
2	21 01 25	16 57	—13 44	8 47 41	15 09 50	7 40	7 54	12 14	16 49	16 34
3	21 05 29	16 39	—13 52	8 51 37	15 05 54	7 38	7 52	12 14	16 51	16 36
4	21 09 32	16 22	—13 58	8 55 34	15 01 58	7 36	7 50	12 14	16 53	16 39
5	21 13 34	16 04	—14 04	8 59 31	14 58 02	7 35	7 48	12 14	16 54	16 41
6	21 17 36	15 46	—14 09	9 03 27	14 54 06	7 33	7 46	12 14	16 56	16 43
7	21 21 36	15 27	—14 12	9 07 24	14 50 10	7 31	7 44	12 14	16 58	16 45
8	21 25 36	15 08	—14 16	9 11 20	14 46 14	7 30	7 42	12 14	17 00	16 47
9	21 29 35	14 49	—14 18	9 15 17	14 42 18	7 28	7 40	12 14	17 02	16 50
10	21 33 33	14 30	—14 19	9 19 13	14 38 22	7 26	7 38	12 14	17 04	16 52
11	21 37 30	14 11	—14 20	9 23 10	14 34 26	7 24	7 36	12 14	17 06	16 54
12	21 41 27	13 51	—14 20	9 27 06	14 30 31	7 22	7 34	12 14	17 08	16 56
13	21 45 22	13 31	—14 19	9 31 03	14 26 35	7 20	7 31	12 14	17 09	16 58
14	21 49 17	13 11	—14 18	9 35 00	14 22 39	7 18	7 29	12 14	17 11	17 00
15	21 53 11	12 50	—14 15	9 38 56	14 18 43	7 16	7 27	12 14	17 13	17 03
16	21 57 05	12 30	—14 12	9 42 53	14 14 47	7 14	7 25	12 14	17 15	17 05
17	22 00 58	12 09	—14 08	9 46 49	14 10 51	7 12	7 22	12 14	17 17	17 07
18	22 04 50	11 48	—14 04	9 50 46	14 06 55	7 10	7 20	12 14	17 19	17 09
19	22 08 41	11 27	—13 59	9 54 42	14 02 59	7 08	7 18	12 14	17 20	17 11
20	22 12 32	11 05	—13 53	9 58 39	13 59 03	7 06	7 15	12 14	17 22	17 14
21	22 16 22	10 44	—13 46	10 02 35	13 55 07	7 04	7 13	12 14	17 24	17 16
22	22 20 11	10 22	—13 39	10 06 32	13 51 11	7 02	7 10	12 14	17 26	17 18
23	22 24 00	10 00	—13 32	10 10 29	13 47 16	7 00	7 08	12 13	17 28	17 20
24	22 27 48	9 38	—13 23	10 14 25	13 43 20	6 58	7 06	12 13	17 30	17 22
25	22 31 36	9 16	—13 14	10 18 22	13 39 24	6 56	7 03	12 13	17 32	17 24
26	22 35 23	8 54	—13 05	10 22 18	13 35 28	6 54	7 01	12 13	17 33	17 27
27	22 39 10	8 31	—12 55	10 26 15	13 31 32	6 52	6 58	12 13	17 35	17 29
28	22 42 56	8 09	—12 44	10 30 11	13 27 36	6 50	6 56	12 13	17 37	17 31

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 1^m 07^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout February subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest western elongation on the 2nd, and may be found during the first week of the month low in the south-east before sunrise.

VENUS is moving rapidly in towards the sun, but is still above the horizon for a short while before sunrise in the south-east.

MARS is an evening star in Aries, but is growing fainter as its distance increases. On February 6th the planet will be seen very close to the Moon, and an occultation will occur just before midnight. At this time the planet will be low in the west, and its reappearance from behind the moon is only likely to be visible in the north of England and in Scotland. For details, see page 146.

JUPITER is a brilliant evening star (magnitude -2.0) with a slow retrograde motion in Virgo. It rises in the early evening, and is conspicuous in a part of the sky where there are no very bright stars.

SATURN is a morning star, rising some hours before the Sun. On the morning of the 22nd, Saturn will be seen about 1½° east of the Moon, which will then be at last quarter. This conjunction will be seen as an occultation in S. America.

Titan, Saturn's largest satellite, may easily be seen with a small telescope, especially at the times of greatest elongation. In February, Titan is at greatest western elongation on the 2nd and 18th, and at greatest eastern elongation on the 10th and 26th.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	P.A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
	h m	°						d	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	21 38	- 8.8	53.9	14.7	+ 77	319	1	1.1	7 48	7 54	13 17	18 57
2	22 23	- 4.8	54.0	14.7	+ 65	327	4	2.1	8 07	8 10	13 59	20 02
3	23 07	- 0.6	54.2	14.8	+ 53	330	9	3.1	8 26	8 26	14 41	21 07
4	23 52	+ 3.6	54.5	14.8	+ 40	332	15	4.1	8 46	8 41	15 23	22 13
5	0 38	+ 7.8	54.9	15.0	+ 28	334	22	5.1	9 07	8 59	16 07	23 21
6	1 25	+ 11.7	55.4	15.1	+ 16	337	31	6.1	9 30	9 19	16 53	..
7	2 14	+ 15.2	56.1	15.3	+ 4	340	40	7.1	9 59	9 44	17 42	0 29
8	3 07	+ 18.0	56.9	15.5	- 8	344	50	8.1	10 34	10 16	18 35	1 37
9	4 02	+ 20.0	57.8	15.8	- 20	349	61	9.1	11 18	10 58	19 31	2 44
10	5 00	+ 20.9	58.8	16.0	- 33	353	71	10.1	12 14	11 53	20 29	3 46
11	6 01	+ 20.5	59.7	16.3	- 45	358	81	11.1	13 22	13 02	21 29	4 41
12	7 02	+ 18.8	60.5	16.5	- 57	1	89	12.1	14 39	14 23	22 29	5 27
13	8 04	+ 15.7	61.1	16.7	- 69	2	95	13.1	16 03	15 51	23 28	6 05
14	9 04	+ 11.6	61.5	16.7	- 81	351	99	14.1	17 29	17 22	..	6 37
15	10 03	+ 6.7	61.5	16.7	+ 87	69	100	15.1	18 55	18 53	0 25	7 05
16	11 00	+ 1.3	61.1	16.6	+ 75	36	97	16.1	20 19	20 22	1 20	7 31
17	11 56	- 4.0	60.5	16.5	+ 62	30	92	17.1	21 41	21 48	2 14	7 56
18	12 51	- 8.9	59.6	16.2	+ 50	26	85	18.1	22 59	23 11	3 07	8 23
19	13 46	- 13.2	58.6	16.0	+ 38	22	76	19.1	..	..	4 00	8 52
20	14 41	- 16.6	57.7	15.7	+ 26	18	66	20.1	0 14	0 30	4 52	9 25
21	15 35	- 19.1	56.7	15.5	+ 14	14	55	21.1	1 22	1 41	5 45	10 03
22	16 29	- 20.5	55.9	15.2	+ 2	9	45	22.1	2 23	2 44	6 36	10 48
23	17 22	- 20.8	55.2	15.1	- 11	4	35	23.1	3 15	3 37	7 27	11 39
24	18 14	- 20.2	54.7	14.9	- 23	0	26	24.1	3 59	4 19	8 16	12 36
25	19 04	- 18.6	54.3	14.8	- 35	357	18	25.1	4 35	4 53	9 03	13 37
26	19 53	- 16.3	54.1	14.7	- 47	354	12	26.1	5 06	5 20	9 49	14 39
27	20 41	- 13.3	54.0	14.7	- 59	354	6	27.1	5 31	5 42	10 33	15 44
28	21 27	- 9.8	53.9	14.7	- 71	357	3	28.1	5 53	6 01	11 16	16 48

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°			52°	56°	h m		h m	°			h m	52°	56°
					h m	h m	h m						h m		
1	19 12	21 3	7 58		7 09	7 39	10 28	16	20 29	20 1	6 79		10 47	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	19 25	21 4	7 64		7 11	7 41	10 29	19	20 47	19 4	5 82		10 53		
7	19 39	21 3	6 69		7 13	7 43	10 32	22	21 05	18 4	5 84		11 00		
10	19 55	21 1	6 73		7 15	7 45	10 36	25	21 24	17 2	5 87		11 06		
13	20 12	20 7	6 76		7 17	7 46	10 41	28	21 43	15 9	5 89		11 14		
16	20 29	20 1	6 79		7 18	7 45	10 47	31	22 02	14 3	5 91		11 21		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°			h m	52°	56°		h m	°			h m	52°	56°
						h m	h m						h m	h m	h m
1	19 44	21.7	11 95		11 00	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation		1	1 58	12.9	7 89		17 14	23 50	23 57
6	20 10	2.6	10 96		11 07			6	2 10	14.0	7 89		17 06	23 48	23 56
11	20 36	19.4	10 97		11 14			11	2 22	15.1	6 89		16 58	23 46	23 55
16	21 02	17.9	10 97		11 19			16	2 34	16.1	6 89		16 50	23 44	23 54
21	21 27	16.1	10 98		11 25			21	2 47	17.1	6 90		16 43	23 42	23 53
26	21 51	14.2	10 98		11 30			26	2 59	18.1	6 90		16 36	23 40	23 52
31	22 16	12.2	10 98		11 34			31	3 12	19.0	6 90		16 29	23 38	23 51

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 49	7 49	4 59	7 50	4 52	7 55	4 51	7 58	4 42	8 12	4 50	8 14	5 02
2	7 38	4 51	7 48	5 01	7 48	4 54	7 53	4 53	7 56	4 44	8 10	4 52	8 12	5 04
3	7 37	4 53	7 46	5 03	7 47	4 56	7 52	4 55	7 54	4 46	8 08	4 54	8 11	5 06
4	7 35	4 55	7 44	5 05	7 45	4 58	7 50	4 57	7 52	4 49	8 06	4 57	8 09	5 08
5	7 34	4 56	7 43	5 06	7 43	5 00	7 48	4 59	7 50	4 51	8 04	4 59	8 07	5 10
6	7 32	4 58	7 41	5 08	7 41	5 02	7 46	5 01	7 48	4 53	8 02	5 01	8 05	5 12
7	7 30	5 00	7 40	5 10	7 39	5 04	7 44	5 03	7 46	4 55	8 00	5 03	8 03	5 14
8	7 29	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 38	5 06	7 43	5 05	7 45	4 57	7 59	5 05	8 02	5 16
9	7 27	5 03	7 36	5 13	7 36	5 08	7 41	5 07	7 43	4 59	7 57	5 07	8 00	5 18
10	7 25	5 05	7 35	5 15	7 34	5 10	7 39	5 09	7 41	5 01	7 55	5 09	7 58	5 20
11	7 23	5 07	7 33	5 17	7 32	5 12	7 37	5 11	7 39	5 03	7 53	5 11	7 56	5 22
12	7 21	5 09	7 31	5 19	7 30	5 14	7 35	5 13	7 37	5 05	7 51	5 13	7 54	5 24
13	7 19	5 10	7 29	5 21	7 28	5 15	7 33	5 14	7 34	5 07	7 48	5 15	7 52	5 26
14	7 17	5 12	7 27	5 22	7 26	5 17	7 31	5 16	7 32	5 09	7 46	5 17	7 50	5 28
15	7 15	5 14	7 25	5 24	7 24	5 19	7 29	5 18	7 30	5 12	7 44	5 20	7 47	5 30
16	7 13	5 16	7 23	5 26	7 22	5 21	7 27	5 20	7 28	5 14	7 42	5 22	7 45	5 32
17	7 11	5 18	7 21	5 28	7 20	5 23	7 25	5 22	7 25	5 16	7 39	5 24	7 43	5 34
18	7 09	5 20	7 19	5 30	7 18	5 25	7 23	5 24	7 23	5 18	7 37	5 26	7 41	5 36
19	7 07	5 21	7 17	5 31	7 16	5 26	7 21	5 26	7 21	5 20	7 35	5 28	7 39	5 38
20	7 05	5 23	7 15	5 33	7 14	5 28	7 19	5 28	7 19	5 22	7 32	5 31	7 36	5 41
21	7 03	5 25	7 13	5 35	7 12	5 30	7 16	5 30	7 17	5 24	7 30	5 33	7 34	5 43
22	7 01	5 27	7 11	5 37	7 10	5 32	7 14	5 32	7 14	5 26	7 27	5 35	7 31	5 45
23	6 59	5 29	7 09	5 39	7 08	5 34	7 12	5 34	7 12	5 28	7 25	5 37	7 29	5 47
24	6 57	5 31	7 07	5 41	7 06	5 36	7 10	5 36	7 10	5 30	7 23	5 39	7 27	5 49
25	6 55	5 33	7 05	5 43	7 04	5 38	7 07	5 38	7 07	5 32	7 20	5 41	7 24	5 51
26	6 53	5 34	7 03	5 44	7 02	5 39	7 05	5 40	7 05	5 35	7 18	5 44	7 22	5 53
27	6 51	5 36	7 01	5 46	7 00	5 41	7 03	5 42	7 02	5 37	7 15	5 46	7 20	5 55
28	6 49	5 38	6 59	5 48	6 57	5 43	7 00	5 44	7 00	5 39	7 13	5 48	7 17	5 57

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths
			52'	56'				52'	56'	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	12 07 5	0 45	21 47	21 50	27 19	16 43 9	20 34	4 35	5 03	7 59
11	12 05 2	1 03	21 04	21 06	26 37	16 46 9	20 39	3 59	4 27	7 23
21	12 01 9	1 26	20 20	20 22	25 55	16 49 4	20 42	3 22	3 51	6 46
31	11 57 9	1 54	19 34	19 35	25 11	16 51 2	20 44	2 45	3 14	6 08

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 16".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
				52'	56'			52'	56'	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 28.6	19 43	23 41	30 17	30 27	14 04 1	10 44	25 23	25 42	29 16
11	8 26.9	19 49	23 00	29 37	29 47	14 04 0	10 43	24 44	25 02	28 36
21	8 25.2	19 55	22 19	28 56	29 06	14 03 7	10 41	24 04	24 22	27 56
31	8 23.8	20 00	21 38	28 16	28 26	14 03 3	10 38	23 24	23 42	27 17

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Mars, Roman god of battle.</i> 
		<i>Sun's Longitude 0° 7' 20d 21h</i>
1	F.	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Adowa 1896
2	S.	Horace Walpole d. 1797. Pope Pius XII b. 1876
3	S.	Quinquagesima. Gen. Gruenther b. 1899
4	M.	Sir H. Raeburn b. 1756. Sir C. Sherrington d. 1952
5	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. Stalin d. 1953
6	W.	Ash Wednesday. Louisa May Alcott d. 1888
7	Th.	Lord Tovey b. 1885. Aristide Briand d. 1932
8	F.	William III d. 1702. Count von Zeppelin d. 1917
9	S.	William Cobbett b. 1763. Molotov b. 1890
10	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent
11	M.	Benjamin West d. 1820. Earl Beatty d. 1936
12	Tu.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925. Sir W. H. Bragg d. 1942
13	W.	Viset. Plumer b. 1857.** G. E. Buckle d. 1935
14	Th.	Admiral Byng shot 1757.** Karl Marx d. 1883
15	F.	Viset. Chandos b. 1893 [1937]
16	S.	Sir Charles Firth b. 1857.** Sir A. Chamberlain d.
17	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. ST. PATRICK'S DAY
18	M.	Sir Robert Walpole d. 1745. Laurence Sterne d. 1768
19	Tu.	David Livingstone b. 1812. Earl of Balfour d. 1930
20	W.	President Coty b. 1882. Marquess Curzon d. 1925
21	Th.	Robert Southey d. 1843. Lord Freyberg b. 1889
22	F.	Goethe d. 1832. Nicholas Monsarrat b. 1910
23	S.	Roger Bannister b. 1929. Lord Milne d. 1948
24	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. Queen Elizabeth I d. 1603
25	M.	Annunciation. Lady Day
26	Tu.	Debussy d. 1918. Earl Lloyd George d. 1945
27	W.	Sir Gilbert Scott d. 1878. Leslie Stuart d. 1928
28	Th.	Flora Robson b. 1902. Stephen Leacock d. 1944
29	F.	John Keble d. 1866. Sir C. V. Stanford d. 1924
30	S.	Treaty of Paris. 1856. E. C. Bentley d. 1956
31	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Duke of Gloucester b. 1900

PHENOMENA

March 7^d 13^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° N.

16^d 9^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

17. Jupiter in opposition.

20. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

20. Vernal Equinox.

21^d 18^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Feb. 1 24	Feb. 15 23	
Mar. 1 22	Mar. 16 21	
April 1 20	April 15 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole). Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	1 16 12
☾ First Quarter.....	9 11 50
☾ Full Moon.....	16 02 22
☾ Last Quarter.....	23 05 04
● New Moon.....	31 09 19
	d h
Perigee (223,100 miles) ...	14 22
Apogee (252,140 ..) ...	27 04
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 234°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.
 6. Lent begins (ends midnight April 20).
 8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.
 17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.
 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.
 31. Financial Year 1956-57 ends.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	22 46 41	-7 46	-12 33	10 34 08	13 23 40	6 47	6 53	12 12	17 39	17 33
2	22 50 26	-7 23	-12 22	10 38 04	13 19 44	6 45	6 51	12 12	17 41	17 35
3	22 54 10	-7 00	-12 09	10 42 01	13 15 48	6 43	6 48	12 12	17 42	17 37
4	22 57 54	-6 37	-11 57	10 45 58	13 11 52	6 41	6 46	12 12	17 44	17 39
5	23 01 38	-6 14	-11 44	10 49 54	13 07 56	6 38	6 43	12 12	17 46	17 42
6	23 05 21	-5 51	-11 30	10 53 51	13 04 01	6 36	6 40	12 11	17 48	17 44
7	23 09 03	-5 28	-11 16	10 57 47	13 00 05	6 34	6 38	12 11	17 50	17 46
8	23 12 46	-5 04	-11 02	11 01 44	12 56 09	6 32	6 35	12 11	17 51	17 48
9	23 16 27	-4 41	-10 47	11 05 40	12 52 13	6 29	6 33	12 11	17 53	17 50
10	23 20 09	-4 17	-10 32	11 09 37	12 48 17	6 27	6 30	12 10	17 55	17 52
11	23 23 50	-3 54	-10 16	11 13 33	12 44 21	6 25	6 28	12 10	17 56	17 54
12	23 27 30	-3 30	-10 00	11 17 30	12 40 25	6 23	6 25	12 10	17 58	17 56
13	23 31 11	-3 07	-9 44	11 21 27	12 36 29	6 20	6 22	12 10	18 00	17 58
14	23 34 51	-2 43	-9 28	11 25 23	12 32 33	6 18	6 20	12 09	18 02	18 00
15	23 38 30	-2 20	-9 11	11 29 20	12 28 37	6 16	6 17	12 09	18 04	18 02
16	23 42 10	-1 56	-8 54	11 33 16	12 24 42	6 13	6 14	12 09	18 05	18 04
17	23 45 49	-1 32	-8 37	11 37 13	12 20 46	6 11	6 12	12 08	18 07	18 06
18	23 49 28	-1 08	-8 19	11 41 09	12 16 50	6 09	6 09	12 08	18 09	18 08
19	23 53 07	-0 45	-8 02	11 45 06	12 12 54	6 06	6 07	12 08	18 10	18 10
20	23 56 46	-0 21	-7 44	11 49 02	12 08 58	6 04	6 04	12 08	18 12	18 12
21	0 00 25	+0 03	-7 26	11 52 59	12 05 02	6 02	6 01	12 07	18 14	18 14
22	0 04 03	+0 26	-7 08	11 56 55	12 01 06	6 00	5 59	12 07	18 16	18 17
23	0 07 42	+0 50	-6 50	12 00 52	11 57 10	5 58	5 56	12 07	18 17	18 19
24	0 11 20	+1 14	-6 32	12 04 49	11 53 14	5 55	5 53	12 06	18 19	18 21
25	0 14 58	+1 37	-6 13	12 08 45	11 49 18	5 53	5 51	12 06	18 21	18 23
26	0 18 37	+2 01	-5 55	12 12 42	11 45 22	5 50	5 48	12 06	18 22	18 25
27	0 22 15	+2 24	-5 37	12 16 38	11 41 27	5 48	5 45	12 05	18 24	18 27
28	0 25 53	+2 48	-5 19	12 20 35	11 37 31	5 46	5 43	12 05	18 26	18 29
29	0 29 32	+3 11	-5 00	12 24 31	11 33 35	5 43	5 40	12 05	18 28	18 31
30	0 33 10	+3 35	-4 42	12 28 28	11 29 39	5 41	5 38	12 05	18 29	18 33
31	0 36 49	+3 58	-4 24	12 32 24	11 25 43	5 39	5 35	12 04	18 31	18 35

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05".

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout March subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 20th and is too close to the Sun to be seen this month.

VENUS is approaching superior conjunction and is also invisible during March.

MARS moves from Aries into Taurus this month, and may be found about 3° south of the Pleiades in mid-March. It continues to grow fainter (magnitude +1.2 to +1.6) and is noticeably less bright than the nearby red star *Aldebaran*.

JUPITER comes to opposition on March 17th (magnitude -2.0) and is visible all night. The

planet can be half a magnitude brighter than this at an October opposition, when it is nearest the Sun; but in 1957 it is not far from aphelion, and is about 50 million miles farther away from the sun.

SATURN continues to form a conspicuous group with *Antares* and the bright stars of northern Scorpius. It is a morning star, rising after midnight in the south-east, and on the 24th it reaches a stationary point and then begins to retrograde. The brightness increases during the month (magnitude +0.6). Titan is at western elongation on the 6th and 22nd, and at eastern elongation on the 14th and 30th.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°		56°	52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m				°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	22 12	- 5.9	54.0	14.7	- 84	13	1	29.1	6 14	6 18	11 58	17 53	17 51
2	22 57	- 1.7	54.2	14.8	+ 84	285	0	0.3	6 33	6 34	12 40	18 58	19 00
3	23 41	+ 2.5	54.4	14.8	+ 72	321	2	1.3	6 53	6 50	13 22	20 05	20 10
4	0 27	+ 6.7	54.8	14.9	+ 60	330	5	2.3	7 14	7 07	14 06	21 11	21 20
5	1 14	+ 10.6	55.2	15.0	+ 48	334	10	3.3	7 37	7 27	14 52	22 19	22 32
6	2 03	+ 14.2	55.7	15.2	+ 35	339	17	4.3	8 04	7 50	15 39	23 26	23 43
7	2 54	+ 17.1	56.2	15.3	+ 23	343	25	5.3	8 36	8 19	16 30	..	..
8	3 47	+ 19.3	56.9	15.5	+ 11	348	34	6.3	9 16	8 56	17 23	0 33	0 52
9	4 43	+ 20.5	57.6	15.7	- 1	353	45	7.3	10 06	9 45	18 18	1 34	1 56
10	5 41	+ 20.5	58.4	15.9	- 13	358	56	8.3	11 06	10 46	19 16	2 30	2 51
11	6 40	+ 19.3	59.2	16.1	- 26	3	67	9.3	12 16	11 58	20 13	3 18	3 37
12	7 39	+ 16.9	59.9	16.3	- 38	7	77	10.3	13 34	13 20	21 10	3 58	4 14
13	8 38	+ 13.4	60.5	16.5	- 50	10	86	11.3	14 56	14 47	22 07	4 32	4 43
14	9 37	+ 8.9	60.9	16.6	- 62	10	93	12.3	16 20	16 16	23 02	5 02	5 09
15	10 34	+ 3.8	61.1	16.6	- 74	5	98	13.3	17 45	17 45	23 57	5 29	5 31
16	11 30	- 1.5	60.9	16.6	- 86	311	100	14.3	19 09	19 14	..	5 55	5 52
17	12 27	- 6.6	60.4	16.5	+ 82	38	99	15.3	20 31	20 40	0 51	6 21	6 14
18	13 23	- 11.3	59.7	16.3	+ 69	27	95	16.3	21 49	22 03	1 45	6 50	6 39
19	14 19	- 15.1	58.8	16.0	+ 57	20	89	17.3	23 03	23 21	2 40	7 22	7 07
20	15 15	- 18.0	57.9	15.8	+ 45	15	81	18.3	..	..	3 34	7 59	7 42
21	16 11	- 19.8	57.0	15.5	+ 33	10	72	19.3	0 09	0 29	4 27	8 43	8 22
22	17 05	- 20.6	56.1	15.3	+ 21	5	62	20.3	1 07	1 28	5 20	9 33	9 12
23	17 59	- 20.2	55.4	15.1	+ 9	0	52	21.3	1 55	2 15	6 10	10 28	10 08
24	18 50	- 18.9	54.8	14.9	- 4	356	42	22.3	2 34	2 52	6 59	11 28	11 11
25	19 40	- 16.8	54.4	14.8	- 16	352	33	23.3	3 07	3 22	7 45	12 31	12 16
26	20 28	- 14.0	54.1	14.7	- 28	349	25	24.3	3 34	3 46	8 30	13 34	13 23
27	21 14	- 10.7	54.0	14.7	- 40	347	17	25.3	3 57	4 06	9 13	14 39	14 31
28	21 59	- 6.9	54.1	14.7	- 52	346	11	26.3	4 19	4 24	9 56	15 43	15 39
29	22 44	- 2.8	54.3	14.8	- 65	347	5	27.3	4 39	4 40	10 38	16 48	16 48
30	23 29	+ 1.4	54.5	14.9	- 77	352	2	28.3	4 59	4 57	11 20	17 54	17 58
31	0 15	+ 5.6	54.9	14.9	- 89	16	0	29.3	5 19	5 14	12 04	19 01	19 09

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m				h m				h m				h m		
1	21 49	15.4	5 90	11 16	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			16	23 28	-5.4	5 99	11 57	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		
4	22 08	13.8	5 92	11 24				19	23 49	-2.9	5 100	12 06			
7	22 28	12.0	5 94	11 31				22	0 11	-0.2	5 100	12 15			
10	22 48	10.0	5 96	11 40				25	0 32	+2.6	5 99	12 25			
13	23 08	7.8	5 97	11 48				28	0 54	+5.4	5 95	12 35			
16	23 28	5.4	5 99	11 57				31	1 15	+8.3	5 90	12 45			

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m				h m				h m				h m	h m	h m
1	22 06	-13.0	10 98	11 32	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation			1	3 07	18.6	6 90	16 32	23 39	23 52	
6	22 30	-10.9	10 99	11 36				6	3 19	19.5	6 91	16 24	23 37	23 51	
11	22 53	- 8.6	10 99	11 40				11	3 32	20.3	6 91	16 18	23 35	23 50	
16	23 17	- 6.2	10 99	11 44				16	3 45	21.0	5 91	16 11	23 32	23 48	
21	23 40	- 3.8	10 99	11 47				21	3 58	21.7	5 92	16 04	23 30	23 46	
26	0 03	+ 1.3	10 100	11 50				26	4 12	22.3	5 92	15 58	23 27	23 45	
31	0 25	+ 1.2	10 100	11 53				31	4 25	22.9	5 92	15 52	23 24	23 42	

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 47	5 40	6 56	5 50	6 55	5 45	6 58	5 46	6 57	5 41	7 10	5 50	7 15	5 59
2	6 45	5 42	6 54	5 52	6 53	5 47	6 56	5 48	6 55	5 43	7 08	5 52	7 13	6 01
3	6 43	5 43	6 52	5 53	6 50	5 49	6 53	5 50	6 52	5 45	7 05	5 54	7 10	6 03
4	6 41	5 45	6 50	5 55	6 48	5 51	6 51	5 52	6 50	5 47	7 03	5 56	7 08	6 05
5	6 38	5 47	6 48	5 57	6 46	5 53	6 49	5 54	6 48	5 49	7 00	5 59	7 06	6 07
6	6 36	5 48	6 45	5 58	6 43	5 55	6 46	5 56	6 45	5 51	6 57	6 01	7 03	6 09
7	6 34	5 50	6 43	6 00	6 41	5 57	6 44	5 58	6 43	5 53	6 55	6 03	7 01	6 11
8	6 32	5 52	6 41	6 02	6 39	5 58	6 42	5 59	6 40	5 55	6 52	6 05	6 58	6 13
9	6 29	5 53	6 39	6 03	6 36	6 00	6 39	6 01	6 38	5 57	6 50	6 07	6 56	6 15
10	6 27	5 55	6 37	6 05	6 34	6 02	6 37	6 03	6 35	5 59	6 47	6 09	6 53	6 17
11	6 25	5 57	6 35	6 07	6 32	6 03	6 35	6 04	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 11	6 51	6 19
12	6 23	5 58	6 33	6 08	6 30	6 05	6 33	6 06	6 30	6 03	6 42	6 13	6 48	6 21
13	6 20	6 00	6 30	6 10	6 27	6 07	6 30	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 39	6 15	6 45	6 23
14	6 18	6 02	6 28	6 12	6 25	6 09	6 28	6 10	6 25	6 07	6 37	6 17	6 43	6 25
15	6 16	6 04	6 26	6 14	6 23	6 11	6 25	6 12	6 22	6 09	6 34	6 19	6 40	6 27
16	6 13	6 05	6 23	6 15	6 20	6 12	6 23	6 14	6 20	6 11	6 31	6 21	6 38	6 29
17	6 11	6 07	6 21	6 17	6 18	6 14	6 21	6 16	6 18	6 13	6 29	6 23	6 36	6 31
18	6 09	6 09	6 19	6 19	6 16	6 16	6 18	6 18	6 15	6 15	6 26	6 25	6 33	6 33
19	6 06	6 10	6 16	6 20	6 13	6 17	6 15	6 19	6 12	6 16	6 24	6 27	6 30	6 34
20	6 04	6 12	6 14	6 22	6 11	6 19	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 18	6 21	6 29	6 28	6 36
21	6 02	6 14	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 21	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 20	6 18	6 31	6 25	6 38
22	6 00	6 16	6 10	6 26	6 07	6 23	6 08	6 25	6 05	6 22	6 16	6 34	6 23	6 40
23	5 58	6 17	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 24	6 06	6 27	6 03	6 24	6 13	6 36	6 20	6 42
24	5 55	6 19	6 05	6 29	6 02	6 26	6 03	6 29	6 00	6 26	6 10	6 38	6 17	6 44
25	5 53	6 21	6 03	6 31	6 00	6 28	6 01	6 31	5 58	6 28	6 08	6 40	6 15	6 46
26	5 50	6 22	6 00	6 32	5 57	6 29	5 58	6 32	5 55	6 30	6 05	6 42	6 12	6 48
27	5 48	6 24	5 58	6 34	5 55	6 31	5 56	6 34	5 52	6 32	6 02	6 44	6 09	6 50
28	5 46	6 26	5 56	6 36	5 53	6 33	5 54	6 36	5 50	6 34	6 00	6 46	6 06	6 52
29	5 44	6 28	5 54	6 37	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 38	5 47	6 36	5 57	6 48	6 03	6 54
30	5 42	6 29	5 52	6 39	5 48	6 36	5 49	6 39	5 45	6 38	5 55	6 50	6 01	6 56
31	5 39	6 31	5 49	6 40	5 46	6 38	5 47	6 41	5 42	6 40	5 52	6 52	5 58	6 58

JUPITER 21

SATURN 12

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec. —	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°					52°	56°	
	h	m		h	m		h	m		h	m	
1	11	58.7	1 49	19 43	19 45	25 20	16 50.9	20 43	2 53	3 21	6 16	
11	11	54.2	2 19	18 57	18 58	24 36	16 52.2	20 44	2 15	2 43	5 38	
21	11	49.5	2 50	18 10	18 11	23 52	16 52.8	20 44	1 36	2 05	4 59	
31	11	44.8	3 20	17 23	17 24	23 08	16 52.6	20 42	0 56	1 25	4 20	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 17".



URANUS 11

NEPTUNE 11

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Souths
					52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	° '			h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	8 24.1	19 59	21 46	28 24	28 34	14 03.4	10 38	23 32	23 50	27 25	
11	8 22.9	20 03	21 06	27 44	27 54	14 02.8	10 35	22 52	23 10	26 45	
21	8 22.0	20 05	20 26	27 04	27 14	14 02.0	10 30	22 11	22 29	26 05	
31	8 21.4	20 07	19 46	26 24	26 34	14 01.1	10 25	21 30	21 48	25 24	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	Month	Week	
			 Aperire, to open. Earth opens to receive seed. Sun's Longitude 30° 5 20d 09h 
1	M.		R.A.F. formed 1918
2	Tu.		Copenhagen 1801. Sir John Squire b. 1884
3	W.		Murillo d. 1682. Bishop Heber d. 1826
4	Th.		Sir Cuthbert Whitaker d. 1930
5	F.		Napoleon abdicated 1814
6	S.		Raphael d. 1520. Badajoz 1812
7	S.		5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday
8	M.		Sir Adrian Boulton b. 1889. Henry Ford d. 1947
9	Tu.		Lenin b. 1870. H. T. N. Gaitskill b. 1906
10	W.		Lord Goddard b. 1877
11	Th.		John Davidson b. 1857. Dean Acheson b. 1893
12	F.		Chaliapin d. 1938. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	S.		Edict of Nantes 1598. Harold E. Stassen b. 1907
14	S.		6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
15	M.		Lady Violet Bonham-Carter b. 1887
16	Tu.		Culloden 1746. Madame Tussaud d. 1850
17	W.		HILARY LAW SITTINGS END
18	Th.		MAUNDY THURSDAY. H. A. L. Fisher d. 1940
19	F.		Good Friday
20	S.		Donald Wolfitt b. 1902. S. R. Crockett d. 1914
21	S.		Easter Day QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN 1926
22	M.		Easter Monday. Yehudi Menuhin b. 1916
23	Tu.		Easter Tuesday. ST. GEORGE'S DAY
24	W.		Anthony Trollope b. 1815. Lord Dowding b. 1882
25	Th.		St. Mark. Princess Royal b. 1897
26	F.		Defoe d. 1730. Sir A. V. Roe b. 1878
27	S.		W. C. Macready d. 1873. C. Day Lewis b. 1904
28	S.		1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday
29	M.		Sir T. Beecham b. 1879. Sir M. Sargent b. 1895
30	Tu.		EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN

PHENOMENA

April 5d 4h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

13d 14h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

14. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.

15. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (20°).

18d 3h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° S.

21. Neptune in opposition.

29-30. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Mar. 1 24	Mar. 16 23	
April 1 22	April 15 21	
May 1 20	May 16 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter.....	7 20 32
☾ Full Moon.....	14 12 09
☾ Last Quarter.....	21 23 00
● New Moon.....	29 23 54

	d h
Perigee (226,090 miles) ...	12 01
Apogee (251,500 ") ...	23 21

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 232°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1957 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 14 and should end on October 6 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. Ramadān begins.

—, Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

5. Income Tax Year (1956-57) ends. 6. *Old Lady Day.

8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. County Sheriffs (Eng. and W.) begin term of office.

16. First day of Jewish Passover. Israel Independence Day.

19. Good Friday. Banks and Stock Exchange closed.

20. Lent ends at midnight.

22. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

30. Ramadān ends.

* See note p. 94.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° '	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 40 27	4 21	- 4 06	12 36 21	11 21 47	5 36	5 32	12 04	18 33	18 37
2	0 44 06	4 44	- 3 48	12 40 18	11 17 51	5 34	5 30	12 04	18 34	18 39
3	0 47 45	5 07	- 3 31	12 44 14	11 13 55	5 32	5 27	12 03	18 36	18 41
4	0 51 24	5 30	- 3 13	12 48 11	11 09 59	5 30	5 24	12 03	18 38	18 43
5	0 55 03	5 53	- 2 55	12 52 07	11 06 03	5 27	5 22	12 03	18 40	18 45
6	0 58 42	6 16	- 2 38	12 56 04	11 02 07	5 25	5 19	12 02	18 41	18 47
7	1 02 21	6 39	- 2 21	13 00 00	10 58 12	5 23	5 16	12 02	18 43	18 49
8	1 06 01	7 01	- 2 04	13 03 57	10 54 16	5 20	5 14	12 02	18 45	18 51
9	1 09 41	7 24	- 1 47	13 07 53	10 50 20	5 18	5 11	12 02	18 46	18 53
10	1 13 21	7 46	- 1 31	13 11 50	10 46 24	5 16	5 09	12 01	18 48	18 55
11	1 17 01	8 08	- 1 14	13 15 47	10 42 28	5 14	5 06	12 01	18 50	18 57
12	1 20 41	8 30	- 0 58	13 19 43	10 38 32	5 11	5 04	12 01	18 51	18 59
13	1 24 22	8 52	- 0 42	13 23 40	10 34 36	5 09	5 01	12 01	18 53	19 01
14	1 28 03	9 14	- 0 27	13 27 36	10 30 40	5 07	4 59	12 00	18 55	19 03
15	1 31 45	9 36	- 0 12	13 31 33	10 26 44	5 05	4 56	12 00	18 57	19 05
16	1 35 26	9 57	+ 0 03	13 35 29	10 22 48	5 02	4 54	12 00	18 58	19 07
17	1 39 09	10 18	+ 0 17	13 39 26	10 18 52	5 00	4 51	12 00	19 00	19 09
18	1 42 51	10 39	+ 0 31	13 43 22	10 14 57	4 58	4 48	11 59	19 02	19 12
19	1 46 34	11 00	+ 0 45	13 47 19	10 11 01	4 56	4 46	11 59	19 03	19 14
20	1 50 17	11 21	+ 0 58	13 51 16	10 07 05	4 54	4 44	11 59	19 05	19 16
21	1 54 01	11 42	+ 1 11	13 55 12	10 03 09	4 52	4 41	11 59	19 07	19 18
22	1 57 45	12 02	+ 1 23	13 59 09	9 59 13	4 50	4 39	11 59	19 08	19 20
23	2 01 30	12 22	+ 1 35	14 03 05	9 55 17	4 48	4 36	11 58	19 10	19 22
24	2 05 15	12 42	+ 1 47	14 07 02	9 51 21	4 46	4 34	11 58	19 12	19 24
25	2 09 01	13 02	+ 1 57	14 10 58	9 47 25	4 43	4 31	11 58	19 14	19 26
26	2 12 47	13 21	+ 2 08	14 14 55	9 43 29	4 41	4 29	11 58	19 15	19 28
27	2 16 34	13 41	+ 2 18	14 18 51	9 39 33	4 39	4 26	11 58	19 17	19 30
28	2 20 21	14 00	+ 2 27	14 22 48	9 35 38	4 37	4 24	11 57	19 19	19 32
29	2 24 08	14 19	+ 2 36	14 26 44	9 31 42	4 35	4 22	11 57	19 20	19 34
30	2 27 57	14 37	+ 2 44	14 30 41	9 27 46	4 33	4 20	11 57	19 22	19 36

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.0; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From April 1-15 apply as in March (see page 99) and for the remainder of the month as in May (see page 107).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation on the 15th and there is a favourable opportunity of seeing the planet as an evening star during the first half of the month. The planet is then at its brightest, and is well placed north of the equator and clear of the western horizon after sunset.

VENUS is at superior conjunction on the 14th, after which date it is theoretically an evening star, although still too close to the Sun to be visible.

MARS still moves direct through Taurus, but now sets before midnight. Its rapid motion is very obvious as it passes between the Hyades and Pleiades; it will be about 7° north of Aldebaran (which is fully half a magnitude brighter) on the 3rd.

JUPITER is a conspicuous evening star in the southern sky on the borders of Virgo and Leo. Magnitude -2.0 to -1.9.

SATURN now rises at midnight in the south-east and its brightness increases steadily as it approaches opposition (magnitude +0.6 to +0.4). Titan is at western elongation on the 7th and 23rd, and at eastern elongation on the 15th and 30th.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 21st, and may be found in Virgo, about three quarters of the distance from Spica to the 4th magnitude star kappa Virginis, 12° to the east. In a telescope, Neptune appears as a greenish disk of diameter 2" and magnitude 8.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	1 02	+ 9.6	55.3	15.1	+79	316	0	0.6	5 42	5 33	12 49	20 09	20 21
2	1 51	+13.3	55.7	15.2	+66	334	3	1.6	6 08	5 55	13 37	21 18	21 33
3	2 42	+16.4	56.2	15.3	+54	341	7	2.6	6 39	6 23	14 27	22 25	22 43
4	3 35	+18.7	56.7	15.4	+42	347	13	3.6	7 17	6 58	15 19	23 28	23 48
5	4 30	+20.1	57.2	15.6	+30	352	21	4.6	8 04	7 43	16 14	..	..
6	5 27	+20.4	57.8	15.7	+18	358	30	5.6	9 00	8 39	17 10	0 25	0 46
7	6 25	+19.6	58.3	15.9	+ 5	3	40	6.6	10 05	9 46	18 06	1 14	1 34
8	7 23	+17.5	58.9	16.0	- 7	8	52	7.6	11 18	11 03	19 01	2 15	2 13
9	8 20	+14.4	59.4	16.2	-19	12	63	8.6	12 36	12 25	19 56	3 21	2 44
10	9 17	+10.4	59.9	16.3	-31	15	74	9.6	13 56	13 49	20 50	3 01	3 10
11	10 12	+ 5.7	60.1	16.4	-43	16	83	10.6	15 17	15 15	21 43	3 28	3 32
12	11 07	+ 0.6	60.3	16.4	-56	16	91	11.6	16 39	16 42	22 36	3 54	3 54
13	12 03	- 4.5	60.2	16.4	-68	13	97	12.6	18 01	18 08	23 29	4 19	4 15
14	12 58	- 9.3	59.8	16.3	-80	0	100	13.6	19 21	19 33	..	4 47	4 38
15	13 54	-13.5	59.3	16.2	+88	34	100	14.6	20 38	20 54	0 24	5 17	5 04
16	14 51	-16.8	58.6	16.0	+76	18	97	15.6	21 49	22 08	1 19	5 52	5 36
17	15 48	-19.1	57.8	15.7	+64	11	92	16.6	22 52	23 13	2 14	6 34	6 14
18	16 44	-20.3	57.0	15.5	+51	5	86	17.6	23 46	..	3 08	7 22	7 01
19	17 40	-20.3	56.2	15.3	+39	0	78	18.6	..	0 07	4 01	8 17	7 56
20	18 33	-19.3	55.5	15.1	+27	355	69	19.6	0 30	0 49	4 51	9 16	8 58
21	19 24	-17.4	54.9	15.0	+15	351	59	20.6	1 06	1 22	5 39	10 19	10 03
22	20 13	-14.8	54.5	14.8	+ 3	347	50	21.6	1 35	1 48	6 25	11 23	11 10
23	21 00	-11.6	54.2	14.8	- 9	345	40	22.6	2 00	2 10	7 09	12 27	12 18
24	21 45	- 8.0	54.2	14.8	-22	343	31	23.6	2 22	2 29	7 52	13 31	13 26
25	22 30	- 4.0	54.3	14.8	-34	342	23	24.6	2 43	2 46	8 34	14 36	14 34
26	23 15	+ 0.1	54.5	14.9	-46	341	15	25.6	3 03	3 02	9 16	15 41	15 44
27	0 01	+ 4.3	54.9	15.0	-58	342	9	26.6	3 23	3 19	9 59	16 48	16 54
28	0 47	+ 8.4	55.3	15.1	-71	344	4	27.6	3 45	3 38	10 44	17 56	18 06
29	1 36	+12.2	55.9	15.2	-83	348	1	28.6	4 10	3 59	11 32	19 05	19 19
30	2 27	+15.5	56.4	15.4	+85	75	0	0.0	4 40	4 25	12 21	20 14	20 31

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	1 23	9.2	6	88	12 48	19 08	19 13	16	2 48	19.1	8	37	13 12	20 23	20 36
4	1 43	11.8	6	80	12 57	19 30	19 37	19	3 07	19.9	9	27	13 09	20 23	20 37
7	2 03	14.2	6	70	13 04	19 50	19 59	22	3 03	20.2	9	19	13 02	20 17	20 32
10	2 20	16.2	7	58	13 09	20 06	20 17	25	3 05	20.1	10	12	12 52	20 06	20 20
13	2 35	17.9	7	48	13 12	20 17	20 29	28	3 04	19.6	11	7	12 39	19 48	20 02
16	2 48	19.1	8	37	13 12	20 23	20 36	31	3 00	18.7	11	3	12 23	19 27	19 40

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m				h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	0 30	1.7	10	100	11 54	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation		1	4 28	23.0	5	92	15 51	23 24	23 42
6	0 53	4.2	10	100	11 57			6	4 41	23.5	5	93	15 44	23 24	23 39
11	1 15	6.7	10	100	12 00			11	4 55	23.9	5	93	15 38	23 17	23 36
16	1 38	9.1	10	100	12 03			16	5 09	24.2	5	93	15 32	23 13	23 33
21	2 02	11.4	10	100	12 07			21	5 22	24.4	5	94	15 26	23 08	23 29
26	2 25	13.6	10	100	12 11			26	5 36	24.6	4	94	15 20	23 04	23 24
31	2 49	15.6	10	100	12 15			31	5 50	24.7	4	94	15 15	22 58	23 19

MARS ♀

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 37	6 33	5 47	6 42	5 43	6 40	5 44	6 43	5 39	6 42	5 49	6 54	5 57	7 00
2	5 35	6 34	5 45	6 43	5 41	6 42	5 42	6 45	5 37	6 44	5 47	6 56	5 55	7 02
3	5 33	6 36	5 43	6 45	5 39	6 43	5 40	6 46	5 35	6 45	5 44	6 58	5 53	7 03
4	5 31	6 38	5 41	6 47	5 36	6 45	5 37	6 48	5 32	6 47	5 41	7 00	5 50	7 05
5	5 28	6 39	5 38	6 49	5 34	6 47	5 35	6 50	5 30	6 49	5 39	7 02	5 48	7 07
6	5 26	6 41	5 36	6 50	5 31	6 49	5 32	6 52	5 27	6 51	5 36	7 04	5 45	7 09
7	5 24	6 42	5 34	6 52	5 29	6 51	5 30	6 54	5 24	6 53	5 33	7 06	5 43	7 11
8	5 21	6 44	5 31	6 54	5 26	6 53	5 27	6 56	5 22	6 55	5 31	7 08	5 40	7 13
9	5 19	6 45	5 29	6 55	5 24	6 54	5 25	6 58	5 19	6 57	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 15
10	5 17	6 47	5 27	6 57	5 22	6 56	5 22	6 59	5 17	6 59	5 26	7 12	5 35	7 16
11	5 15	6 49	5 25	6 59	5 20	6 58	5 20	7 01	5 14	7 01	5 23	7 14	5 33	7 18
12	5 12	6 50	5 22	7 00	5 17	6 59	5 18	7 03	5 12	7 03	5 21	7 16	5 31	7 20
13	5 10	6 52	5 20	7 02	5 15	7 01	5 15	7 05	5 09	7 05	5 18	7 18	5 28	7 22
14	5 08	6 54	5 18	7 04	5 13	7 03	5 13	7 07	5 07	7 07	5 16	7 20	5 26	7 24
15	5 06	6 56	5 16	7 06	5 11	7 05	5 11	7 09	5 05	7 09	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
16	5 03	6 57	5 13	7 07	5 08	7 06	5 08	7 11	5 02	7 11	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
17	5 01	6 59	5 11	7 09	5 06	7 08	5 06	7 12	5 00	7 13	5 08	7 26	5 18	7 30
18	4 59	7 01	5 09	7 11	5 04	7 10	5 04	7 14	4 57	7 15	5 05	7 29	5 16	7 32
19	4 57	7 02	5 07	7 12	5 02	7 11	5 01	7 16	4 55	7 17	5 03	7 31	5 13	7 34
20	4 55	7 04	5 05	7 14	5 00	7 13	4 59	7 18	4 53	7 19	5 01	7 33	5 11	7 36
21	4 53	7 06	5 03	7 16	4 58	7 15	4 57	7 20	4 50	7 21	4 58	7 35	5 09	7 38
22	4 51	7 07	5 01	7 17	4 56	7 16	4 55	7 21	4 48	7 23	4 56	7 37	5 06	7 40
23	4 49	7 09	4 59	7 19	4 54	7 18	4 53	7 23	4 45	7 25	4 53	7 39	5 04	7 42
24	4 47	7 11	4 57	7 21	4 52	7 20	4 51	7 25	4 43	7 27	4 51	7 41	5 02	7 44
25	4 45	7 13	4 55	7 22	4 49	7 22	4 48	7 27	4 41	7 28	4 49	7 42	5 00	7 45
26	4 43	7 14	4 53	7 24	4 47	7 23	4 46	7 28	4 38	7 30	4 46	7 44	4 57	7 47
27	4 41	7 16	4 51	7 25	4 45	7 25	4 44	7 30	4 36	7 32	4 44	7 46	4 55	7 49
28	4 39	7 18	4 49	7 27	4 43	7 27	4 42	7 32	4 34	7 34	4 42	7 48	4 53	7 51
29	4 37	7 19	4 47	7 28	4 41	7 29	4 40	7 34	4 32	7 36	4 40	7 50	4 51	7 53
30	4 35	7 21	4 45	7 30	4 39	7 31	4 38	7 36	4 30	7 38	4 38	7 52	4 49	7 55

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	11 44.4	3 23	23 04	28 49	28 48	16 52.6	20 42	24 48	25 17	28 12
11	11 40.2	3 49	22 20	28 08	28 08	16 51.7	20 40	24 08	24 36	27 31
21	11 36.7	4 10	21 38	27 27	27 27	16 50.2	20 36	23 26	23 54	26 50
31	11 34.2	4 24	20 56	26 46	26 47	16 48.0	20 32	22 44	23 12	26 09

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 18".


URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 21.4	20 07	19 42	26 20	26 30	14 01.0	10 24	21 26	21 44	25 26
11	8 21.2	20 07	19 02	25 40	25 51	14 00.0	10 19	20 45	21 03	24 49
21	8 21.4	20 06	18 23	25 01	25 12	13 59.0	10 13	20 04	20 22	24 08
31	8 22.0	20 04	17 44	24 22	24 33	13 58.0	10 07	19 23	19 41	23 29

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Maia, goddess of growth and increase.</i> 
1	W.	St. Philip and St. James. Hitler d. 1945
2	Th.	Alfred de Musset d. 1757**
3	F.	Thomas Hood d. 1845. Mateur 1943
4	S.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820. <i>Daily Mail</i> founded 1896
5	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter. Sir G. Richards b. 1904
6	M.	Lord Ironside b. 1880. Corregidor 1942
7	Tu.	Viset. Kemsley b. 1883. <i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed 1915
8	W.	Harry S. Truman b. 1884. Gordon Selfridge d. 1947
9	Th.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE (1945)
10	F.	F. S. Chapman b. 1907. George Hirst d. 1954
11	S.	Carola Oman b. 1897. G. L. Jessop d. 1955
12	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter. Florence Nightingale b. 1820
13	M.	Sir R. Ross b. 1857.** F. W. Sanderson b. 1857**
14	Tu.	Sir Rider Haggard d. 1925. Sir J. Martin-Harvey d.
15	W.	Austrian Peace Treaty signed 1955 [1944]
16	Th.	H. E. Bates b. 1905. Dr. C. A. Alington d. 1955
17	F.	Sir Frank Stenton b. 1880. Sir Leonard Woolley b.
18	S.	Earl Russell b. 1872. George Meredith d. 1909 [1880]
19	S.	4th Sunday after Easter. Sir M. Balcan b. 1896
20	M.	Lafayette d. 1834. Sir Max Beerbohm d. 1956
21	Tu.	Viset. Portal of Hungerford b. 1893
22	W.	Wagner b. 1713. Victor Hugo d. 1885
23	Th.	Ramillies 1706. Denis Compton b. 1918
24	F.	EMPIRE DAY. Sir William Haley b. 1901
25	S.	Lord Beaverbrook b. 1879. Sir Frank Dyson d. 1939
26	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday
27	M.	Mutiny at the Nore 1797
28	Tu.	Anne Brontë d. 1849. Ibsen d. 1906
29	W.	Sir Humphrey Davy d. 1829. Viset. Kilmuir b. 1900
30	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday [1857**]
31	F.	UNION DAY, SOUTH AFRICA. Sir J. J. Burnet b.

PHENOMENA

May 3d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

5-6. Transit of Mercury. See p. 146.

6. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

9d 19h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

13-14. Total Eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.

15d 9h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
April 1 24	April 15 23	
May 1 22	May 16 21	
June 1 20	June 15 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

) First Quarter.....	7 02 29
○ Full Moon.....	13 22 34
(Last Quarter.....	21 17 03
● New Moon.....	29 11 39

d h

Perigee (229,160 miles)...	9 03
Apogee (251,180 ")...	21 16
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 230°.	

See note on Summer Time, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- May 6. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
 9. Half-Quarter Day.
 13. *Old May Day.
 15. Scottish Term Day.
 17. Norway's National Day.
 21. Old Half-Quarter Day (see note, p. 94).
 28. Removal Day, Scotland.

* See note, p. 94.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 31 45	14 56	+ 2 52	14 34 38	9 23 50	4 31	4 17	11 57	19 24	19 38
2	2 35 35	15 14	+ 3 00	14 38 34	9 19 54	4 30	4 15	11 57	19 25	19 40
3	2 39 24	15 32	+ 3 06	14 42 31	9 15 58	4 28	4 13	11 57	19 27	19 42
4	2 43 15	15 49	+ 3 13	14 46 27	9 12 02	4 26	4 11	11 57	19 29	19 44
5	2 47 05	16 07	+ 3 18	14 50 24	9 08 06	4 24	4 08	11 57	19 30	19 46
6	2 50 57	16 24	+ 3 24	14 54 20	9 04 10	4 22	4 06	11 57	19 32	19 48
7	2 54 49	16 41	+ 3 28	14 58 17	9 00 14	4 20	4 04	11 56	19 34	19 50
8	2 58 41	16 57	+ 3 32	15 02 13	8 56 18	4 18	4 02	11 56	19 35	19 52
9	3 02 34	17 14	+ 3 36	15 06 10	8 52 23	4 17	4 00	11 56	19 37	19 54
10	3 06 28	17 30	+ 3 39	15 10 07	8 48 27	4 15	3 58	11 56	19 38	19 56
11	3 10 22	17 45	+ 3 41	15 14 03	8 44 31	4 13	3 56	11 56	19 40	19 58
12	3 14 17	18 01	+ 3 43	15 18 00	8 40 35	4 12	3 54	11 56	19 42	20 00
13	3 18 12	18 16	+ 3 44	15 21 56	8 36 39	4 10	3 52	11 56	19 43	20 02
14	3 22 08	18 30	+ 3 45	15 25 53	8 32 43	4 08	3 50	11 56	19 45	20 03
15	3 26 04	18 45	+ 3 45	15 29 49	8 28 47	4 07	3 48	11 56	19 46	20 05
16	3 30 01	18 59	+ 3 45	15 33 46	8 24 51	4 05	3 46	11 56	19 48	20 07
17	3 33 59	19 13	+ 3 44	15 37 42	8 20 55	4 04	3 44	11 56	19 49	20 09
18	3 37 57	19 26	+ 3 42	15 41 39	8 16 59	4 02	3 43	11 56	19 51	20 11
19	3 41 55	19 40	+ 3 40	15 45 36	8 13 03	4 01	3 41	11 56	19 52	20 13
20	3 45 55	19 53	+ 3 38	15 49 32	8 09 07	4 00	3 39	11 56	19 54	20 14
21	3 49 54	20 05	+ 3 34	15 53 29	8 05 12	3 58	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 16
22	3 53 55	20 17	+ 3 30	15 57 25	8 01 16	3 57	3 36	11 57	19 57	20 18
23	3 57 56	20 29	+ 3 26	16 01 22	7 57 20	3 56	3 34	11 57	19 58	20 20
24	4 01 57	20 41	+ 3 21	16 05 18	7 53 24	3 54	3 33	11 57	19 59	20 21
25	4 05 59	20 52	+ 3 16	16 09 15	7 49 28	3 53	3 31	11 57	20 01	20 23
26	4 10 02	21 02	+ 3 10	16 13 11	7 45 32	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 24
27	4 14 05	21 13	+ 3 03	16 17 08	7 41 36	3 51	3 28	11 57	20 03	20 26
28	4 18 08	21 23	+ 2 56	16 21 05	7 37 40	3 50	3 27	11 57	20 05	20 28
29	4 22 12	21 32	+ 2 49	16 25 01	7 33 44	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 29
30	4 26 17	21 42	+ 2 41	16 28 58	7 29 48	3 48	3 25	11 57	20 07	20 31
31	4 30 21	21 51	+ 2 33	16 32 54	7 25 52	3 47	3 24	11 58	20 08	20 32

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 07^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout May add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is too close to the Sun to be seen during the month. At the time of inferior conjunction on the 6th, it passes in transit across the face of the Sun, but the event occurs at midnight and is not visible in this country. For details, see page 146.

VENUS now moves rapidly away from the Sun, and may be seen as an evening star, setting north of west more than an hour after sunset at the end of the month. Magnitude -3.4.

MARS passes into Gemini at the beginning of the month, and is now a rather inconspicuous object of the 2nd magnitude, setting in the west before midnight.

JUPITER now moves into Leo, and reaches a

stationary point on the 19th. Its brightness diminishes (magnitude -1.9 to -1.7) but it forms a striking group with *Denebola* and the other stars of the Lion.

SATURN is approaching opposition and growing brighter (magnitude +0.4 to +0.2). It is now more than 20° south of the equator, so that even in southern England it scarcely attains 18° of altitude above the southern horizon. Titan is at western elongation on the 9th and 24th and at eastern elongation on the 16th.

There is a total eclipse of the Moon at a convenient hour on the night of May 13. The Moon, which will be low in the south at the time, is eclipsed for more than an hour (for details see page 146).

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 20	+18.1	56.9	15.5	+73	346	1	1.0	5 16	4 58	13 14	21 20	21 40
2	4 16	+19.8	57.5	15.7	+60	353	4	2.0	6 00	5 40	14 09	22 20	22 41
3	5 14	+20.4	57.9	15.8	+48	359	10	3.0	6 54	6 34	15 05	23 12	23 32
4	6 12	+19.8	58.3	15.9	+36		4	18	7 58	7 38	16 02	23 57	..
5	7 10	+18.0	58.7	16.0	+24		9	27	9 09	8 52	16 57	..	0 14
6	8 07	+15.1	59.0	16.1	+12	13	37	6.0	10 24	10 12	17 51	0 33	0 47
7	9 03	+11.4	59.2	16.1	-1	17	49	7.0	11 42	11 34	18 44	1 04	1 14
8	9 57	+6.9	59.4	16.2	-13	19	60	8.0	13 01	12 58	19 36	1 31	1 37
9	10 51	+2.1	59.5	16.2	-25	20	71	9.0	14 20	14 21	20 27	1 57	1 58
10	11 45	-2.9	59.4	16.2	-37	20	81	10.0	15 40	15 45	21 19	2 21	2 18
11	12 39	-7.7	59.2	16.1	-49	19	89	11.0	16 58	17 08	22 12	2 47	2 40
12	13 33	-12.0	58.9	16.1	-62	17	95	12.0	18 15	18 29	23 05	3 15	3 04
13	14 29	-15.7	58.5	15.9	-74	14	99	13.0	19 29	19 46	24 00	3 47	3 32
14	15 26	-18.3	57.9	15.8	-86	348	100	14.0	20 36	20 56	..	4 26	4 07
15	16 22	-19.9	57.3	15.6	+82	3	99	15.0	21 34	21 55	0 54	5 11	4 50
16	17 18	-20.4	56.6	15.4	+70	358	95	16.0	22 23	22 43	1 48	6 03	5 42
17	18 13	-19.8	56.0	15.2	+57	354	90	17.0	23 03	23 21	2 41	7 02	6 42
18	19 06	-18.2	55.4	15.1	+45	350	83	18.0	23 35	23 50	3 31	8 04	7 47
19	19 56	-15.8	54.9	14.9	+33	346	75	19.0	..	..	4 18	9 08	8 54
20	20 44	-12.7	54.5	14.8	+21	343	66	20.0	0 02	0 14	5 03	10 13	10 03
21	21 30	-9.2	54.3	14.8	+9	341	57	21.0	0 26	0 34	5 47	11 17	11 11
22	22 15	-5.3	54.3	14.8	-4	339	47	22.0	0 47	0 51	6 29	12 22	12 19
23	23 00	-1.3	54.4	14.8	-16	338	38	23.0	1 07	1 08	7 11	13 26	13 27
24	23 45	+2.9	54.7	14.9	-28	338	29	24.0	1 27	1 24	7 53	14 32	14 37
25	0 31	+7.0	55.2	15.0	-40	339	20	25.0	1 48	1 42	8 37	15 39	15 48
26	1 19	+10.9	55.7	15.2	-52	341	13	26.0	2 11	2 02	9 23	16 48	17 00
27	2 09	+14.4	56.4	15.4	-65	343	7	27.0	2 39	2 26	10 12	17 57	18 13
28	3 02	+17.3	57.1	15.5	-77	344	3	28.0	3 12	2 55	11 04	19 06	19 24
29	3 57	+19.4	57.7	15.7	-89	338	0	29.0	3 53	3 34	11 59	20 09	20 30
30	4 55	+20.4	58.3	15.9	+79	12	0	0.5	4 45	4 24	12 56	21 07	21 27
31	5 55	+20.1	58.8	16.0	+66	9	3	1.5	5 46	5 26	13 54	21 55	22 13

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	°		h m				h m	°	°		h m		
1	3 00	18 7	11	3	12 23	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	2 35	12 6	11	8	10 59	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	2 55	17 6	12	1	12 06			19	2 34	12 0	11	13	10 47		
7	2 49	16 2	12	0	11 47			22	2 36	11 7	10	18	10 37		
10	2 43	14 8	12	1	11 30			25	2 40	11 8	10	23	10 30		
13	2 38	13 6	12	4	11 13			28	2 47	12 2	9	29	10 25		
16	2 35	12 6	11	8	10 59			31	2 55	12 9	8	34	10 22		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	°		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	°		h m	h m	h m
1	4 49	15.6	10	100	12 15	19 07	19 18	1	5 50	24.7	4	94	15 15	22 58	23 19
6	3 14	17.5	10	100	12 20	19 23	19 35	6	6 04	24.7	4	95	15 09	22 52	23 13
11	3 39	19.3	10	99	12 26	19 38	19 52	11	6 18	24.7	4	95	15 03	22 46	23 06
16	4 04	20.7	10	99	12 31	19 52	20 08	16	6 31	24.5	4	95	14 57	22 39	22 59
21	4 30	22.0	10	99	12 37	20 06	20 23	21	6 45	24.3	4	96	14 51	22 32	22 52
26	4 56	23.0	10	98	12 44	20 18	20 37	26	6 59	24.0	4	96	14 45	22 24	22 43
31	5 23	23.7	10	98	12 51	20 30	20 49	31	7 12	23.7	4	96	14 39	22 15	22 34

MARS ♂

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)													
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 33	7 23	4 43	7 32	4 37	7 32	4 36	7 37	4 27	7 40	4 35	7 54	4 47	7 56
2	4 32	7 25	4 42	7 33	4 35	7 34	4 34	7 39	4 25	7 42	4 33	7 56	4 45	7 58
3	4 30	7 26	4 40	7 35	4 33	7 36	4 32	7 41	4 23	7 44	4 31	7 58	4 43	8 00
4	4 28	7 27	4 38	7 37	4 31	7 38	4 30	7 43	4 21	7 46	4 29	8 00	4 41	8 02
5	4 26	7 29	4 36	7 38	4 29	7 39	4 28	7 45	4 19	7 48	4 26	8 02	4 38	8 04
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 26	7 47	4 17	7 50	4 24	8 04	4 36	8 06
7	4 22	7 32	4 32	7 42	4 25	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 15	7 51	4 22	8 06	4 34	8 08
8	4 20	7 33	4 30	7 43	4 23	7 44	4 22	7 50	4 13	7 53	4 20	8 08	4 32	8 10
9	4 19	7 35	4 29	7 45	4 22	7 46	4 20	7 52	4 11	7 55	4 18	8 10	4 30	8 12
10	4 17	7 36	4 27	7 46	4 20	7 47	4 18	7 54	4 09	7 57	4 16	8 12	4 28	8 14
11	4 16	7 38	4 26	7 48	4 18	7 49	4 16	7 55	4 07	7 59	4 14	8 14	4 26	8 15
12	4 14	7 40	4 24	7 50	4 17	7 51	4 14	7 57	4 05	8 01	4 12	8 16	4 24	8 17
13	4 12	7 41	4 22	7 51	4 15	7 52	4 13	7 59	4 03	8 03	4 10	8 18	4 23	8 19
14	4 10	7 43	4 20	7 53	4 13	7 54	4 11	8 01	4 01	8 04	4 08	8 19	4 21	8 21
15	4 09	7 44	4 19	7 54	4 12	7 55	4 09	8 02	3 59	8 06	4 06	8 21	4 19	8 22
16	4 07	7 46	4 17	7 56	4 10	7 57	4 07	8 04	3 57	8 08	4 04	8 23	4 17	8 24
17	4 06	7 47	4 16	7 57	4 09	7 58	4 06	8 05	3 56	8 09	4 02	8 25	4 16	8 25
18	4 04	7 49	4 15	7 59	4 07	8 00	4 04	8 07	3 54	8 11	4 01	8 27	4 14	8 27
19	4 03	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 06	8 02	4 03	8 08	3 53	8 13	3 59	8 29	4 13	8 29
20	4 02	7 52	4 12	8 02	4 05	8 03	4 02	8 10	3 51	8 14	3 57	8 30	4 11	8 30
21	4 00	7 53	4 11	8 03	4 03	8 05	4 00	8 11	3 50	8 16	3 56	8 32	4 10	8 32
22	3 59	7 55	4 10	8 05	4 02	8 06	3 59	8 13	3 48	8 18	3 54	8 34	4 08	8 34
23	3 58	7 56	4 09	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 58	8 14	3 46	8 20	3 52	8 36	4 06	8 36
24	3 57	7 57	4 07	8 07	3 59	8 09	3 56	8 16	3 45	8 21	3 51	8 37	4 05	8 37
25	3 55	7 59	4 06	8 09	3 58	8 10	3 55	8 17	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 39	4 03	8 39
26	3 54	8 00	4 05	8 10	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 40	4 02	8 40
27	3 53	8 01	4 04	8 11	3 56	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 41	8 26	3 46	8 42	4 01	8 42
28	3 53	8 03	4 03	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 45	8 44	4 00	8 43
29	3 52	8 04	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 29	3 44	8 45	3 58	8 45
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 14	3 52	8 17	3 49	8 24	3 37	8 30	3 43	8 47	3 57	8 46
31	3 50	8 06	4 00	8 15	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 25	3 36	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 56	8 47

JUPITER 2

SATURN 1

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	5° high in East		Souths
					52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	11 34.2	4 24	20 56	26 46	26 47	16 48.0	20 32	22 44	23 12	26 09	
11	11 32.7	4 32	20 15	26 06	26 07	16 45.5	20 27	22 02	22 30	25 27	
21	11 32.3	4 32	19 36	25 26	25 27	16 42.6	20 22	21 19	21 46	24 45	
31	11 33.0	4 25	18 57	24 47	24 48	16 39.5	20 16	20 36	21 03	24 02	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 18".



URANUS 3

NEPTUNE 2

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
					52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m				h m	h m
I	8 22.0	20 04	17 44	24 22	24 33	13 58 0	10 07	23 19	27 15	26 58	
II	8 22.9	20 01	17 06	23 44	23 54	13 57 0	10 02	22 39	26 36	26 18	
2I	8 24.2	19 56	16 28	23 05	23 16	13 56 0	9 57	21 59	25 56	25 38	
2V	8 25.7	19 51	15 50	22 27	22 37	13 55.2	9 53	21 19	25 16	24 59	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	
		 <i>Junius, Roman gens (family).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 90° 23' 21d.</i> 
1	S.	James Gillray b. 1757.** Dunkirk 1940
2	S.	Sunday after Ascension. CORONATION DAY (1953)
3	M.	George V b. 1865. William Harvey d. 1657**
4	Tu.	George III b. 1738. Allies entered Rome 1944
5	W.	Stravinsky b. 1882. Lord Kitchener d. 1916
6	Th.	Gabrielle Réjane b. 1857.** "D" Day 1944
7	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. J. B. Morton b. 1893
8	S.	Tom Paine d. 1809. Douglas Jerrold d. 1857**
9	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost
10	M.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN 1921
11	Tu.	St. Barnabas. Sir Frank Brangwyn d. 1956
12	W.	Sir Anthony Eden b. 1897. Norman Hartnell b. 1901
13	Th.	Fanny Burney b. 1752. Thomas Arnold b. 1795
14	F.	Edward Fitzgerald d. 1883. J. K. Jerome d. 1927
15	S.	Sir Philip Vian b. 1894. Maurice Hewlett d. 1923
16	S.	Trinity Sunday. Sir Maurice Powicke b. 1879
17	M.	R. H. Barham d. 1845. Sir E. Burne-Jones d. 1898
18	Tu.	WATERLOO DAY 1815. TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
19	W.	Sir C. Hinshelwood b. 1897. Cardinal Vaughan d. 1903
20	Th.	William IV d. 1837. J. A. Costello b. 1891
21	F.	Sir Claude Auchinleck b. 1884. Lord Ismay b. 1887
22	S.	Sir John Hunt b. 1910. Walter De la Mare d. 1956
23	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. Duke of Windsor b. 1894
24	M.	St. John Baptist. Sir William Penney b. 1909
25	Tu.	Lord Vansittart b. 1881. Korean War began 1950
26	W.	George IV d. 1830. Gilbert White d. 1793
27	Th.	Helen Keller b. 1880. Cherbourg captured 1944
28	F.	Treaty of Versailles 1919
29	S.	St. Peter. Paderewski d. 1941
30	.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. James Gunn b. 1893

PHENOMENA

June 1d 9h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

1. Saturn in opposition.

1. Mercury at greatest western elongation (24°).

6d 1h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

11d 14h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° S.

21. Summer Solstice.

29d 11h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° N.

30d 0h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
May	1 24	May 16 23
June	1 22	June 15 21
July	1 20	July 16 19

Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
) First Quarter.....	5 07 10
○ Full Moon.....	12 10 02
(Last Quarter.....	20 10 22
● New Moon.....	27 20 53

	d h
Perigee (229,070 miles)...	3 04
Apogee (251,390 ..)...	18 11
Perigee (226,130 ..)...	30 08

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 229°.

See note on Summer Time, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- June 4. Eton celebration day (George III's birthday).
 5. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.
 —. Constitution Day, Denmark.
 10. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
 21. Longest day.
 24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.
 —. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN					Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*					52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m	s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 34 27	21 59	+ 2	24	16 36 51	7 21 57	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 09	20 34	
2	4 38 32	22 07	+ 2	15	16 40 47	7 18 01	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 10	20 35	
3	4 42 38	22 15	+ 2	06	16 44 44	7 14 05	3 45	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 36	
4	4 46 45	22 23	+ 1	56	16 48 40	7 10 09	3 44	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 37	
5	4 50 52	22 30	+ 1	46	16 52 37	7 06 13	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39	
6	4 54 59	22 36	+ 1	35	16 56 34	7 02 17	3 42	3 18	11 59	20 15	20 40	
7	4 59 06	22 42	+ 1	24	17 00 30	6 58 21	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 16	20 41	
8	5 03 14	22 48	+ 1	13	17 04 27	6 54 25	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 42	
9	5 07 21	22 53	+ 1	02	17 08 23	6 50 29	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 17	20 43	
10	5 11 30	22 58	+ 0	50	17 12 20	6 46 33	3 40	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44	
11	5 15 38	23 03	+ 0	38	17 16 16	6 42 37	3 40	3 14	11 59	20 19	20 44	
12	5 19 46	23 07	+ 0	26	17 20 13	6 38 42	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 45	
13	5 23 55	23 11	+ 0	14	17 24 10	6 34 46	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 20	20 46	
14	5 28 04	23 14	+ 0	02	17 28 06	6 30 50	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47	
15	5 32 13	23 17	- 0	11	17 32 03	6 26 54	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48	
16	5 36 23	23 20	- 0	23	17 35 59	6 22 58	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 22	20 48	
17	5 40 32	23 22	- 0	36	17 39 56	6 19 02	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 22	20 49	
18	5 44 41	23 24	- 0	49	17 43 52	6 15 06	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49	
19	5 48 51	23 25	- 1	02	17 47 49	6 11 10	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50	
20	5 53 00	23 26	- 1	15	17 51 45	6 07 14	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50	
21	5 57 10	23 26	- 1	28	17 55 42	6 03 18	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	
22	6 01 20	23 27	- 1	41	17 59 38	5 59 22	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	
23	6 05 29	23 26	- 1	54	18 03 35	5 55 27	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51	
24	6 09 39	23 25	- 2	07	18 07 32	5 51 31	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51	
25	6 13 48	23 24	- 2	20	18 11 28	5 47 35	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51	
26	6 17 58	23 23	- 2	33	18 15 25	5 43 39	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51	
27	6 22 07	23 21	- 2	46	18 19 21	5 39 43	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	
28	6 26 16	23 18	- 2	58	18 23 18	5 35 47	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	
29	6 30 25	23 16	- 3	10	18 27 14	5 31 51	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50	
30	6 34 34	23 12	- 3	23	18 31 11	5 27 55	3 43	3 17	12 03	20 24	20 50	

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 09^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From June 1-14 apply as in May (see page 107) and for the remainder of the month as in July (see page 115).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest western elongation on the 1st, and rises about an hour before the Sun. The planet is not well seen in these latitudes in the summer, however, since it is easily lost in the glare of the dawn sky.

VENUS is an evening star and sets about one hour after the Sun. It reaches its most northerly point in mid-June (magnitude -3.3).

MARS moves into Cancer in the middle of June, and will be seen in the western evening sky as a 2nd magnitude star below *Castor* and *Pollux* at the beginning of the month. It passes less than a degree north of Uranus on the evening of the 29th, but some optical aid will be necessary to see the two planets against the bright twilight sky.

JUPITER is still a brilliant object in the evening sky, and moves back into Virgo at the beginning of the month (magnitude -1.7 to -1.5). The tilt of the planet's north pole away from the Sun is now more than 2°, and as a result of this, satellite IV (Callisto) is no longer eclipsed at each revolution.

SATURN is at opposition on June 1st and may be seen throughout the short summer night some degrees north of *Antares*. The rings are now open at an angle of 26° and will reach their maximum tilt in 1958. The magnitude of the planet is now +0.2, but this is not a particularly favourable opposition, since the planet is not only low in the sky but is also approaching aphelion, and is at a great distance from both Earth and Sun. Titan is at eastern elongation on the 1st and 17th, and at western elongation on the 9th and 25th.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°			°			d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 54	+18.6	59.2	16.1	+54	12	8	2.5	6 56	6 39	14 52	22 35	22 50
2	7 53	+16.0	59.4	16.2	+42	16	15	3.5	8 12	7 59	15 47	23 08	23 19
3	8 50	+12.3	59.5	16.2	+30	19	25	4.5	9 31	9 22	16 41	23 37	23 43
4	9 45	+8.0	59.4	16.2	+17	21	35	5.5	10 50	10 45	17 33	..	..
5	10 39	+3.2	59.3	16.2	+5	22	47	6.5	12 09	12 08	18 24	0 02	0 05
6	11 32	-1.7	59.1	16.1	-7	23	58	7.5	13 27	13 30	19 15	0 26	0 25
7	12 25	-6.5	58.8	16.0	-19	22	69	8.5	14 44	14 52	20 06	0 51	0 45
8	13 18	-10.9	58.5	15.9	-31	20	79	9.5	16 00	16 12	20 58	1 17	1 08
9	14 13	-14.6	58.1	15.8	-44	18	87	10.5	17 13	17 29	21 51	1 47	1 34
10	15 08	-17.6	57.6	15.7	-56	16	94	11.5	18 22	18 41	22 44	2 22	2 05
11	16 03	-19.5	57.1	15.6	-68	15	98	12.5	19 23	19 44	23 38	3 04	2 44
12	16 59	-20.4	56.6	15.4	-80	31	100	13.5	20 16	20 37	..	3 52	3 31
13	17 54	-20.1	56.0	15.3	+88	335	100	14.5	20 59	21 18	0 31	4 48	4 28
14	18 47	-18.9	55.5	15.1	+75	343	97	15.5	21 35	21 51	1 22	5 49	5 31
15	19 39	-16.8	55.0	15.0	+63	342	93	16.5	22 05	22 17	2 11	6 53	6 38
16	20 28	-13.9	54.6	14.9	+51	340	87	17.5	22 29	22 39	2 57	7 58	7 46
17	21 15	-10.5	54.4	14.8	+39	338	80	18.5	22 51	22 57	3 42	9 03	8 55
18	22 01	-6.8	54.2	14.8	+27	337	72	19.5	23 12	23 14	4 24	10 07	10 03
19	22 45	-2.7	54.2	14.8	+14	336	63	20.5	23 31	23 30	5 06	11 12	11 11
20	23 30	+1.4	54.4	14.8	+2	336	54	21.5	23 51	23 47	5 48	12 17	12 19
21	0 15	+5.5	54.7	14.9	-10	337	45	22.5	..	..	6 31	13 22	13 29
22	1 01	+9.5	55.3	15.1	-22	338	35	23.5	0 13	0 05	7 15	14 29	14 40
23	1 50	+13.1	55.9	15.2	-35	340	26	24.5	0 39	0 27	8 02	15 37	15 52
24	2 41	+16.2	56.7	15.4	-47	343	17	25.5	1 09	0 53	8 52	16 46	17 04
25	3 35	+18.6	57.5	15.7	-59	346	10	26.5	1 46	1 27	9 45	17 52	18 12
26	4 33	+20.1	58.3	15.9	-71	348	5	27.5	2 32	2 12	10 42	18 54	19 14
27	5 32	+20.4	59.0	16.1	-84	343	1	28.5	3 29	3 09	11 40	19 47	20 07
28	6 33	+19.3	59.6	16.3	+84	69	0	0.1	4 37	4 18	12 40	20 32	20 48
29	7 33	+17.1	60.1	16.4	+72	25	2	1.1	5 53	5 38	13 38	21 09	21 21
30	8 33	+13.7	60.2	16.4	+60	23	6	2.1	7 13	7 02	14 34	21 40	21 48

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	2 59	13.2	8	36	3 45	3 37	10 22	16	4 15	19.4	6	68	10 41	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	3 10	14.2	8	42	3 39	3 33	10 21	19	4 37	20.8	6	75	10 51		
7	3 23	15.3	7	48	3 34	3 25	10 23	22	5 00	22.1	6	83	11 03		
10	3 39	16.6	7	54	3 31	3 20	10 27	25	5 26	23.1	5	90	11 17		
13	3 56	18.0	6	61	3 29	3 16	10 33	28	5 53	23.9	5	95	11 33		
16	4 15	19.4	6	68	3 28	3 14	10 41	31	6 22	24.3	5	99	11 49		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	5 28	23.8	10	98	12 52	20 32	20 51	1	7 15	23.6	4	96	14 38	22 14	22 32
6	5 55	24.2	10	97	12 59	20 41	21 01	6	7 29	23.2	4	97	14 31	22 04	22 22
11	6 22	24.3	10	96	13 06	20 48	21 08	11	7 42	22.7	4	97	14 25	21 55	22 12
16	6 49	24.1	10	96	13 14	20 54	21 13	16	7 55	22.1	4	97	14 19	21 45	22 02
21	7 15	23.6	10	95	13 20	20 57	21 16	21	8 09	21.4	4	98	14 12	21 34	21 50
26	7 42	22.8	11	94	13 27	20 58	21 16	26	8 22	20.7	4	98	14 05	21 23	21 38
31	8 08	21.7	11	93	13 33	20 57	21 14	31	8 35	20.0	4	98	13 59	21 12	21 26

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	3 59	8 16	3 50	8 19	3 47	8 26	3 35	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 55	8 48
2	3 48	8 08	3 58	8 17	3 49	8 20	3 46	8 28	3 34	8 34	3 39	8 51	3 54	8 50
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 19	3 49	8 22	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 38	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 20	3 48	8 23	3 44	8 30	3 32	8 36	3 37	8 53	3 52	8 52
5	3 46	8 11	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 44	8 31	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 52	8 53
6	3 45	8 12	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 39	3 36	8 56	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 40	3 35	8 57	3 50	8 55
8	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 23	3 45	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 58	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 28	8 42	3 33	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 43	8 15	3 53	8 25	3 44	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 39	8 38	3 26	8 45	3 31	9 02	3 47	9 00
14	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 49	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 50	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 43	8 42	3 30	8 49	3 35	9 06	3 51	9 04

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	5° high in West	
					52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	11 33.1	4 24	18 53	24 43	24 44	16 39.2	20 16	23 58	27 25	26 57	
11	11 35.0	4 09	18 16	24 05	24 05	16 36.1	20 10	23 16	26 43	26 16	
21	11 37.8	3 49	17 40	23 26	23 26	16 33.1	20 05	22 33	26 01	25 34	
31	11 41.6	3 22	17 04	22 49	22 48	16 30.4	20 01	21 52	25 20	24 53	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 37"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 18".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	8 25 9	19 50	15 47	22 23	22 34	13 55 1	9 53	21 15	25 12	24 55
11	8 27 8	19 44	15 09	21 45	21 55	13 54 5	9 49	20 35	24 33	24 15
21	8 29 8	19 36	14 32	21 08	21 17	13 54 0	9 47	19 55	23 53	23 36
31	8 32 1	19 28	13 55	20 30	20 39	13 53 6	9 46	19 15	23 14	22 56

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> 		PHENOMENA
Month	Week	<i>Sun's Longitude 120° 23^d 03^h</i>		
1	M.	CANADA DAY (1867). Charles Laughton b. 1899		July 3. Earth at Aphelion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,600,000 miles) from the Sun.
2	Tu.	Marston Moor 1644. Joseph Chamberlain d. 1914		3 ^d 10 ^b . Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.
3	W.	Viset. Rhondda d. 1918		4. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
4	Th.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776)		8 ^d 17 ^h . Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° N.
5	F.	Cecil Rhodes b. 1853. Lord Wigram b. 1873		11 ^d 19 ^h . Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 0° 4 N.
6	S.	Sedgemoor 1685. De Maupassant d. 1893		23 ^d 22 ^h . Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 0° 1 N.
7	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sir A. Conan Doyle		28 ^d 15 ^h . Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.
8	M.	Vic Oliver b. 1898. Alec Waugh b. 1898 [d. 1930		29 ^d 8 ^h . Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° N.
9	Tu.	Caen captured 1944		30. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.
10	W.	Albert Chevalier d. 1923. Sir Donald Tovey d. 1940		3 rd 0 ^h . Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° N.
11	Th.	Lord Tedder b. 1890. W. E. Henley d. 1903		
12	F.	Alexander Hamilton d. 1804. Col. Dreyfus d. 1935		
13	S.	Treaty of Berlin 1878. Sir Kenneth Clark b. 1903		
14	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE		
15	M.	St. Swithin's Day. Massacre of Cawnpore 1857**		
16	Tu.	Sir Sydney Cockerell b. 1867. Hilaire Belloc d. 1953		
17	W.	Adam Smith d. 1790. Whistler d. 1903		
18	Th.	Thackeray b. 1811. Jane Austen d. 1817		
19	F.	A. J. Cronin b. 1896. Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873		
20	S.	C.V. Wedgwood b. 1910. Sir Edmund Hillary b. 1919		
21	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. E. Hemingway b. 1898		
22	M.	St. Mary Magdalen. Mackenzie King d. 1950		
23	Tu.	Viset. Alanbrooke b. 1883. Sir William Ramsey d.		
24	W.	Treaty of Lausanne 1923 [1916		
25	Th.	St. James. Coleridge d. 1834		
26	F.	C. G. Jung b. 1875. Aldous Huxley b. 1894		
27	S.	Korean Truce signed 1953		
28	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. Selwyn Lloyd b. 1904		
29	M.	Defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588		
30	Tu.	Walter Pater d. 1894. Henry Moore b. 1898		
31	W.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END		

CONSTELLATIONS					
The following constellations are near the meridian at					
	d	h	d	h	
June	1	24	June	15	23
July	1	22	July	16	21
Aug.	1	20	Aug.	16	19
Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.					

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	4	12	09
○ Full Moon.....	11	22	50
(Last Quarter.....	20	02	17
● New Moon.....	27	04	28

Apogee (251,940 miles)... 16 03
 Perigee (223,390 ")... 28 10

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 227°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- July 1. Special Session for Licences to deal in Game to be held
 3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15). [this month.
 5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.
 6. *Old Midsummer Day.
 8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.
 12. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.
 15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's
 "WHITAKER."
 21. Belgian Independence Day (1831).
 29. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1377).
 31. Gun and Game Licences expire.
 * See note, p. 94. ** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 38 42	23 09	- 3 35	18 35 08	5 23 59	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49
2	6 42 50	23 05	- 3 46	18 39 04	5 20 03	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49
3	6 46 58	23 00	- 3 58	18 43 01	5 16 07	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 22	20 48
4	6 51 06	22 55	- 4 09	18 46 57	5 12 12	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48
5	6 55 13	22 50	- 4 19	18 50 54	5 08 16	3 47	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47
6	6 59 20	22 45	- 4 30	18 54 50	5 04 20	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46
7	7 03 27	22 39	- 4 40	18 58 47	5 00 24	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 20	20 46
8	7 07 33	22 32	- 4 49	19 02 43	4 56 28	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45
9	7 11 39	22 25	- 4 59	19 06 40	4 52 32	3 50	3 26	12 05	20 19	20 44
10	7 15 44	22 18	- 5 08	19 10 37	4 48 36	3 51	3 27	12 05	20 18	20 43
11	7 19 49	22 11	- 5 16	19 14 33	4 44 40	3 52	3 28	12 05	20 18	20 42
12	7 23 54	22 03	- 5 24	19 18 30	4 40 44	3 53	3 30	12 05	20 17	20 41
13	7 27 58	21 54	- 5 31	19 22 26	4 36 48	3 55	3 31	12 06	20 16	20 39
14	7 32 01	21 46	- 5 39	19 26 23	4 32 52	3 56	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 38
15	7 36 04	21 36	- 5 45	19 30 19	4 28 56	3 57	3 34	12 06	20 14	20 37
16	7 40 07	21 27	- 5 51	19 34 16	4 25 01	3 58	3 35	12 06	20 13	20 36
17	7 44 09	21 17	- 5 57	19 38 12	4 21 05	3 59	3 37	12 06	20 12	20 34
18	7 48 11	21 07	- 6 02	19 42 09	4 17 09	4 00	3 38	12 06	20 11	20 33
19	7 52 12	20 56	- 6 07	19 46 06	4 13 13	4 02	3 40	12 06	20 10	20 32
20	7 56 13	20 46	- 6 11	19 50 02	4 09 17	4 03	3 41	12 06	20 08	20 30
21	8 00 13	20 34	- 6 14	19 53 59	4 05 21	4 04	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 28
22	8 04 12	20 23	- 6 17	19 57 55	4 01 25	4 06	3 45	12 06	20 06	20 27
23	8 08 11	20 11	- 6 20	20 01 52	3 57 29	4 07	3 46	12 06	20 05	20 25
24	8 12 10	19 59	- 6 21	20 05 48	3 53 33	4 09	3 48	12 06	20 03	20 24
25	8 16 08	19 46	- 6 23	20 09 45	3 49 37	4 10	3 50	12 06	20 02	20 22
26	8 20 05	19 33	- 6 23	20 13 41	3 45 41	4 12	3 52	12 06	20 00	20 20
27	8 24 02	19 20	- 6 24	20 17 38	3 41 46	4 13	3 53	12 06	19 59	20 18
28	8 27 58	19 06	- 6 23	20 21 35	3 37 50	4 14	3 55	12 06	19 57	20 17
29	8 31 53	18 52	- 6 22	20 25 31	3 33 54	4 16	3 57	12 06	19 56	20 15
30	8 35 48	18 38	- 6 20	20 29 28	3 29 58	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 54	20 13
31	8 39 42	18 24	- 6 18	20 33 24	3 26 02	4 19	4 00	12 06	19 53	20 11

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'·8; in time 1^m 08^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout July subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 4th, but becomes visible as an evening star towards the end of the month. Mercury is very close to Mars on the evening of the 23rd but the planets will be difficult to observe in the twilight sky.

VENUS is still a brilliant evening star, but begins to set earlier. This is not a very favourable elongation, since the planet has a more southerly declination than the Sun for most of the year, and sets only 1 to 1½ hours after sunset. Venus passes about 1° north of Uranus on the evening of the 5th, and will be quite close to Mars on the 11th.

MARS is now close to the Sun and is only a 2nd magnitude star. The conjunction with Venus on the 11th will give an opportunity of recognizing

Mars, which will then be less than ½° south of Venus.

JUPITER now sets before midnight and decreases in brightness to magnitude -1·3. The angular distance which separates Venus and Jupiter decreases rapidly during the month; and Venus will pass Jupiter towards the end of August.

SATURN is a bright evening star, moving retrograde in Ophiuchus. On the 18th it will be about 6° north of Antares; this is the second conjunction of the planet with this star during the present opposition; the first occurred on December 21 last, and the third will be on September 6, 1957. On the evening of the 8th, Saturn (magnitude 0·4) will be seen near the 11-day old Moon, and from S. Africa the planet will be seen to be occulted. Titan is at eastern elongation on the 3rd and 19th, and at western elongation on the 11th and 27th.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°						d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 30	+ 9.4	60.2	16.4	+47	24	14	3.1	8 35	8 28	15 28	22 07	22 11
2	10 26	+ 4.6	60.0	16.3	+35	25	23	4.1	9 56	9 53	16 21	22 32	22 32
3	11 20	- 0.4	59.6	16.2	+23	25	33	5.1	11 15	11 17	17 12	22 57	22 53
4	12 13	- 5.3	59.1	16.1	+11	24	44	6.1	12 33	12 40	18 03	23 23	23 15
5	13 07	- 9.8	58.6	16.0	- 2	22	56	7.1	13 49	14 00	18 55	23 51	23 39
6	14 00	-13.7	58.0	15.8	-14	20	66	8.1	15 03	15 18	19 47	..	..
7	14 54	-16.8	57.4	15.6	-26	17	76	9.1	16 12	16 30	20 39	0 24	0 08
8	15 49	-19.0	56.9	15.5	-38	13	85	10.1	17 15	17 36	21 32	1 02	0 43
9	16 44	-20.2	56.4	15.4	-50	10	91	11.1	18 10	18 31	22 25	1 48	1 27
10	17 39	-20.3	55.9	15.2	-63	9	96	12.1	18 57	19 16	23 16	2 40	2 19
11	18 32	-19.4	55.4	15.1	-75	16	99	13.1	19 35	19 53	.. ..	3 38	3 19
12	19 24	-17.5	55.0	15.0	-87	89	100	14.1	20 07	20 21	0 05	4 41	4 24
13	20 13	-14.9	54.6	14.9	+81	325	99	15.1	20 33	20 44	0 52	5 45	5 32
14	21 01	-11.7	54.4	14.8	+69	332	96	16.1	20 57	21 04	1 38	6 50	6 41
15	21 47	- 8.1	54.2	14.8	+56	333	91	17.1	21 18	21 22	2 21	7 55	7 49
16	22 32	- 4.1	54.1	14.7	+44	334	85	18.1	21 37	21 38	3 03	8 59	8 57
17	23 17	- 0.1	54.1	14.8	+32	334	78	19.1	21 57	21 54	3 45	10 03	10 05
18	0 01	+ 4.0	54.3	14.8	+20	335	70	20.1	22 18	22 12	4 27	11 08	11 13
19	0 47	+ 8.0	54.7	14.9	+ 8	336	61	21.1	22 41	22 32	5 10	12 13	12 22
20	1 33	+11.7	55.2	15.0	- 5	338	51	22.1	23 08	22 55	5 54	13 20	13 32
21	2 23	+15.0	55.9	15.2	-17	341	41	23.1	23 41	23 24	6 42	14 27	14 42
22	3 15	+17.7	56.7	15.4	-29	345	31	24.1	..	..	7 32	15 33	15 52
23	4 10	+19.5	57.6	15.7	-41	348	22	25.1	0 22	0 02	8 26	16 36	16 56
24	5 07	+20.3	58.5	15.9	-53	352	14	26.1	1 13	0 52	9 23	17 33	17 53
25	6 07	+19.9	59.4	16.2	-66	355	7	27.1	2 15	1 55	10 22	18 22	18 40
26	7 08	+18.1	60.2	16.4	-78	352	2	28.1	3 27	3 10	11 21	19 04	19 18
27	8 09	+15.2	60.7	16.5	+90	311	0	29.1	4 46	4 33	12 20	19 39	19 49
28	9 08	+11.2	61.0	16.6	+78	40	1	0.8	6 10	6 01	13 17	20 09	20 15
29	10 06	+ 6.5	60.9	16.6	+65	30	5	1.8	7 33	7 29	14 12	20 36	20 37
30	11 03	+ 1.4	60.6	16.5	+53	28	12	2.8	8 56	8 57	15 06	21 02	20 59
31	11 58	- 3.7	60.1	16.4	+41	26	20	3.8	10 17	10 22	15 58	21 28	21 21

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m				h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	6 22	24.3	5	99	11 49	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	8 36	20.5	5	89	13 04	20 20	20 35
4	6 50	24.3	5	100	12 06			19	8 59	18.9	5	85	13 15	20 21	20 33
7	7 19	23.8	5	99	12 23			22	9 20	17.1	6	81	13 24	20 20	20 30
10	7 46	23.0	5	96	12 38			25	9 39	15.2	6	77	13 31	20 16	20 26
13	8 12	21.9	5	93	12 52			28	9 58	13.3	6	73	13 37	20 12	20 19
16	8 36	20.5	5	89	13 04			31	10 14	11.4	6	69	13 42	20 06	20 12

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	8 08	21.7	11	93	13 33	20 57	21 14	1	8 35	20.0	4	98	13 59	21 12	21 26
6	8 33	20.4	11	92	13 39	20 55	21 09	6	8 47	19.2	4	98	13 52	21 00	21 14
11	8 58	18.8	11	91	13 44	20 51	21 04	11	9 00	18.3	4	98	13 45	20 48	21 01
16	9 23	17.1	11	90	13 49	20 45	20 56	16	9 13	17.4	4	99	13 38	20 36	20 47
21	9 47	15.1	11	89	13 53	20 38	20 47	21	9 25	16.4	4	99	13 30	20 23	20 34
26	10 10	13.0	12	88	13 57	20 30	20 38	26	9 38	15.4	4	99	13 23	20 10	20 20
31	10 33	10.7	12	87	14 00	20 22	20 27	31	9 50	14.3	4	99	13 16	19 57	20 06

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 47	8 21	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 02
4	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
5	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 29	3 51	8 32	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
6	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 02	3 56	9 01
7	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 27	3 52	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 57	9 00
8	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 50	8 37	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 58	8 59
9	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 26	3 54	8 29	3 51	8 36	3 39	8 43	3 44	9 00	3 59	8 58
10	3 54	8 16	4 04	8 25	3 55	8 28	3 52	8 36	3 40	8 42	3 45	8 59	4 00	8 58
11	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 58	4 01	8 57
12	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 48	8 57	4 02	8 56
13	3 57	8 14	4 08	8 23	3 59	8 26	3 56	8 33	3 44	8 39	3 49	8 55	4 04	8 55
14	3 58	8 13	4 09	8 22	4 00	8 25	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 38	3 50	8 54	4 05	8 54
15	3 59	8 12	4 10	8 21	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 52	8 53	4 06	8 53
16	4 01	8 11	4 11	8 20	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 53	8 52	4 07	8 52
17	4 02	8 10	4 12	8 19	4 04	8 21	4 01	8 28	3 49	8 34	3 55	8 50	4 09	8 50
18	4 03	8 09	4 13	8 18	4 05	8 20	4 02	8 27	3 50	8 33	3 56	8 49	4 10	8 49
19	4 04	8 08	4 15	8 17	4 07	8 19	4 04	8 26	3 52	8 32	3 58	8 48	4 12	8 48
20	4 05	8 06	4 16	8 16	4 08	8 17	4 05	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 59	8 46	4 13	8 46
21	4 07	8 05	4 17	8 15	4 09	8 16	4 06	8 23	3 55	8 28	4 01	8 44	4 15	8 44
22	4 08	8 04	4 19	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 22	3 57	8 27	4 03	8 43	4 17	8 43
23	4 09	8 03	4 20	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 58	8 25	4 04	8 41	4 18	8 41
24	4 11	8 01	4 21	8 11	4 14	8 12	4 11	8 19	4 00	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 20	8 40
25	4 12	8 00	4 23	8 10	4 15	8 11	4 12	8 18	4 02	8 22	4 08	8 38	4 22	8 38
26	4 14	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 17	8 09	4 14	8 16	4 03	8 21	4 10	8 36	4 23	8 37
27	4 15	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 18	8 08	4 15	8 15	4 05	8 19	4 11	8 34	4 25	8 36
28	4 16	7 55	4 26	8 05	4 19	8 06	4 16	8 13	4 06	8 17	4 13	8 33	4 26	8 33
29	4 18	7 54	4 28	8 04	4 21	8 05	4 18	8 12	4 08	8 16	4 15	8 31	4 28	8 32
30	4 19	7 52	4 29	8 02	4 22	8 03	4 20	8 10	4 10	8 14	4 16	8 29	4 30	8 30
31	4 21	7 51	4 31	8 01	4 24	8 02	4 22	8 08	4 12	8 12	4 18	8 27	4 31	8 28

JUPITER 21

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	11 41.6	3 22	17 04	22 49	22 48	16 30.4	20 01	21 52	25 20	24 52
11	11 46.2	2 50	16 29	22 11	22 10	16 28.1	19 58	21 10	24 39	24 12
21	11 51.4	2 14	15 55	21 34	21 33	16 26.4	19 56	20 29	23 58	23 31
31	11 57.3	1 34	15 22	20 57	20 55	16 25.2	19 56	19 48	23 18	22 51

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34"; of Saturn 18"

Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 12"



URANUS 21

NEPTUNE 21

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 32.1	19 28	13 55	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		13 53.6	9 46	19 15	23 14	22 56
11	8 34.5	19 19	13 18			13 53.5	9 46	18 36	22 34	22 17
21	8 36.9	19 10	12 41			13 53.6	9 47	17 57	21 55	21 38
31	8 39.5	19 01	12 04			13 53.8	9 49	17 18	21 16	20 58

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 Julius Caesar <i>Augustus</i> , formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° 47' 23d 10h 
1	Th.	Lammas. Eric Shipton b. 1907
2	F.	Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891. Hindenburg d. 1934
3	S.	King Haakon b. 1872
4	S.	7th S. after Trinity. QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN
5	M.	A. W. Kinglake b. 1809 [MOTHER, BORN 1900
6	Tu.	Transfiguration. Sir William Slim b. 1891
7	W.	Dornford Yates b. 1885. Dr. Ralph Bunche b. 1904
8	Th.	Canning d. 1827. Lord Evershed b. 1899
9	F.	Massine b. 1896. Sir Bernard Partridge d. 1945
10	S.	J. W. Croker d. 1857.** W. S. Morrison b. 1893
11	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. D. W. Brogan b. 1900
12	M.	Sir Hubert Gough b. 1870. Thomas Mann d. 1955
13	Tu.	H. G. Wells d. 1946. Lord Horder d. 1955
14	W.	Richard Jefferies d. 1887. Visct. Northcliffe d. 1922
15	Th.	PRINCESS ANNE BORN 1950
16	F.	Visct. Ruffside b. 1879. Georgette Heyer b. 1902
17	S.	Admiral Blake d. 1657.** Frederick the Gt. d. 1786
18	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Basil Cameron b. 1884
19	M.	Visct. Haldane d. 1928. Diaghilev d. 1929
20	Tu.	Trotsky assassinated 1940
21	W.	PRINCESS MARGARET BORN 1930
22	Th.	Warren Hastings d. 1818. Sir Oliver Lodge d. 1940
23	F.	Sir G. Faber b. 1889. Marseilles recaptured 1944
24	S.	St. Bartholomew. Graham Sutherland b. 1903
25	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Seán O'Kelly b. 1882
26	M.	Prince Richard b. 1944
27	Tu.	Dresden 1813. C. S. Forester b. 1899
28	W.	Tolstoy b. 1828. Leigh Hunt d. 1859
29	Th.	Brigham Young d. 1877. Walter Lindrum b. 1898
30	F.	Hong Kong reoccupied 1945
31	S.	Queen Wilhelmina b. 1880

PHENOMENA

August 4d 21h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° S.

13. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (27°).

22d 15h. Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 0° 5 S.

23. Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

27d 17h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° N.

28d 1h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
July	1 24	July 16 23
Aug.	1 22	Aug. 16 21
Sept.	1 20	Sept. 15 19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter.....	2 18 55
☾ Full Moon.....	10 13 08
☾ Last Quarter.....	18 16 16
● New Moon.....	25 11 32

	d h
Apogee (252,420 miles)...	12 14
Perigee (221,960 ")...	25 18

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 225°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.
 2. British Caribbean Federation Day.
 5. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.
 —. Oyster season opens.
 11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.
 12. Grouse shooting begins.
 13. *Old Lammas Day.
 14. Pakistan's National Day.
 15. Indian Independence Day.
 23. *Old Half-Quarter Day.

* See note, p. 94.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	8 43 36	18 09	— 6 15	20 37 21	3 22 06	4 20	4 02	12 06	19 51	20 09
2	8 47 29	17 54	— 6 12	20 41 17	3 18 10	4 22	4 04	12 06	19 49	20 07
3	8 51 21	17 38	— 6 08	20 45 14	3 14 14	4 24	4 06	12 06	19 48	20 05
4	8 55 13	17 23	— 6 03	20 49 10	3 10 18	4 25	4 08	12 06	19 46	20 03
5	8 59 04	17 07	— 5 57	20 53 07	3 06 22	4 27	4 10	12 06	19 44	20 01
6	9 02 55	16 50	— 5 51	20 57 04	3 02 26	4 28	4 12	12 06	19 42	19 59
7	9 06 45	16 34	— 5 45	21 01 00	2 58 31	4 30	4 14	12 06	19 40	19 56
8	9 10 34	16 17	— 5 37	21 04 57	2 54 35	4 31	4 16	12 06	19 39	19 54
9	9 14 23	16 00	— 5 30	21 08 53	2 50 39	4 33	4 18	12 05	19 37	19 52
10	9 18 11	15 43	— 5 21	21 12 50	2 46 43	4 35	4 20	12 05	19 35	19 50
11	9 21 59	15 25	— 5 12	21 16 46	2 42 47	4 36	4 22	12 05	19 33	19 48
12	9 25 46	15 08	— 5 03	21 20 43	2 38 51	4 38	4 24	12 05	19 31	19 45
13	9 29 32	14 50	— 4 53	21 24 39	2 34 55	4 40	4 26	12 05	19 29	19 43
14	9 33 18	14 31	— 4 42	21 28 36	2 30 59	4 41	4 27	12 05	19 27	19 41
15	9 37 03	14 13	— 4 31	21 32 33	2 27 03	4 43	4 29	12 04	19 25	19 38
16	9 40 48	13 54	— 4 19	21 36 29	2 23 07	4 44	4 31	12 04	19 23	19 36
17	9 44 32	13 35	— 4 07	21 40 26	2 19 12	4 46	4 33	12 04	19 21	19 34
18	9 48 16	13 16	— 3 54	21 44 22	2 15 16	4 48	4 35	12 04	19 19	19 31
19	9 51 59	12 57	— 3 41	21 48 19	2 11 20	4 49	4 37	12 04	19 17	19 29
20	9 55 42	12 37	— 3 27	21 52 15	2 07 24	4 51	4 39	12 03	19 15	19 26
21	9 59 25	12 17	— 3 13	21 56 12	2 03 28	4 52	4 41	12 03	19 13	19 24
22	10 03 07	11 57	— 2 58	22 00 08	1 59 32	4 54	4 43	12 03	19 11	19 22
23	10 06 48	11 37	— 2 43	22 04 05	1 55 36	4 56	4 45	12 03	19 08	19 19
24	10 10 29	11 17	— 2 28	22 08 02	1 51 40	4 57	4 47	12 02	19 06	19 16
25	10 14 10	10 56	— 2 12	22 11 58	1 47 44	4 59	4 49	12 02	19 04	19 14
26	10 17 50	10 35	— 1 56	22 15 55	1 43 48	5 01	4 51	12 02	19 02	19 12
27	10 21 30	10 15	— 1 39	22 19 51	1 39 52	5 02	4 53	12 02	19 00	19 09
28	10 25 09	9 53	— 1 22	22 23 48	1 35 57	5 04	4 55	12 01	18 58	19 06
29	10 28 48	9 32	— 1 04	22 27 44	1 32 01	5 06	4 57	12 01	18 55	19 04
30	10 32 27	9 11	— 0 46	22 31 41	1 28 05	5 07	4 59	12 01	18 53	19 01
31	10 36 05	8 49	— 0 28	22 35 37	1 24 09	5 09	5 01	12 00	18 51	18 59

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout August subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation on the 13th and will be an evening star at the beginning of the month. It is not very bright, however, and is moving rapidly south, setting only a short time after sunset.

VENUS continues to be an evening star (magnitude -3.4). There is a conjunction with Jupiter on the 22nd, and on that evening the two planets will be seen in the western sky, Venus being the brighter and the more southerly.

MARS is approaching conjunction, and will not be visible in August.

JUPITER is still visible in the evening sky, setting about an hour after sunset. The planet crosses the equator on the 21st, and for the next six years will

be seen among the southern constellations. A close conjunction with Venus will be seen on the following day, and is referred to above.

SATURN reaches a stationary point on the 12th, on the borders of Ophiuchus and Scorpius. It may still be seen after the other planets have set, low in the south-west, but recognizable as the brightest star in that part of the sky. On the 4th, Saturn (magnitude +0.6) will be close to the Moon, which is then just past first quarter. Titan is at eastern elongation on the 4th and 20th and at western elongation on the 12th and 28th.

The meteor shower known as the Perseids is the most reliable one of the year, reaching its maximum on August 12th. In 1957, however, the Moon, just past full, will interfere with this spectacle.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator	Phase	Age	52°	56°	Moon Souths	52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long. P.A.		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	12 53	- 8.4	59.4	16.2	+29	24	30	4.8	11 36	11 46	16 51	21 56
2	13 47	-12.6	58.7	16.0	+16	21	41	5.8	12 52	13 05	17 44	22 28
3	14 42	-16.0	57.9	15.8	+ 4	18	52	6.8	14 03	14 20	18 36	23 04
4	15 37	-18.4	57.1	15.6	- 8	14	63	7.8	15 28	15 08	19 29	23 47
5	16 32	-19.9	56.5	15.4	-20	10	73	8.8	16 06	16 27	20 21	..
6	17 26	-20.2	55.9	15.2	-33	6	81	9.8	16 55	17 15	21 12	0 37
7	18 19	-19.6	55.3	15.1	-45	3	88	10.8	17 36	17 54	22 02	1 32
8	19 11	-18.0	54.9	15.0	-57	1	94	11.8	18 09	18 24	22 49	2 33
9	20 00	-15.7	54.6	14.9	-69	4	98	12.8	18 38	18 49	23 35	3 36
10	20 48	-12.7	54.3	14.8	-81	24	100	13.8	19 02	19 10	..	4 40
11	21 35	- 9.2	54.1	14.7	+86	296	100	14.8	19 24	19 29	0 19	5 45
12	22 20	- 5.3	54.0	14.7	+74	323	98	15.8	19 44	19 46	1 01	6 49
13	23 05	- 1.3	54.0	14.7	+62	329	94	16.8	20 04	20 02	1 43	7 53
14	23 49	+ 2.7	54.1	14.7	+50	332	89	17.8	20 24	20 19	2 25	8 57
15	0 34	+ 6.7	54.3	14.8	+38	334	83	18.8	20 47	20 38	3 07	10 02
16	1 20	+10.5	54.7	14.9	+26	337	75	19.8	21 12	21 00	3 51	11 07
17	2 08	+13.8	55.2	15.0	+13	340	66	20.8	21 42	21 26	4 36	12 12
18	2 58	+16.6	55.8	15.2	+ 1	344	57	21.8	22 18	22 00	5 24	13 17
19	3 51	+18.7	56.6	15.4	-11	348	47	22.8	23 02	22 42	6 15	14 20
20	4 46	+19.9	57.5	15.7	-23	352	36	23.8	23 57	23 37	7 09	15 18
21	5 43	+20.0	58.4	15.9	-36	356	26	24.8	..	..	8 06	16 10
22	6 43	+18.9	59.4	16.2	-48	0	17	25.8	1 03	0 44	9 03	16 55
23	7 42	+16.5	60.2	16.4	-60	3	9	26.8	2 17	2 02	10 02	17 33
24	8 42	+13.0	60.9	16.6	-72	2	4	27.8	3 38	3 27	11 59	18 06
25	9 41	+ 8.7	61.3	16.7	-84	344	1	28.8	5 02	4 56	11 56	18 35
26	10 39	+ 3.7	61.4	16.7	+83	53	1	0.5	6 27	6 25	12 52	19 02
27	11 36	- 1.5	61.1	16.7	+71	33	4	1.5	7 51	7 54	13 47	19 29
28	12 33	- 6.5	60.6	16.5	+59	27	9	2.5	9 14	9 22	14 41	19 58
29	13 29	-11.1	59.8	16.3	+47	23	17	3.5	10 34	10 46	15 36	20 29
30	14 26	-14.8	59.0	16.1	+34	19	27	4.5	11 49	12 05	16 30	21 05
31	15 22	-17.6	58.0	15.8	+22	14	37	5.5	12 58	13 17	17 24	21 46

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m			h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m	
						52°	56°								52°	56°	
1	10 19	10.7	6	68	13 43	20 04	20 09		16	11 20	+1.9	8	46	13 43	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		
2	10 34	8.8	6	64	13 46	19 57	20 00		19	11 27	+0.5	8	41	13 38			
7	10 48	6.9	7	60	13 47	19 49	19 51		22	11 33	-0.6	9	35	13 31			
10	11 00	5.1	7	55	13 47	19 39	19 40		25	11 36	-1.5	9	29	13 22			
13	11 11	3.4	7	51	13 46	19 29	19 29		28	11 36	-1.9	10	22	13 10			
16	11 20	1.9	8	46	13 43	19 19	19 17		31	11 33	-1.9	10	15	12 55			

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m			h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m	
						52°	56°								52°	56°	
1	10 37	+10.2	12	87	14 00	20 20	20 25		1	9 52	14.1	4	99	13 14	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation		
2	11 00	+ 7.8	12	86	14 03	20 10	20 13		6	10 05	13.0	4	99	13 07			
11	11 22	+ 5.4	12	84	14 06	20 00	20 00		11	10 17	11.9	4	99	12 59			
16	11 44	+ 2.8	13	83	14 08	19 49	19 47		16	10 29	10.7	4	100	12 51			
21	12 06	+ 0.3	13	82	14 10	19 37	19 34		21	10 41	9.5	4	100	12 44			
26	12 27	- 2.3	13	80	14 11	19 26	19 20		26	10 52	8.3	4	100	12 36			
31	12 49	- 4.9	14	79	14 13	19 14	19 06		31	11 04	7.0	4	100	12 28			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 22	7 49	4 32	7 59	4 25	8 00	4 23	8 06	4 13	8 10	4 20	8 25	4 33	8 26
2	4 24	7 47	4 34	7 57	4 27	7 58	4 25	8 05	4 15	8 08	4 22	8 23	4 35	8 25
3	4 26	7 46	4 36	7 56	4 29	7 57	4 26	8 03	4 17	8 06	4 24	8 21	4 36	8 23
4	4 27	7 44	4 37	7 54	4 30	7 55	4 28	8 01	4 19	8 04	4 26	8 19	4 38	8 21
5	4 29	7 42	4 39	7 52	4 32	7 53	4 30	7 59	4 21	8 02	4 28	8 17	4 40	8 19
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 50	4 33	7 51	4 31	7 57	4 22	8 00	4 30	8 15	4 42	8 17
7	4 32	7 39	4 42	7 48	4 35	7 49	4 33	7 55	4 24	7 58	4 32	8 12	4 44	8 14
8	4 33	7 37	4 43	7 47	4 36	7 48	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 34	8 10	4 46	8 12
9	4 35	7 35	4 45	7 45	4 38	7 46	4 37	7 51	4 28	7 54	4 36	8 08	4 48	8 10
10	4 37	7 33	4 47	7 43	4 40	7 44	4 39	7 49	4 30	7 52	4 38	8 06	4 50	8 08
11	4 38	7 32	4 48	7 41	4 41	7 42	4 40	7 47	4 32	7 50	4 40	8 04	4 51	8 06
12	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 39	4 43	7 40	4 42	7 45	4 34	7 47	4 42	8 01	4 53	8 04
13	4 41	7 28	4 51	7 37	4 45	7 38	4 44	7 43	4 36	7 45	4 44	7 59	4 55	8 02
14	4 43	7 26	4 53	7 35	4 47	7 36	4 46	7 41	4 37	7 43	4 45	7 57	4 57	8 00
15	4 44	7 24	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 33	4 47	7 38	4 39	7 40	4 47	7 54	4 58	7 57
16	4 46	7 22	4 56	7 32	4 50	7 31	4 49	7 36	4 41	7 38	4 49	7 52	5 00	7 55
17	4 47	7 20	4 57	7 30	4 52	7 29	4 51	7 34	4 43	7 36	4 51	7 50	5 02	7 53
18	4 49	7 18	4 59	7 28	4 54	7 27	4 53	7 32	4 45	7 34	4 53	7 48	5 04	7 51
19	4 50	7 16	5 00	7 26	4 55	7 25	4 54	7 30	4 47	7 32	4 55	7 46	5 06	7 49
20	4 52	7 14	5 02	7 24	4 57	7 23	4 56	7 28	4 48	7 29	4 56	7 43	5 07	7 46
21	4 53	7 12	5 03	7 22	4 58	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 50	7 27	4 58	7 41	5 09	7 44
22	4 55	7 10	5 05	7 20	5 00	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 52	7 25	5 00	7 39	5 11	7 42
23	4 57	7 07	5 07	7 17	5 02	7 16	5 01	7 21	4 54	7 23	5 02	7 36	5 13	7 40
24	4 58	7 05	5 08	7 15	5 03	7 14	5 02	7 19	4 56	7 19	5 04	7 33	5 14	7 37
25	5 00	7 03	5 10	7 13	5 05	7 12	5 04	7 17	4 58	7 17	5 06	7 31	5 16	7 35
26	5 02	7 01	5 12	7 11	5 07	7 10	5 06	7 14	5 00	7 15	5 08	7 29	5 18	7 32
27	5 03	6 59	5 13	7 09	5 08	7 08	5 08	7 12	5 02	7 12	5 10	7 26	5 20	7 30
28	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 10	7 10	5 04	7 10	5 12	7 23	5 22	7 27
29	5 07	6 54	5 17	7 04	5 12	7 03	5 11	7 07	5 05	7 07	5 14	7 21	5 24	7 25
30	5 08	6 52	5 18	7 02	5 13	7 01	5 13	7 05	5 07	7 05	5 16	7 18	5 26	7 22
31	5 10	6 50	5 20	7 00	5 15	6 59	5 15	7 03	5 09	7 03	5 18	7 16	5 28	7 20

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	12 58 0	+1 30	15 18	20 54	20 52	16 25 2	19 56	19 44	23 14	22 47
11	12 04 4	+0 47	14 46	20 17	20 14	16 24 7	19 57	19 05	22 34	22 07
21	12 11 4	+0 01	14 13	19 41	19 37	16 25 0	20 00	18 26	21 54	21 28
31	12 18 6	-0 47	13 41	19 04	19 01	16 25 9	20 04	17 48	21 16	20 48

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 39 7	19 00	12 00			13 53 9	9 49	17 14	21 12	20 54
11	8 42 2	18 51	11 24			13 54 4	9 53	16 35	20 32	20 15
21	8 44 7	18 41	10 47			13 55 1	9 57	15 56	19 53	19 36
31	8 47 0	18 33	10 10			13 55 9	10 02	15 18	19 14	18 57

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day OF	Week	
			 <i>Septem (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.</i>  <i>Sun's Longitude $180^{\circ} \sim 23^{\circ} 07''$</i>
1	S.		11th Sunday after Trinity. Steele d. 1729
2	M.		Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898
3	Tu.		Britain at War, 1939
4	W.		Lord Webb-Johnson b. 1880. Count Sforza d. 1952
5	Th.		Louis XIV b. 1638. Auguste Comte d. 1857**
6	F.		Lafayette b. 1757.** Gertrude Lawrence d. 1952
7	S.		Borodino 1812. Bernard Darwin b. 1876
8	S.		12th Sunday after Trinity. Fall of Sebastopol 1855
9	M.		Allied landing at Salerno 1943
10	Tu.		Treaty of St. Germain 1919
11	W.		Mulplaquet 1709. Sir Gerald Templer b. 1898
12	Th.		Blücher d. 1819. Louis Macneice b. 1907
13	F.		Gen Wolfe d. 1759. Sir Robert Lorimer d. 1929
14	S.		Viset. Cecil of Chelwood b. 1864
15	S.		13th Sunday after Trinity. William Huskisson d.
16	M.		Alfred Noyes b. 1880. Leopold Amery d. 1955 [1830]
17	Tu.		James II d. 1701. W. S. Landor d. 1864
18	W.		Hazlitt d. 1830. Greta Garbo b. 1905
19	Th.		Poitiers 1356. Richard Porson d. 1808
20	F.		Alma 1854. Upton Sinclair b. 1878
21	S.		St. Matthew. Sir Allen Lane b. 1902
22	S.		14th Sunday after Trinity. Daniele Manin d. 1857**
23	M.		Walter Lippmann b. 1889. Viset. Morley d. 1923
24	Tu.		Sir A. P. Herbert b. 1890
25	W.		Lucknow Day 1857.** William Faulkner b. 1897
26	Th.		DOMINION DAY, NEW ZEALAND (1907)
27	F.		Sir Ian Jacob b. 1899. Adelina Patti d. 1919
28	S.		Louis Pasteur d. 1895
29	S.		15th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and All Angels
30	M.		Sir Michael Adeane b. 1910. Rudolf Diesel d. 1913

PHENOMENA

September 14th. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° S.

9. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

21. Mars in conjunction with the Sun.

23. Autumnal Equinox.

25. Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°).

26th 18th. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° S.

28th 14th. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Aug. 1	24	Aug. 16 23
Sept. 1	22	Sept. 15 21
Oct. 1	20	Oct. 16 19

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
First Quarter.....	1 04 34
Full Moon.....	9 04 55
Last Quarter.....	17 04 02
New Moon.....	23 19 18
First Quarter.....	30 17 49

	d h
Apogee (252,520 miles)...	8 17
Perigee (222,290 ")...	23 05
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 224°.	

See note on *Summer time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays.

8. Malta's National Day (1565).

9. Harvest Moon.

26. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5718).

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected. —. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	10 39 43	+8 28	- 0 10	22 39 34	1 20 13	5 10	5 03	12 00	18 49	18 56
2	10 43 21	+8 06	+ 0 09	22 43 30	1 16 17	5 12	5 05	12 00	18 46	18 54
3	10 46 58	+7 44	+ 0 29	22 47 27	1 12 21	5 14	5 07	11 59	18 44	18 51
4	10 50 36	+7 22	+ 0 48	22 51 24	1 08 25	5 15	5 09	11 59	18 42	18 48
5	10 54 12	+7 00	+ 1 08	22 55 20	1 04 29	5 17	5 10	11 59	18 40	18 46
6	10 57 49	+6 38	+ 1 28	22 59 17	1 00 33	5 19	5 12	11 58	18 37	18 43
7	11 01 25	+6 15	+ 1 48	23 03 13	0 56 37	5 20	5 14	11 58	18 35	18 41
8	11 05 01	+5 53	+ 2 08	23 07 10	0 52 42	5 22	5 16	11 58	18 33	18 38
9	11 08 37	+5 30	+ 2 29	23 11 06	0 48 46	5 24	5 18	11 57	18 30	18 35
10	11 12 13	+5 08	+ 2 50	23 15 03	0 44 50	5 25	5 20	11 57	18 28	18 33
11	11 15 49	+4 45	+ 3 11	23 18 59	0 40 54	5 27	5 22	11 57	18 26	18 30
12	11 19 24	+4 22	+ 3 32	23 22 56	0 36 58	5 28	5 24	11 56	18 23	18 27
13	11 23 00	+3 59	+ 3 53	23 26 53	0 33 02	5 30	5 26	11 56	18 21	18 25
14	11 26 35	+3 36	+ 4 14	23 30 49	0 29 06	5 32	5 28	11 56	18 19	18 23
15	11 30 10	+3 13	+ 4 35	23 34 46	0 25 10	5 33	5 30	11 55	18 16	18 19
16	11 33 45	+2 50	+ 4 57	23 38 42	0 21 14	5 35	5 32	11 55	18 14	18 17
17	11 37 21	+2 27	+ 5 18	23 42 39	0 17 18	5 37	5 34	11 55	18 12	18 14
18	11 40 56	+2 04	+ 5 39	23 46 35	0 13 22	5 38	5 36	11 54	18 09	18 11
19	11 44 31	+1 41	+ 6 01	23 50 32	0 09 27	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 07	18 09
20	11 48 07	+1 17	+ 6 22	23 54 28	0 05 31	5 42	5 40	11 53	18 05	18 06
21	11 51 42	+0 54	+ 6 43	23 58 25	{ 0 01 35 } { 23 57 39 }	5 43	5 42	11 53	18 02	18 03
22	11 55 17	+0 31	+ 7 04	0 02 22	23 53 43	5 45	5 44	11 53	18 00	18 02
23	11 58 53	+0 07	+ 7 25	0 06 18	23 49 47	5 46	5 46	11 52	17 58	17 58
24	12 02 29	-0 16	+ 7 46	0 10 15	23 45 51	5 48	5 48	11 52	17 55	17 55
25	12 06 05	-0 40	+ 8 07	0 14 11	23 41 55	5 50	5 50	11 52	17 53	17 53
26	12 09 41	-1 03	+ 8 27	0 18 08	23 37 59	5 51	5 52	11 51	17 51	17 50
27	12 13 17	-1 26	+ 8 48	0 22 04	23 34 03	5 53	5 54	11 51	17 48	17 47
28	12 16 53	-1 50	+ 9 08	0 26 01	23 30 08	5 54	5 56	11 51	17 46	17 45
29	12 20 30	-2 13	+ 9 28	0 29 57	23 26 12	5 56	5 58	11 50	17 44	17 43
30	12 24 06	-2 36	+ 9 47	0 33 54	23 22 16	5 58	6 00	11 50	17 41	17 40

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.9; in time 1m 04s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Except on September 1 (when the rule is reversed) add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 9th and at greatest elongation west on the 25th. Thus it will not be visible until the end of the month, when it appears as a morning star in the east before sunrise. Mercury is brightest after western elongation, and the most favourable period for seeing the planet will be the last week of September, and the first week of October.

VENUS is now well south of the Sun and at the end of the month sets in the south-west only about an hour after sunset.

MARS is in conjunction on the 21st, and will not be seen during September.

JUPITER is approaching conjunction and is too close to the Sun to be visible this month.

SATURN is now moving direct in Ophiuchus, and again passes north of *Antares* on the 6th. There is an interesting and somewhat unusual occultation of Saturn on the 28th, which is visible in this country. The 5-day old Moon will be low in the east, and the occultation occurs (see page 146) just after midday; it is not possible to see this event without a telescope. Magnitude of Saturn +0.8. Titan may be seen at eastern elongation on the 5th and 21st, and at western elongation on the 13th and 29th.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
	h m	°	′	″	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 18	-19.3	57.1	15.6	+10	10	48	6.5	13 59	14 19	18 17	22 34
2	17 13	-20.0	56.3	15.3	-2	5	58	7.5	14 51	15 11	19 09	23 08
3	18 06	-19.6	55.6	15.2	-15	1	68	8.5	15 35	15 54	19 59	..
4	18 58	-18.3	55.1	15.0	-27	357	77	9.5	16 11	16 27	20 47	0 27
5	19 48	-16.2	54.6	14.9	-39	354	85	10.5	16 41	16 54	21 33	1 14
6	20 37	-13.4	54.3	14.8	-51	352	91	11.5	17 07	17 16	22 17	2 33
7	21 23	-10.0	54.1	14.7	-63	353	95	12.5	17 29	17 35	23 00	3 37
8	22 09	-6.3	54.0	14.7	-75	359	99	13.5	17 50	17 53	23 42	4 41
9	22 54	-2.4	54.0	14.7	-88	40	100	14.5	18 11	18 10	..	5 44
10	23 38	+1.7	54.0	14.7	+80	314	99	15.5	18 31	18 27	0 24	6 49
11	0 23	+5.6	54.2	14.8	+68	329	97	16.5	18 53	18 46	1 06	7 53
12	1 09	+9.4	54.4	14.8	+56	334	93	17.5	19 17	19 07	1 49	8 58
13	1 56	+12.9	54.8	14.9	+44	339	87	18.5	19 45	19 31	2 34	10 03
14	2 45	+15.8	55.2	15.1	+31	343	80	19.5	20 19	20 02	3 21	11 07
15	3 36	+18.0	55.8	15.2	+19	347	72	20.5	20 59	20 40	4 10	12 09
16	4 30	+19.4	56.5	15.4	+7	352	62	21.5	21 48	21 28	5 02	13 08
17	5 25	+19.9	57.3	15.6	-5	357	52	22.5	22 48	22 28	5 55	14 01
18	6 22	+19.2	58.1	15.8	-17	1	41	23.5	23 56	23 39	6 50	14 47
19	7 20	+17.4	59.0	16.1	-30	6	30	24.5	..	..	7 46	15 27
20	8 18	+14.5	59.8	16.3	-42	9	20	25.5	1 11	0 58	8 43	16 01
21	9 15	+10.6	60.6	16.5	-54	11	12	26.5	2 31	2 22	9 39	16 31
22	10 13	+5.9	61.1	16.6	-66	11	5	27.5	3 54	3 50	10 34	16 59
23	11 10	+0.9	61.3	16.7	-78	3	1	28.5	5 19	5 19	11 30	17 27
24	12 08	-4.3	61.2	16.7	+89	72	0	0.2	6 43	6 48	12 25	17 55
25	13 05	-9.1	60.8	16.6	+77	29	2	1.2	8 06	8 15	13 21	18 26
26	14 03	-13.3	60.1	16.4	+65	21	7	2.2	9 26	9 40	14 17	19 01
27	15 01	-16.5	59.2	16.1	+53	16	14	3.2	10 40	10 57	15 13	19 42
28	15 59	-18.7	58.3	15.9	+40	10	23	4.2	11 47	12 06	16 09	20 28
29	16 56	-19.7	57.3	15.6	+28	5	32	5.2	12 44	13 04	17 02	21 22
30	17 51	-19.6	56.4	15.4	+16	0	42	6.2	13 32	13 50	17 54	22 20

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
	h m	°	′		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	′		h m	52°	56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	11 32	-1.7	10	13	12 49	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	10 51	5.5	9	9	5 14	5 12	11 10
4	11 25	-1.0	10	7	12 30			19	10 49	6.7	9	19	4 55	4 53	10 57
7	11 16	+0.3	11	3	12 09			22	10 53	7.3	8	32	4 45	4 42	10 50
10	11 06	+2.0	10	1	11 47			25	11 02	7.1	7	45	4 43	4 40	10 48
13	10 57	+3.8	10	3	11 27			28	11 15	6.4	7	60	4 48	4 46	10 49
16	10 51	+5.5	9	9	11 10			31	11 30	5.1	6	72	4 59	4 58	10 53

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	′		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	′		h m	52°	56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	12 53	5.4	14	79	14 14	19 12	19 03	1	11 07	+6.8	4	100	12 26	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	13 15	7.9	14	77	14 16	19 00	18 49	6	11 18	+5.5	4	100	12 18		
11	13 37	10.4	14	76	14 18	18 48	18 35	11	11 30	+4.2	4	100	12 10		
16	13 59	12.8	15	74	14 20	18 36	18 20	16	11 42	+2.9	4	100	12 03		
21	14 21	15.0	15	73	14 23	18 25	18 06	21	12 54	+1.6	4	100	11 55		
26	14 44	17.2	16	71	14 26	18 14	17 51	26	12 06	+0.3	4	100	11 47		
31	15 07	19.1	16	69	14 29	18 03	17 37	31	12 18	-1.0	4	100	11 39		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	6 48	5 21	6 58	5 16	6 57	5 17	7 00	5 11	7 00	5 20	7 13	5 30	7 27
2	5 13	6 45	5 23	6 55	5 18	6 54	5 18	6 58	5 13	6 58	5 22	7 11	5 31	7 25
3	5 15	6 43	5 25	6 53	5 20	6 52	5 20	6 55	5 15	6 55	5 24	7 08	5 33	7 22
4	5 16	6 41	5 26	6 51	5 21	6 50	5 22	6 53	5 17	6 52	5 26	7 05	5 35	7 19
5	5 18	6 39	5 28	6 49	5 23	6 48	5 24	6 51	5 18	6 50	5 27	7 03	5 37	7 08
6	5 20	6 37	5 30	6 46	5 25	6 45	5 26	6 48	5 20	6 47	5 29	7 00	5 39	7 05
7	5 21	6 34	5 31	6 44	5 27	6 43	5 28	6 46	5 22	6 45	5 31	6 58	5 41	7 03
8	5 23	6 32	5 33	6 42	5 28	6 41	5 29	6 43	5 24	6 42	5 33	6 55	5 42	7 00
9	5 25	6 30	5 35	6 39	5 30	6 38	5 31	6 41	5 26	6 40	5 35	6 52	5 44	6 58
10	5 26	6 28	5 36	6 37	5 32	6 36	5 33	6 38	5 28	6 37	5 37	6 50	5 46	6 55
11	5 28	6 26	5 38	6 35	5 34	6 34	5 35	6 36	5 30	6 35	5 39	6 47	5 48	6 53
12	5 29	6 23	5 39	6 33	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 33	5 31	6 32	5 41	6 44	5 49	6 50
13	5 31	6 21	5 41	6 31	5 37	6 29	5 38	6 31	5 33	6 30	5 43	6 42	5 51	6 48
14	5 33	6 19	5 43	6 28	5 39	6 26	5 40	6 29	5 35	6 27	5 45	6 39	5 53	6 45
15	5 34	6 16	5 44	6 26	5 40	6 24	5 41	6 26	5 37	6 24	5 47	6 36	5 55	6 42
16	5 35	6 14	5 45	6 23	5 42	6 21	5 43	6 24	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 34	5 57	6 40
17	5 37	6 12	5 47	6 21	5 44	6 19	5 45	6 22	5 41	6 19	5 51	6 31	5 59	6 37
18	5 38	6 09	5 48	6 18	5 45	6 16	5 46	6 19	5 43	6 16	5 53	6 28	6 01	6 35
19	5 40	6 07	5 50	6 16	5 47	6 14	5 48	6 17	5 45	6 14	5 55	6 26	6 03	6 32
20	5 42	6 05	5 52	6 14	5 49	6 12	5 50	6 14	5 47	6 11	5 57	6 23	6 05	6 29
21	5 43	6 02	5 53	6 12	5 50	6 09	5 51	6 12	5 48	6 09	5 59	6 20	6 06	6 27
22	5 45	6 00	5 55	6 10	5 52	6 07	5 53	6 09	5 50	6 06	6 03	6 18	6 08	6 24
23	5 46	5 58	5 56	6 07	5 53	6 05	5 55	6 07	5 52	6 04	6 02	6 15	6 10	6 22
24	5 48	5 55	5 58	6 05	5 55	6 02	5 57	6 04	5 54	6 01	6 05	6 12	6 12	6 19
25	5 50	5 53	6 00	6 03	5 57	6 00	5 59	6 02	5 56	5 59	6 07	6 10	6 14	6 17
26	5 51	5 51	6 01	6 01	5 58	5 58	6 01	5 59	5 58	5 56	6 09	6 07	6 16	6 14
27	5 53	5 48	6 03	5 58	6 00	5 55	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 54	6 11	6 04	6 17	6 12
28	5 54	5 46	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 53	6 04	5 54	6 01	5 51	6 13	6 02	6 19	6 09
29	5 56	5 44	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 51	6 06	5 52	6 03	5 49	6 15	5 59	6 21	6 07
30	5 58	5 41	6 08	5 52	6 05	5 48	6 08	5 49	6 05	5 46	6 17	5 57	6 23	6 02

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m			h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	12 19.4	0 52	13 38	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation		16 26.0	20 05	17 44	21 12	20 45
11	12 27.0	1 42	13 06			16 27.7	20 10	17 06	20 33	20 56
21	12 34.7	2 33	12 35			16 30.0	20 17	16 29	19 55	19 28
31	12 42.7	3 23	12 03			16 32.8	20 25	15 53	19 18	18 50

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 16".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m		
1	8 47.3	18 32	3 36	3 28	10 06	13 56.0	10 03	15 14	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	8 49.5	18 23	3 00	2 51	9 29	13 57.1	10 09	14 36		
21	8 51.5	18 16	2 23	2 15	8 52	13 58.2	10 15	13 58		
31	8 53.2	18 09	1 46	1 38	8 14	13 59.5	10 23	13 20		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	
Month	Week



Octo (eight), 8th month
of Roman (pre-Julian)
Calendar.

Sun's Longitude $210^{\circ} 11' 23''$ 16h



1	Tu.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
2	W.	Sir Pelham Warner b. 1873. Graham Greene b. 1904
3	Th.	William Morris d. 1896. Sir Arnold Bax d. 1953
4	F.	Rembrandt d. 1669. Sir John Rennie d. 1821
5	S.	William Heinemann d. 1920. R.101 Disaster 1930
6	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity. Thor Heyerdahl b. 1914
7	M.	Marie Lloyd d. 1922. Seeböhm Rowntree d. 1954
8	Tu.	Sir Alfred Munnings b. 1878. Mary Webb d. 1927
9	W.	Duke of Kent b. 1935
10	Th.	Viset. Nuffield b. 1877. Sir W. Grenfell d. 1940
11	F.	Bishop of London b. 1887. J. H. Fabre d. 1915
12	S.	Vaughan Williams b. 1872. Edith Cavell d. 1915
13	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. Sir Henry Irving d. 1905
14	M.	Pres. Eisenhower b. 1890. Allies entered Athens 1944
15	Tu.	Raymond Poincaré d. 1934. Marie Tempest d. 1942
16	W.	Nuremberg Executions 1946 [1890]
17	Th.	René de Réaumur d. 1757. Sir Basil Henriques b.
18	F.	St. Lukr. Lord Heyworth b. 1894
19	S.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937
20	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. Viset. Maugham b. 1866
21	M.	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Sir Muirhead Bone d. 1953
22	Tu.	W. E. H. Lecky d. 1903. Sir John Fortescue d. 1933
23	W.	D. R. Jardine b. 1900. W. G. Grace d. 1915
24	Th.	Sir F. T. Palgrave d. 1897. Franz Lehar d. 1948
25	F.	Agin-court 1415. Balaclava 1854
26	S.	William Hogarth d. 1764
27	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. Lascelles Abercrombie d.
28	M.	St. Simon and St. Judr. John Locke d. 1704 [1938]
29	Tu.	George Morland d. 1804. Wilfred Rhodes b. 1877
30	W.	Sheridan b. 1751. Bonar Law d. 1923
31	Th.	HALLOWMAS EVE. Chiang Kai Shek b. 1887

PHENOMENA

October 5. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

20^d 12h. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 4^h 1 S.

23. Total Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

24. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

26. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

26^d 4h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1^o S.

26^d 15h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6^o S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Sept. 1 24	Sept. 15 23	
Oct. 1 22	Oct. 16 21	
Nov. 1 20	Nov. 15 19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
○ Full Moon.....	8 21 42
☾ Last Quarter.....	16 13 44
● New Moon.....	23 04 43
☾ First Quarter.....	30 10 48

	d h
Apogee (252,240 miles)...	5 22
Perigee (224,400 ..)...	21 13

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 222°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1957 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 14 and should end on October 6 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 2. Pheasant shooting begins.

5. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

8. Hunter's Moon.

11. *Old Michaelmas Day.

12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.

14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

29. Turkish National Holiday.

* See note, p. 94.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	12 27 43	3 00	+10 07	0 37 51	23 18 20	6 00	6 02	11 50	17 39	17 37
2	12 31 21	3 23	+10 26	0 41 47	23 14 24	6 01	6 04	11 49	17 37	17 34
3	12 34 58	3 46	+10 45	0 45 44	23 10 28	6 03	6 06	11 49	17 34	17 32
4	12 38 36	4 09	+11 04	0 49 40	23 06 32	6 05	6 08	11 49	17 32	17 29
5	12 42 14	4 33	+11 22	0 53 37	23 02 36	6 06	6 10	11 48	17 30	17 26
6	12 45 53	4 56	+11 40	0 57 33	22 58 40	6 08	6 12	11 48	17 28	17 24
7	12 49 32	5 19	+11 58	1 01 30	22 54 44	6 10	6 14	11 48	17 25	17 21
8	12 53 11	5 42	+12 15	1 05 26	22 50 48	6 12	6 16	11 48	17 23	17 19
9	12 56 51	6 05	+12 32	1 09 23	22 46 53	6 13	6 18	11 47	17 21	17 16
10	13 00 31	6 27	+12 49	1 13 19	22 42 57	6 15	6 20	11 47	17 18	17 14
11	13 04 12	6 50	+13 05	1 17 16	22 39 01	6 17	6 22	11 47	17 16	17 11
12	13 07 53	7 13	+13 20	1 21 13	22 35 05	6 18	6 24	11 47	17 14	17 08
13	13 11 34	7 35	+13 35	1 25 09	22 31 09	6 20	6 26	11 46	17 12	17 06
14	13 15 16	7 58	+13 49	1 29 06	22 27 13	6 22	6 28	11 46	17 10	17 03
15	13 18 59	8 20	+14 03	1 33 02	22 23 17	6 24	6 30	11 46	17 07	17 01
16	13 22 42	8 42	+14 17	1 36 59	22 19 21	6 26	6 32	11 46	17 05	16 58
17	13 26 26	9 04	+14 29	1 40 55	22 15 25	6 27	6 34	11 45	17 03	16 56
18	13 30 10	9 26	+14 41	1 44 52	22 11 29	6 29	6 36	11 45	17 01	16 53
19	13 33 56	9 48	+14 53	1 48 48	22 07 33	6 31	6 38	11 45	16 59	16 51
20	13 37 41	10 10	+15 04	1 52 45	22 03 38	6 32	6 40	11 45	16 57	16 48
21	13 41 28	10 31	+15 14	1 56 42	21 59 42	6 34	6 42	11 45	16 54	16 46
22	13 45 15	10 53	+15 24	2 00 38	21 55 46	6 36	6 44	11 45	16 52	16 44
23	13 49 02	11 14	+15 32	2 04 35	21 51 50	6 38	6 47	11 44	16 50	16 41
24	13 52 51	11 35	+15 41	2 08 31	21 47 54	6 39	6 49	11 44	16 48	16 39
25	13 56 40	11 56	+15 48	2 12 28	21 43 58	6 41	6 51	11 44	16 46	16 37
26	14 00 29	12 17	+15 55	2 16 24	21 40 02	6 43	6 53	11 44	16 44	16 34
27	14 04 20	12 37	+16 01	2 20 21	21 36 06	6 45	6 55	11 44	16 42	16 32
28	14 08 11	12 57	+16 06	2 24 17	21 32 10	6 47	6 57	11 44	16 40	16 30
29	14 12 03	13 18	+16 11	2 28 14	21 28 14	6 48	6 59	11 44	16 38	16 27
30	14 15 56	13 37	+16 15	2 32 11	21 24 18	6 50	7 01	11 44	16 37	16 25
31	14 19 49	13 57	+16 18	2 36 07	21 20 23	6 52	7 04	11 44	16 35	16 23

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout October add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is favourably placed for observation as a morning star during the first week of the month. It is then quite bright and well north of the Sun, and should be looked for in the east before sunrise. Mercury is at superior conjunction on the 24th.

VENUS is growing brighter as its distance from the earth decreases, and by the end of the month the magnitude is -3.9. The planet is well south of the equator, and in mid-October passes between Antares and Saturn.

MARS now begins to be seen as a morning star of the 2nd magnitude in Virgo. At the end of the

month it rises more than an hour before the Sun and on the morning of the 28th will be found about 3° north of Spica (magnitude +1.2). Mars is still moving rapidly eastwards, and is now south of the equator.

JUPITER is in conjunction on the 5th, but may be visible as a morning star at the end of the month. Whereas Mars rises at about the same time each morning, Jupiter comes into view about 3 minutes earlier each day, and by the end of October will rise a hours before the Sun. (Magnitude -1.2.)

SATURN now sets in mid-evening in the southwest (magnitude +0.8). The more brilliant planet Venus passes 4° south of Saturn on the 20th.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long	P.A.		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	18 44	-18.6	55.7	15.2	+ 4	356	53	7.2	14 11	14 27	18 43	23 21	23 05
2	19 35	-16.6	55.0	15.0	- 8	352	62	8.2	14 43	14 57	19 30	..	..
3	20 24	-14.0	54.6	14.9	-21	349	71	9.2	15 10	15 21	20 15	0 25	0 12
4	21 11	-10.8	54.2	14.8	-33	347	80	10.2	15 34	15 41	20 58	1 28	1 19
5	21 57	- 7.2	54.1	14.7	-45	345	87	11.2	15 55	15 59	21 40	2 32	2 26
6	22 42	- 3.4	54.0	14.7	-57	345	92	12.2	16 16	16 17	22 22	3 36	3 33
7	23 27	+ 0.6	54.1	14.7	-69	347	97	13.2	16 37	16 34	23 05	4 40	4 41
8	0 12	+ 4.6	54.2	14.8	-81	354	99	14.2	16 58	16 52	23 48	5 44	5 49
9	0 57	+ 8.5	54.5	14.8	+86	274	100	15.2	17 22	17 12	..	6 49	6 57
10	1 45	+12.0	54.8	14.9	+74	334	99	16.2	17 49	17 36	0 32	7 54	8 06
11	2 34	+15.0	55.2	15.0	+62	342	96	17.2	18 21	18 05	1 19	8 59	9 14
12	3 24	+17.5	55.6	15.2	+50	347	91	18.2	18 59	18 41	2 08	10 02	10 20
13	4 17	+19.1	56.1	15.3	+38	352	84	19.2	19 46	19 26	2 58	11 02	11 21
14	5 12	+19.7	56.7	15.4	+26	357	76	20.2	20 41	20 21	3 51	11 56	12 16
15	6 07	+19.3	57.3	15.6	+13	2	67	21.2	21 44	21 26	4 44	12 43	13 02
16	7 03	+17.9	58.0	15.8	+ 1	7	56	22.2	22 54	22 40	5 39	13 24	13 40
17	8 00	+15.3	58.7	16.0	-11	11	45	23.2	..	23 59	6 33	13 59	14 11
18	8 55	-11.9	59.3	16.2	-23	14	34	24.2	0 10	..	7 27	14 30	14 38
19	9 51	- 7.7	59.9	16.3	-35	17	24	25.2	1 28	1 22	8 20	14 58	15 02
20	10 47	+ 2.9	60.4	16.5	-47	18	14	26.2	2 49	2 48	9 14	15 25	15 24
21	11 43	- 2.1	60.7	16.5	-60	17	7	27.2	4 12	4 14	10 08	15 52	15 47
22	12 39	- 7.0	60.7	16.5	-72	15	2	28.2	5 34	5 41	11 03	16 21	16 12
23	13 37	-11.5	60.4	16.5	-84	356	0	29.2	6 56	7 08	12 00	16 54	16 41
24	14 35	-15.1	59.9	16.3	+84	18	1	0.8	8 14	8 30	12 56	17 32	17 16
25	15 34	-17.8	59.2	16.1	+71	11	4	1.8	9 26	9 45	13 54	18 17	17 58
26	16 33	-19.3	58.3	15.9	+59	5	10	2.8	10 30	10 50	14 50	19 09	18 49
27	17 30	-19.7	57.4	15.6	+47	360	18	3.8	11 23	11 43	15 44	20 07	19 48
28	18 26	-18.9	56.6	15.4	+35	355	26	4.8	12 07	12 25	16 36	21 09	20 52
29	19 19	-17.2	55.8	15.2	+23	351	36	5.8	12 43	12 58	17 24	22 13	21 59
30	20 09	-14.8	55.1	15.0	+10	347	46	6.8	13 12	13 24	18 11	23 17	23 06
31	20 57	-11.7	54.6	14.9	- 2	344	55	7.8	13 37	13 46	18 55	..	..

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m			h m	°	'	'		h m	h m
1	11 30	+5.1	6	72	4 59	4 58	10 53	16	13 03	5.2	5	98	11 28	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	11 48	+3.4	6	81	5 14	5 14	10 59	19	13 22	7.4	5	99	11 35		
7	12 06	+1.4	5	88	5 30	5 33	11 06	22	13 41	9.6	5	100	11 42		
10	12 25	-0.7	5	93	5 49	5 53	11 13	25	14 00	11.6	5	100	11 48		
13	12 44	-3.0	5	96	6 08	6 14	11 20	28	14 18	13.6	5	100	11 55		
16	13 03	-5.2	5	98	6 27	6 35	11 28	31	14 37	15.5	5	99	12 02		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
	h m	°	'	'		52°	56°		h m	°	'	'		h m	h m
1	15 07	19.1	16	69	14 29	18 03	17 37	1	12 18	1.0	4	100	6 16	6 20	11 39
6	15 30	20.9	17	68	14 33	17 53	17 24	6	12 29	2.3	4	100	6 15	6 20	11 31
11	15 54	22.5	18	66	14 37	17 45	17 11	11	12 41	3.6	4	100	6 14	6 21	11 23
16	16 18	23.8	18	64	14 42	17 37	16 59	16	12 53	4.9	4	100	6 14	6 21	11 16
21	16 42	24.9	19	62	14 46	17 32	16 49	21	13 06	6.2	4	100	6 13	6 22	11 08
26	17 07	25.8	20	60	14 51	17 28	16 41	26	13 18	7.5	4	100	6 13	6 23	11 01
31	17 31	26.3	21	58	14 56	17 27	16 37	31	13 30	8.8	4	100	6 12	6 24	10 53

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 00	5 39	6 10	5 49	6 07	5 46	6 10	5 47	6 07	5 44	6 19	5 54	6 25	6 02
2	6 01	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 08	5 44	6 11	5 45	6 09	5 41	6 21	5 51	6 27	5 59
3	6 03	5 34	6 13	5 44	6 10	5 41	6 13	5 42	6 11	5 39	6 23	5 49	6 29	5 57
4	6 05	5 32	6 15	5 42	6 12	5 39	6 15	5 40	6 13	5 36	6 25	5 46	6 31	5 54
5	6 06	5 30	6 16	5 40	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 15	5 33	6 27	5 43	6 33	5 51
6	6 08	5 28	6 18	5 38	6 15	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 17	5 31	6 29	5 41	6 35	5 49
7	6 10	5 26	6 19	5 36	6 17	5 32	6 20	5 33	6 19	5 28	6 31	5 38	6 37	5 46
8	6 12	5 24	6 21	5 34	6 19	5 30	6 22	5 31	6 21	5 26	6 33	5 36	6 39	5 44
9	6 13	5 22	6 22	5 32	6 20	5 27	6 23	5 28	6 22	5 23	6 35	5 33	6 40	5 41
10	6 15	5 19	6 24	5 29	6 22	5 25	6 25	5 26	6 24	5 21	6 37	5 31	6 42	5 39
11	6 16	5 17	6 26	5 27	6 24	5 23	6 27	5 24	6 26	5 19	6 39	5 28	6 44	5 37
12	6 18	5 15	6 27	5 25	6 26	5 20	6 29	5 21	6 28	5 16	6 41	5 25	6 46	5 34
13	6 20	5 13	6 29	5 23	6 28	5 18	6 31	5 19	6 30	5 14	6 43	5 23	6 48	5 32
14	6 21	5 11	6 31	5 21	6 30	5 16	6 33	5 17	6 32	5 11	6 45	5 20	6 50	5 30
15	6 23	5 08	6 33	5 18	6 32	5 13	6 35	5 14	6 34	5 09	6 47	5 18	6 52	5 27
16	6 25	5 06	6 35	5 16	6 33	5 11	6 36	5 12	6 36	5 06	6 49	5 15	6 53	5 25
17	6 26	5 04	6 36	5 14	6 35	5 09	6 38	5 10	6 38	5 04	6 51	5 13	6 55	5 23
18	6 28	5 02	6 38	5 12	6 37	5 07	6 40	5 07	6 40	5 01	6 53	5 10	6 57	5 20
19	6 30	5 00	6 40	5 10	6 39	5 05	6 42	5 05	6 42	4 59	6 55	5 08	6 59	5 18
20	6 31	4 58	6 41	5 08	6 40	5 03	6 44	5 03	6 44	4 57	6 57	5 05	7 01	5 15
21	6 33	4 55	6 43	5 05	6 42	5 00	6 46	5 00	6 46	4 54	6 59	5 03	7 03	5 13
22	6 35	4 53	6 45	5 03	6 44	4 58	6 48	4 58	6 48	4 52	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 11
23	6 37	4 51	6 47	5 01	6 46	4 56	6 50	4 56	6 50	4 50	7 04	4 58	7 08	5 08
24	6 38	4 49	6 48	4 59	6 47	4 54	6 52	4 54	6 52	4 48	7 06	4 56	7 10	5 06
25	6 40	4 47	6 50	4 57	6 49	4 52	6 54	4 52	6 54	4 46	7 08	4 54	7 12	5 04
26	6 42	4 45	6 52	4 55	6 51	4 50	6 56	4 50	6 56	4 43	7 10	4 51	7 14	5 02
27	6 44	4 43	6 54	4 53	6 53	4 48	6 58	4 47	6 58	4 41	7 12	4 49	7 16	4 59
28	6 46	4 41	6 56	4 51	6 55	4 46	7 00	4 45	7 00	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 18	4 57
29	6 47	4 39	6 57	4 49	6 56	4 44	7 01	4 43	7 02	4 36	7 16	4 44	7 20	4 55
30	6 49	4 38	6 59	4 47	6 58	4 43	7 03	4 42	7 04	4 34	7 18	4 42	7 22	4 53
31	6 51	4 36	7 01	4 46	7 00	4 41	7 05	4 40	7 06	4 32	7 20	4 40	7 24	4 51

JUPITER 21

SATURN 11

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m			h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	12 42.7	3 23	12 03	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation		16 32.8	20 25	15 53	19 18	18 50
11	12 50.7	4 14	11 32			16 36.2	20 34	15 17	18 41	18 23
21	12 58.6	5 04	11 00			16 40.0	20 43	14 41	18 04	17 36
31	13 06.5	5 52	10 29			16 44.2	20 53	14 06	17 28	16 59

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 16".



URANUS 20

NEPTUNE 20

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m		
1	8 53.2	18 09	25 43	25 34	32 10	13 59.5	10 23	13 20	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	8 54.7	18 03	25 05	24 57	31 32	14 00.9	10 30	12 42		
21	8 55.9	17 59	24 27	24 19	30 54	14 02.3	10 38	12 04		
31	8 56.7	17 56	23 49	23 41	30 16	14 03.7	10 45	11 26		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day OF Week		 <i>Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 240° ± 22° 14h</i> 
1	F.	All Saints. Canova b. 1757**	
2	S.	All Souls' Day. G. B. Shaw d. 1950	
3	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. Adm. Benbow d. 1702	
4	M.	Mendelssohn d. 1847. Sir John Dill d. 1944	
5	Tu.	Guy Fawkes' Day (1605). Utrillo d. 1955 [1937	
6	W.	Viset, Samuel b. 1870. Sir J. Forbes-Robertson d.	
7	Th.	Sir G. Kneller d. 1723. Norman Shaw d. 1912	
8	F.	Allied Landing in North Africa, 1942	
9	S.	Edward VII b. 1841. Neville Chamberlain d. 1940	
10	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. John Moore b. 1907	
11	M.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). King of Sweden b. 1882	
12	Tu.	Admiral Stark b. 1880. Tirpitz sunk 1944	
13	W.	R. L. Stevenson b. 1850. Lord Weeks b. 1890	
14	Th.	DUKE OF CORNWALL BORN 1948	
15	F.	Romney d. 1802. Averell Harriman b. 1891	
16	S.	Lützen 1632. John Bright b. 1811	
17	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Viset. Montgomery b.	
18	M.	T. P. O'Connor d. 1929 [1887	
19	Tu.	Charles I b. 1600. Schubert d. 1828	
20	W.	THE QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY (1947) [1942	
21	Th.	Sir Harold Nicolson b. 1886. Gen. Hertzog d.	
22	F.	George Gissing b. 1857.** Pat Smythe b. 1928	
23	S.	Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934	
24	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Sir H. Havelock d. 1857**	
25	M.	Sir F. L. Chantrey d. 1841. J. G. Lockhart d. 1854	
26	Tu.	Marshal Soult d. 1851. Coventry Patmore d. 1896	
27	W.	Fanny Kemble b. 1809. Eugene O'Neill d. 1953	
28	Th.	William Blake b. 1757.** Viset. Simonds b. 1881	
29	F.	C. S. Lewis b. 1898. Puccini d. 1924	
30	S.	St. Andrew. Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874	

PHENOMENA

November 7. Total Eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.

18. Venus at greatest eastern elongation (47°).

19d 3h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° N.

20d 4h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° N.

21d 21h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 3° 6 S.

22d 19h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

25d 14h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 8° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Oct. 1 24	Oct. 16 23	
Nov. 1 22	Nov. 15 21	
Dec. 1 20	Dec. 16 19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
○ Full Moon.....	7 14 32
☾ Last Quarter.....	14 21 59
● New Moon.....	21 16 19
☾ First Quarter.....	29 06 57

	d h
Apogee (251,710 miles)...	2 12
Perigee (227,710 ")...	18 11
Apogee (251,290 ")...	30 07

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 221°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- November 1. Halloween. Fox-hunting begins.
 9. Lord Mayor's Day.
 10. Remembrance Sunday.
 11. Martinmas.
 —. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W. Scottish Term Day.
 12. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.
 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See note, Dec. 15.
 20. Constitution Day, Jamaica (1944).
 23. *Old Martinmas.
 28. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.
 —. Removal Day, Scotland.

* See note, p. 94.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 23 43	14 17	+16 20	2 40 04	21 16 27	6 54	7 06	11 44	16 33	16 21
2	14 27 38	14 36	+16 22	2 44 00	21 12 31	6 56	7 08	11 44	16 31	16 18
3	14 31 34	14 55	+16 23	2 47 57	21 08 35	6 57	7 10	11 44	16 29	16 16
4	14 35 31	15 14	+16 23	2 51 53	21 04 39	6 59	7 12	11 44	16 27	16 14
5	14 39 28	15 32	+16 22	2 55 50	21 00 43	7 01	7 14	11 44	16 26	16 12
6	14 43 26	15 50	+16 20	2 59 46	20 56 47	7 03	7 16	11 44	16 24	16 10
7	14 47 25	16 08	+16 18	3 03 43	20 52 51	7 05	7 18	11 44	16 22	16 08
8	14 51 25	16 26	+16 15	3 07 40	20 48 55	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 20	16 06
9	14 55 26	16 43	+16 10	3 11 36	20 44 59	7 08	7 23	11 44	16 19	16 04
10	14 59 27	17 01	+16 05	3 15 33	20 41 03	7 10	7 25	11 44	16 17	16 02
11	15 03 30	17 17	+16 00	3 19 29	20 37 08	7 12	7 27	11 44	16 16	16 00
12	15 07 33	17 34	+15 53	3 23 26	20 33 12	7 14	7 29	11 44	16 14	15 58
13	15 11 37	17 50	+15 45	3 27 22	20 29 16	7 15	7 31	11 44	16 13	15 57
14	15 15 42	18 06	+15 37	3 31 19	20 25 20	7 17	7 33	11 44	16 11	15 55
15	15 19 48	18 22	+15 28	3 35 15	20 21 24	7 19	7 35	11 45	16 10	15 53
16	15 23 54	18 37	+15 17	3 39 12	20 17 28	7 21	7 37	11 45	16 08	15 52
17	15 28 02	18 52	+15 06	3 43 09	20 13 32	7 22	7 39	11 45	16 07	15 50
18	15 32 11	19 07	+14 55	3 47 05	20 09 36	7 24	7 42	11 45	16 06	15 48
19	15 36 20	19 21	+14 42	3 51 02	20 05 40	7 26	7 44	11 45	16 04	15 47
20	15 40 30	19 35	+14 28	3 54 58	20 01 44	7 28	7 46	11 46	16 03	15 45
21	15 44 41	19 49	+14 14	3 58 55	19 57 48	7 29	7 48	11 46	16 02	15 44
22	15 48 53	20 02	+13 59	4 02 51	19 53 53	7 31	7 49	11 46	16 01	15 42
23	15 53 05	20 15	+13 43	4 06 48	19 49 57	7 33	7 51	11 46	16 00	15 41
24	15 57 19	20 27	+13 26	4 10 44	19 46 01	7 34	7 53	11 47	15 59	15 39
25	16 01 33	20 39	+13 08	4 14 41	19 42 05	7 36	7 55	11 47	15 58	15 38
26	16 05 48	20 51	+12 50	4 18 38	19 38 09	7 37	7 57	11 47	15 57	15 37
27	16 10 03	21 02	+12 31	4 22 34	19 34 13	7 39	7 59	11 48	15 56	15 36
28	16 14 19	21 13	+12 11	4 26 31	19 30 17	7 40	8 01	11 48	15 55	15 35
29	16 18 36	21 24	+11 51	4 30 27	19 26 21	7 42	8 02	11 48	15 54	15 34
30	16 22 54	21 34	+11 30	4 34 24	19 22 25	7 43	8 04	11 49	15 53	15 33

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 1^m 09^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout November add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is an evening star throughout the month, but sets shortly after the Sun, and is unlikely to be seen from this country until the end of November. It is then fairly bright, but low in the south-west after sunset.

VENUS comes to greatest eastern elongation on the 18th, and at this time appears in a small telescope like the Moon at last quarter. The planet now reaches its farthest point south of the equator, and begins to come north again. At the end of the

month it sets about 3 hours after the Sun, and has a magnitude of -4.2.

MARS is a morning star in Virgo, but at the end of the month moves into Libra. It still rises at about 5.30 a.m., and is seen to the east of the more brilliant Jupiter.

JUPITER rises some hours before the Sun and brightens during the month to magnitude -1.3. On the 1st it passes rather more than 3° north of Spica. Details of some of the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites are given on page 150.

SATURN is now approaching conjunction, and sets shortly after the Sun.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°		56°	52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m	°				°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	21 44	- 8.2	54.3	14.8	-14	342	65	8.8	14 00	14 05	19 37	0 21	0 14
2	22 29	- 4.4	54.2	14.8	-26	341	73	9.8	14 21	14 22	20 19	1 25	1 21
3	23 13	- 0.5	54.2	14.8	-38	340	81	10.8	14 41	14 40	21 01	2 29	2 29
4	23 58	+ 3.5	54.3	14.8	-50	340	88	11.8	15 02	14 58	21 44	3 33	3 36
5	0 44	+ 7.4	54.6	14.9	-63	341	94	12.8	15 25	15 17	22 28	4 38	4 45
6	1 31	+11.0	54.9	15.0	-75	343	97	13.8	15 51	15 40	23 15	5 43	5 54
7	2 20	+14.3	55.3	15.1	-87	343	100	14.8	16 22	16 07	..	6 49	7 03
8	3 11	+16.9	55.8	15.2	+81	355	100	15.8	16 59	16 41	0 03	7 54	8 11
9	4 04	+18.7	56.3	15.3	+69	356	98	16.8	17 43	17 23	0 54	8 56	9 15
10	4 59	+19.6	56.7	15.5	+57	360	94	17.8	18 36	18 16	1 47	9 52	10 12
11	5 54	+19.5	57.2	15.6	+45	4	88	18.8	19 37	19 19	2 41	10 42	11 01
12	6 51	+18.3	57.7	15.7	+32	8	80	19.8	20 45	20 30	3 35	11 25	11 41
13	7 47	+16.0	58.2	15.8	+20	13	71	20.8	21 58	21 46	4 29	12 01	12 14
14	8 42	+12.8	58.6	16.0	+ 8	16	60	21.8	23 14	23 06	5 22	12 33	12 42
15	9 36	+ 8.8	59.0	16.1	- 4	19	49	22.8	..	..	6 14	13 00	13 06
16	10 30	+ 4.3	59.4	16.2	-16	20	38	23.8	0 31	0 28	7 06	13 27	13 28
17	11 24	- 0.4	59.7	16.3	-28	21	27	24.8	1 50	1 51	7 58	13 52	13 50
18	12 19	- 5.3	59.8	16.3	-41	21	17	25.8	3 10	3 15	8 50	14 20	14 13
19	13 14	- 9.8	59.8	16.3	-53	20	9	26.8	4 29	4 39	9 44	14 50	14 39
20	14 11	-13.7	59.6	16.2	-65	18	4	27.8	5 48	6 02	10 40	15 25	15 10
21	15 09	-16.8	59.2	16.1	-77	21	1	28.8	7 03	7 20	11 37	16 06	15 48
22	16 08	-18.8	58.7	16.0	-89	344	0	0.3	8 11	8 31	12 34	16 54	16 34
23	17 06	-19.7	58.0	15.8	+78	355	2	1.3	9 10	9 30	13 30	17 50	17 30
24	18 04	-19.4	57.2	15.6	+66	352	7	2.3	10 00	10 18	14 24	18 51	18 33
25	18 59	-18.0	56.5	15.4	+54	349	13	3.3	10 40	10 56	15 15	19 56	19 40
26	19 51	-15.8	55.8	15.2	+42	346	20	4.3	11 12	11 26	16 03	21 01	20 49
27	20 41	-12.9	55.2	15.0	+30	343	29	5.3	11 40	11 50	16 49	22 07	21 58
28	21 28	- 9.5	54.7	14.9	+18	340	38	6.3	12 03	12 10	17 32	23 11	23 06
29	22 14	- 5.8	54.4	14.8	+ 5	339	47	7.3	12 25	12 28	18 15	..	..
30	22 59	- 1.9	54.2	14.8	- 7	338	57	8.3	12 45	12 45	18 57	0 15	0 13

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m				h m	°	''		h m		
1	14 43	16 0	5	99	12 04	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	16 17	23 1	5	94	12 39	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	15 01	17 7	5	98	12 11			19	16 36	24 0	5	92	12 46		
7	15 20	19 3	5	97	12 18			22	16 55	24 8	5	89	12 54		
10	15 39	20 7	5	96	12 25			25	17 14	25 4	5	86	13 01		
13	15 58	22 0	5	95	12 32			28	17 33	25 7	6	83	13 08		
16	16 17	23 1	5	94	12 39			31	17 51	25 9	6	79	13 14		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	17 36	26.4	21	58	14 56	17 28	16 36	1	13 33	9.0	4	99	6 12	6 24	10 52
6	18 00	26.7	22	56	15 01	17 30	16 37	6	13 45	10.2	4	99	6 12	6 25	10 45
11	18 24	26.6	23	53	15 05	17 34	16 42	11	13 58	11.4	4	99	6 12	6 26	10 38
16	18 47	26.3	25	51	15 08	17 41	16 52	16	14 11	12.6	4	99	6 13	6 28	10 31
21	19 09	25.8	26	48	15 10	17 50	17 04	21	14 24	13.8	4	99	6 13	6 30	10 24
26	19 30	25.0	28	46	15 12	18 00	17 18	26	14 37	14.9	4	99	6 13	6 32	10 18
31	19 50	24.0	29	43	15 12	18 09	17 32	31	14 50	15.9	4	98	6 14	6 34	10 11

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 53	4 34	7 03	4 44	7 02	4 39	7 07	4 38	7 08	4 30	7 22	4 38	7 25	4 49
2	6 55	4 32	7 04	4 42	7 04	4 37	7 09	4 36	7 10	4 28	7 24	4 36	7 27	4 47
3	6 56	4 30	7 06	4 40	7 05	4 35	7 10	4 34	7 12	4 26	7 26	4 34	7 29	4 45
4	6 58	4 29	7 08	4 39	7 07	4 33	7 12	4 32	7 14	4 24	7 28	4 32	7 31	4 43
5	7 00	4 27	7 09	4 37	7 09	4 31	7 14	4 30	7 16	4 22	7 30	4 30	7 33	4 41
6	7 02	4 26	7 11	4 36	7 11	4 29	7 16	4 28	7 18	4 20	7 32	4 28	7 35	4 39
7	7 03	4 24	7 13	4 34	7 13	4 28	7 18	4 27	7 20	4 18	7 34	4 26	7 37	4 38
8	7 05	4 22	7 14	4 32	7 15	4 26	7 20	4 25	7 22	4 16	7 36	4 24	7 39	4 36
9	7 07	4 21	7 16	4 31	7 17	4 24	7 22	4 23	7 25	4 14	7 39	4 22	7 41	4 34
10	7 09	4 19	7 18	4 29	7 19	4 22	7 24	4 21	7 27	4 12	7 41	4 20	7 43	4 32
11	7 10	4 18	7 20	4 28	7 21	4 21	7 26	4 19	7 29	4 10	7 43	4 18	7 45	4 30
12	7 12	4 16	7 22	4 26	7 23	4 19	7 28	4 18	7 31	4 09	7 45	4 16	7 47	4 28
13	7 14	4 15	7 23	4 25	7 24	4 18	7 30	4 16	7 33	4 07	7 47	4 15	7 49	4 27
14	7 15	4 13	7 25	4 23	7 26	4 16	7 32	4 15	7 35	4 06	7 49	4 13	7 51	4 25
15	7 17	4 12	7 27	4 22	7 28	4 15	7 33	4 13	7 36	4 04	7 51	4 11	7 53	4 23
16	7 19	4 10	7 29	4 20	7 30	4 13	7 35	4 11	7 38	4 02	7 53	4 10	7 55	4 22
17	7 20	4 09	7 30	4 19	7 31	4 12	7 37	4 10	7 40	4 01	7 55	4 08	7 57	4 20
18	7 22	4 08	7 32	4 18	7 33	4 11	7 39	4 08	7 43	3 59	7 58	4 06	7 59	4 18
19	7 24	4 06	7 34	4 16	7 35	4 09	7 41	4 07	7 45	3 58	8 00	4 05	8 01	4 17
20	7 26	4 05	7 36	4 15	7 37	4 08	7 43	4 06	7 47	3 56	8 02	4 03	8 03	4 16
21	7 27	4 04	7 37	4 14	7 38	4 07	7 45	4 04	7 49	3 55	8 04	4 02	8 05	4 14
22	7 29	4 03	7 39	4 13	7 40	4 06	7 47	4 03	7 50	3 53	8 05	4 00	8 07	4 13
23	7 31	4 02	7 41	4 12	7 42	4 05	7 48	4 02	7 52	3 52	8 07	3 59	8 08	4 12
24	7 32	4 01	7 42	4 11	7 43	4 04	7 50	4 01	7 54	3 51	8 09	3 57	8 10	4 11
25	7 34	4 00	7 44	4 10	7 45	4 03	7 52	4 00	7 56	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 12	4 09
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 09	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 58	3 48	8 13	3 55	8 14	4 08
27	7 37	3 58	7 47	4 08	7 48	4 01	7 55	3 58	7 59	3 47	8 15	3 54	8 15	4 07
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 08	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 01	3 46	8 17	3 53	8 17	4 06
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 07	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 03	3 45	8 18	3 52	8 19	4 05
30	7 41	3 55	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 58	7 59	3 55	8 04	3 45	8 20	3 51	8 20	4 04

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	13 07.3	5 57	5 30	5 38	10 26	16 44.7	20 54	14 02	17 24	16 55
11	13 15.0	6 43	5 02	5 11	9 54	16 49.2	21 03	13 28	16 48	16 19
21	13 22.5	7 27	4 34	4 44	9 22	16 54.0	21 12	12 53	16 13	15 43
31	13 29.5	8 08	4 06	4 16	8 50	16 59.0	21 20	12 19	15 37	15 07

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 34" and 15".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 56.7	17 56	23 45	23 37	30 12	14 03.8	10 46	7 30	7 49	11 22
11	8 57.2	17 54	23 06	22 58	29 33	14 05.2	10 54	6 43	7 12	10 44
21	8 57.2	17 55	22 27	22 19	28 54	14 06.6	11 01	6 16	6 35	10 06
31	8 56.9	17 56	21 47	21 39	28 14	14 07.9	11 07	5 38	5 58	9 28

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	 <i>Decem</i> (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 270° 19' 22" 03h</i> 
1	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. Queen Alexandra b. 1844
2	M.	Austerlitz 1805. Queen Adelaide d. 1849
3	Tu.	Flaxman d. 1826. Mrs. Eddy d. 1910
4	W.	Richelieu d. 1642. A. L. Rowse b. 1903
5	Th.	Mozart d. 1791. Monet d. 1926
6	F.	Joseph Conrad b. 1857.** Jefferson Davis d. 1889
7	S.	Joyce Cary b. 1888. Pearl Harbour 1941
8	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. Sibelius b. 1865
9	M.	Van Dyck d. 1641. Sir Arthur Pearson d. 1921
10	Tu.	Earl Alexander of Tunis b. 1891
11	W.	Accession of King George VI, 1936
12	Th.	Rev. P. T. B. Clayton b. 1885. Robert Browning d.
13	F.	Duchess of Kent b. 1906. Dr. Johnson d. 1784 [1889
14	S.	George VI b. 1895. George Washington d. 1799
15	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent. Vermeer d. 1675
16	M.	Sir J. B. Hobbs b. 1882. Philip Guedalla d. 1944
17	Tu.	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson d. 1917
18	W.	Prince William b. 1941. Christopher Fry b. 1907
19	Th.	J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Sir Stanley Unwin b. 1884
20	F.	Sir Frederick Browning b. 1896.
21	S.	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END
22	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. George Eliot d. 1880
23	M.	J. Arthur Rank b. 1888. Onslow Ford d. 1901
24	Tu.	Frances Mary Buss d. 1894
25	W.	Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901
26	Th.	St. Stephen. Lord Keyes d. 1945
27	F.	St. John. Charles Lamb d. 1834
28	S.	Holy Innocents'. Lord Macaulay d. 1859
29	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas
30	M.	Pablo Casals b. 1876. Josephine Butler d. 1906
31	Tu.	George C. Marshall b. 1880. Dr. C. F. Garbett d. 1955

PHENOMENA

December 8. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (21°).

9. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.

16d 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

18d 21h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° S.

22. Winter Solstice.

24. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

24d 18h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° S.

25. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Nov.	1	24	Nov.	15	23
Dec.	1	22	Dec.	16	21
Jan.	1	20	Jan.	16	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	7	06	16
☾ Last Quarter.....	14	05	45
● New Moon.....	21	06	12
☾ First Quarter.....	29	04	52
	d	h	
Perigee (230,110 miles)...	14	05	
Apogee (251,320 ..)...	28	04	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 1957.			

MONTHLY NOTES

- December 9. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 21. Common Council Elections, City of London.
 25. Quarter Day.
 —. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.
 26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W., N. Ireland.
 31. Various licences expire.
 ** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 27 12	21 44	+ 11 08	4 38 20	19 18 29	7 45	8 06	11 49	15 53	15 30
2	16 31 31	21 53	+ 10 46	4 42 17	19 14 33	7 46	8 08	11 49	15 52	15 31
3	16 35 51	22 02	+ 10 23	4 46 13	19 10 38	7 48	8 09	11 50	15 51	15 30
4	16 40 11	22 11	+ 9 59	4 50 10	19 06 42	7 49	8 11	11 50	15 51	15 29
5	16 44 32	22 19	+ 9 35	4 54 07	19 02 46	7 50	8 12	11 51	15 51	15 28
6	16 48 53	22 26	+ 9 10	4 58 03	18 58 50	7 52	8 14	11 51	15 50	15 28
7	16 53 15	22 33	+ 8 45	5 02 00	18 54 54	7 53	8 15	11 51	15 50	15 27
8	16 57 37	22 40	+ 8 19	5 05 56	18 50 58	7 54	8 17	11 52	15 49	15 27
9	17 02 00	22 46	+ 7 53	5 09 53	18 47 02	7 55	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26
10	17 06 23	22 52	+ 7 26	5 13 49	18 43 06	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26
11	17 10 47	22 58	+ 6 59	5 17 46	18 39 10	7 58	8 20	11 53	15 48	15 26
12	17 15 11	23 03	+ 6 31	5 21 42	18 35 14	7 59	8 22	11 54	15 48	15 25
13	17 19 36	23 07	+ 6 03	5 25 39	18 31 18	8 00	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25
14	17 24 01	23 11	+ 5 35	5 29 36	18 27 23	8 00	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25
15	17 28 26	23 15	+ 5 06	5 33 32	18 23 27	8 01	8 25	11 55	15 48	15 25
16	17 32 51	23 18	+ 4 37	5 37 29	18 19 31	8 02	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25
17	17 37 17	23 20	+ 4 08	5 41 25	18 15 35	8 03	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25
18	17 41 43	23 23	+ 3 39	5 45 22	18 11 39	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 25
19	17 46 09	23 24	+ 3 09	5 49 18	18 07 43	8 05	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 26
20	17 50 36	23 25	+ 2 39	5 53 15	18 03 47	8 05	8 29	11 58	15 50	15 26
21	17 55 02	23 26	+ 2 09	5 57 11	17 59 51	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 26
22	17 59 29	23 27	+ 1 39	6 01 08	17 55 55	8 06	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27
23	18 03 55	23 26	+ 1 09	6 05 05	17 51 59	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 51	15 27
24	18 08 22	23 26	+ 0 39	6 09 01	17 48 03	8 07	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 28
25	18 12 48	23 25	+ 0 09	6 12 58	17 44 08	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 29
26	18 17 15	23 23	— 0 20	6 16 54	17 40 12	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 53	15 30
27	18 21 41	23 21	— 0 50	6 20 51	17 36 16	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30
28	18 26 07	23 18	— 1 20	6 24 47	17 32 20	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 55	15 31
29	18 30 33	23 15	— 1 49	6 28 44	17 28 24	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32
30	18 34 59	23 12	— 2 18	6 32 40	17 24 28	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 57	15 33
31	18 39 24	23 08	— 2 47	6 36 37	17 20 32	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1^m 11^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From December 1-25 apply as in November (see page 131) and for the remainder of the month as in January (see page 91).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation on the 8th, and should be looked for in the first week of the month as an evening star in the south-west after sunset. The planet is at inferior conjunction on the 25th.

VENUS reaches its greatest brilliancy on the 24th (magnitude -4.4), when it appears in a telescope as a crescent. The planet is now moving rapidly north again, and may be seen at the end of the year in the south-west for nearly 3 hours after sunset. Venus will be a brilliant morning star throughout most of 1958.

MARS is a morning star in Libra, moving at the

end of the month into Scorpius. It is still only of the 4th magnitude, but will grow steadily brighter as it approaches the opposition of November, 1958.

JUPITER is still moving direct in Virgo, and rises in the eastern sky in the early hours of the morning. It brightens during the month to magnitude -1.5, and will be in opposition again in April, 1958.

SATURN is in conjunction on the 9th and will not be visible during the month. It reappears in the beginning of 1958 as a morning star on the borders of Ophiuchus and Sagittarius, and comes to opposition in June, when the rings will be opened to their widest extent.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.						
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	23 44	+ 2.1	54.3	14.8	-19	338	66	9.3	13 06	13 03	19 39	1 19
2	0 29	+ 6.1	54.5	14.8	-31	338	75	10.3	13 28	13 21	20 22	2 23
3	1 15	+ 9.8	54.8	14.9	-43	339	82	11.3	13 53	13 42	21 07	3 28
4	2 03	+13.2	55.3	15.1	-55	341	89	12.3	14 21	14 07	21 55	4 34
5	2 53	+16.1	55.8	15.2	-68	342	95	13.3	14 55	14 38	22 45	5 40
6	3 46	+18.2	56.4	15.4	-80	341	98	14.3	15 36	15 18	23 38	6 44
7	4 41	+19.5	57.0	15.5	+88	312	100	15.3	16 27	16 07	..	7 44
8	5 38	+19.7	57.6	15.7	+76	19	99	16.3	17 26	17 07	0 33	8 38
9	6 35	+18.8	58.1	15.8	+64	14	96	17.3	18 34	18 17	1 29	9 24
10	7 33	+16.7	58.5	15.9	+52	16	91	18.3	19 47	19 34	2 24	10 04
11	8 29	+13.7	58.8	16.0	+40	19	84	19.3	21 03	20 54	3 18	10 37
12	9 24	+ 9.9	59.0	16.1	+28	21	74	20.3	22 20	22 15	4 11	11 06
13	10 18	+ 5.5	59.2	16.1	+15	22	64	21.3	23 38	23 37	5 03	11 32
14	11 12	+ 0.8	59.2	16.1	+ 3	23	53	22.3	..	..	5 54	11 58
15	12 05	- 3.9	59.2	16.1	- 9	23	41	23.3	0 56	0 59	6 45	12 23
16	12 59	- 8.5	59.1	16.1	-21	22	30	24.3	2 13	2 21	7 37	12 51
17	13 54	-12.5	58.9	16.1	-33	20	21	25.3	3 30	3 42	8 31	13 23
18	14 50	-15.8	58.7	16.0	-45	18	12	26.3	4 44	5 00	9 25	14 00
19	15 47	-18.2	58.3	15.9	-58	16	6	27.3	5 54	6 13	10 21	14 44
20	16 44	-19.5	57.8	15.8	-70	17	2	28.3	6 57	7 17	11 16	15 36
21	17 42	-19.7	57.3	15.6	-82	51	0	29.3	7 50	8 10	12 11	16 34
22	18 38	-18.7	56.7	15.5	+86	330	1	0.7	8 35	8 53	13 04	17 37
23	19 31	-16.9	56.1	15.3	+74	339	3	1.7	9 11	9 26	13 54	18 43
24	20 23	-14.2	55.5	15.1	+61	339	8	2.7	9 41	9 53	14 41	19 50
25	21 12	-10.9	55.0	15.0	+49	338	14	3.7	10 07	10 15	15 26	20 55
26	21 58	- 7.3	54.6	14.9	+37	336	22	4.7	10 29	10 34	16 10	22 00
27	22 44	- 3.4	54.3	14.8	+25	336	30	5.7	10 50	10 52	16 52	23 04
28	23 29	+ 0.6	54.2	14.8	+13	336	39	6.7	11 11	11 09	17 34	..
29	0 13	+ 4.5	54.3	14.8	+ 1	336	48	7.7	11 32	11 27	18 16	0 07
30	0 59	+ 8.3	54.5	14.9	-12	338	58	8.7	11 55	11 46	19 00	1 12
31	1 45	+11.8	54.9	15.0	-24	339	67	9.7	12 21	12 09	19 46	2 16

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R A	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
1	17 51	25.9	6	79	13 14	15 53	15 05	16	18 50	23.6	8	32	13 11	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	18 09	25.8	6	73	13 19	15 58	15 12	19	18 47	22.8	9	18	12 55		
7	18 24	25.5	6	65	13 23	16 05	15 20	22	18 37	22.0	10	6	12 32		
10	18 37	25.0	7	56	13 23	16 10	15 28	25	18 21	21.3	10	1	12 03		
13	18 46	24.4	8	46	13 20	16 13	15 34	28	18 04	20.7	10	3	11 35		
16	18 50	23.6	8	32	13 11	16 11	15 34	31	17 50	20.3	9	11	11 10		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.			Souths
						52°	56°							52°	56°		
	h m	°	·		h m.	h m	h m		h m	°	·		h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	19 50	24.0	29	43	15 12	18 09	17 32	1	14 50	15.9	4	98	6 14	6 34	10 11		
6	20 09	22.8	31	40	15 10	18 18	17 45	6	15 04	16.9	4	98	6 15	6 36	10 05		
11	20 26	21.5	34	36	15 07	18 26	17 56	11	15 17	17.9	4	98	6 15	6 38	9 59		
16	20 40	20.1	36	33	15 02	18 32	18 05	16	15 31	18.8	4	98	6 16	6 41	9 53		
21	20 53	18.6	39	29	14 54	18 35	18 11	21	15 46	19.7	4	97	6 17	6 43	9 48		
26	21 03	17.2	42	25	14 44	18 35	18 14	26	16 00	20.4	4	97	6 17	6 45	9 42		
31	21 09	15.7	46	20	14 31	18 31	18 12	31	16 14	21.1	4	97	6 17	6 47	9 37		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 43	3 55	7 53	4 06	7 54	3 58	8 01	3 55	8 06	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 22	4 04
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 05	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 08	3 43	8 24	3 49	8 24	4 03
3	7 46	3 53	7 56	4 04	7 57	3 56	8 04	3 53	8 09	3 42	8 25	3 48	8 25	4 02
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 58	3 56	8 05	3 53	8 11	3 41	8 27	3 47	8 27	4 01
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 04	8 00	3 55	8 07	3 52	8 12	3 40	8 28	3 46	8 28	4 00
6	7 50	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 01	3 55	8 08	3 52	8 14	3 40	8 30	3 46	8 30	4 00
7	7 51	3 52	8 01	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 31	3 45	8 31	3 59
8	7 52	3 51	8 02	4 02	8 04	3 54	8 11	3 51	8 17	3 39	8 33	3 44	8 33	3 59
9	7 53	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 12	3 50	8 18	3 38	8 34	3 43	8 34	3 58
10	7 54	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 35	3 43	8 35	3 58
11	7 56	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 43	8 36	3 58
12	7 57	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 38	3 43	8 37	3 58
13	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 38	3 58
14	7 58	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 39	3 58
15	7 59	3 51	8 09	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 40	3 58
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 43	8 43	3 58
19	8 03	3 52	8 12	4 02	8 15	3 53	8 22	3 50	8 28	3 38	8 44	3 44	8 44	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 50	8 28	3 38	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 58
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 44	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 47	3 45	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
25	8 06	3 55	8 15	4 05	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 02
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 58	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04
29	8 06	3 59	8 16	4 09	8 18	4 00	8 25	3 57	8 31	3 45	8 48	3 50	8 47	4 05
30	8 06	3 59	8 16	4 10	8 18	4 01	8 25	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 48	3 51	8 47	4 06
31	8 06	4 00	8 16	4 11	8 18	4 02	8 25	3 59	8 31	3 47	8 48	3 52	8 47	4 07

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	13 29.5	8 08	4 06	4 16	8 50	16 59.0	21 20	12 19	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	13 36.2	8 45	3 36	3 48	8 17	17 04.0	21 28	11 45		
21	13 42.2	9 18	3 06	3 18	7 44	17 09.1	21 35	11 10		
31	13 47.5	9 46	2 35	2 47	7 10	17 14.0	21 41	10 36		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 34" and 25".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 56.9	17 56	21 47	21 39	28 14	14 07.9	11 07	5 38	5 58	9 28
11	8 56.2	17 59	21 07	20 59	27 34	14 09.1	11 13	5 01	5 20	8 50
21	8 55.2	18 04	20 26	20 18	26 54	14 10.1	11 18	4 23	4 43	8 12
31	8 54.0	18 09	19 45	19 37	26 13	14 11.0	11 22	3 45	4 05	7 33

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Introduction to Astronomical Section

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Nautical Almanac* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0h G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named. No allowance is made for Summer Time, the dates of which, although given by the Summer Time Act, 1925, may be altered by Order in Council and are seldom known at the time of going to press.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 11th edition, 1950; 17s. 6d.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.T.'s for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and - indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

The FASTS AND FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning

of the month at 22h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4m earlier each night or 2h earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.T.'s when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 22h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. The footnote given each month indicates when the numerical quantities given are to be added and when they are to be subtracted.

The Sidereal Time at 0h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa, as illustrated on pages 141-142.

The time SUN SOUTHS is the G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich, or the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Traffic Act, 1956, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be 34', and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16', the time

given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ + 34' + 16''$ or $90^\circ 50'$, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is $50'$. The upper limb is then $34'$ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ 50'$ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

- (1) *Sunset*, defined as above.
- (2) *Civil twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 50 minutes after sunset.
- (3) *Nautical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.
- (4) *Astronomical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

These four steps are now tabulated each year in the *Nautical Almanac*. Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading MORNING AND EVENING STARS will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always

less by the amount of the horizontal parallax, i.e. nearly $1''$.

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disc. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The tabulated selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disc, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as $8''$, because of libration. A positive sign indicates westerly longitude, or to the right hand, and applies between New Moon and First Quarter—or from Full Moon to Last Quarter. A minus sign indicates easterly longitude and applies from First Quarter to Full Moon and from Last Quarter to New Moon. When the Moon is passing from New to Full the line is called the morning terminator because the Sun is rising on the region of the Moon on which it falls; from Full to New it is the evening terminator. As the terminator changes at New or Full Moon, its longitude changes abruptly from -90° to $+90^\circ$. Interpolation between two such values may be performed by taking the complement of either of them to 180° , and changing the sign. Thus the value -83° may be treated as $+97^\circ$, or the value $+85^\circ$ as -95° .

The position angle of the terminator is the position angle of the northern cusp; it is subject to very rapid changes at New and Full Moon. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disc illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-axis minor is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

A knowledge of the light to be expected from the Moon is of value, especially in war time, as prominent objects and water areas can be easily seen in strong moonlight. Thus the age of the Moon, and its times of local rising and setting (which may vary even more than in the case of the Sun) need to be known. In summer the Full Moon never attains a great height, whereas in winter "the Moon rides high".

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about $9''$, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about $57''$. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is $90^\circ 50'$ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56° . They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon

as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be *added* if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or *subtracted* if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of $1^\circ = 4^m$ and $15' = 1^m$.

The column MOON SOUTHS gives the G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich. It is independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^h (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^h (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda^\circ/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $151^\circ 05'$ east, so $\lambda = 13^h 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1957 Jan. 8 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich..... Jan.	7	16	42
λ		13	55
$0.58 \times (17^h 25^m - 16^h 42^m)$			25
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	8	7	02
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00
Local standard time of transit.....	8	17	02

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^h 55^m$.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disc. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

A departure has been made from the former practice of giving the times of rising and setting of the planets, as they cannot be seen when on the horizon. As a new standard of reference by which the visibility may be gauged, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because

changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. when the planet souths at Greenwich is also given; it follows columns relating to times when the planet is in the east and precedes those relating to times when the planet is in the west. By this arrangement the times given for any date are consecutive, but it has sometimes been necessary to extend the hours beyond 24; thus Jan. 22^d 26^h is the same as January 22^d 02^h. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.T.'s of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which, under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, are from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $3''$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2''$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and now they will slowly widen until they reach their next maximum opening in 1958.

TIME

Greenwich Mean Time

Time is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere with respect to the Sun; it is 4^m longer than a rotation with respect to the stars, because of the revolution of the Earth round the Sun. The length of the solar day varies for two reasons, namely the ellipticity of the Earth's orbit and the fact that the plane of the equator does not coincide with the plane of the ecliptic. Mean time clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. The length of the mean solar day is constant, although that of the apparent day, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons given above.

The mean solar day may be regarded as the period of rotation about the earth of a fictitious body called the Mean Sun, whose motion is uniform; and the zero of measurement is the instant when the Mean Sun is on the meridian. At this

instant it is mean noon for all places on that meridian, and Mean Time, measured in this way for some standard meridian, is usually chosen as the standard time for a whole country. It is the use of the meridian of Greenwich which gives rise to the expression Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), which is taken as a standard. For astronomical purposes, G.M.T. is used, the day beginning at midnight, and a 24-hour system being adopted. Thus Greenwich p.m. times, in civil reckoning, must be increased by 12 hours to give G.M.T.

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called apparent solar time. It differs from mean solar time by the equation of time, which is the total effect of the two causes mentioned that make the length of a solar day non-uniform. The equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14^m) and early November ($+16^m$); it has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approximately April 25, June 14, September 1 and December 25) that a sundial shows mean time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. As that point has a slow retrograde motion ($50''$ a year), known as precession, the length of the sidereal day, or $23^h 56^m 04^s.091$ of mean time, is $0^s.008$ less than the true period of rotation. The zero for sidereal time is when the First Point of Aries is on the meridian. In observatory practice sidereal time is found by comparing the observed time of transit of a star, as recorded by a sidereal clock, with the known true time of transit, namely the star's apparent right ascension. Any discrepancy, when adjusted for certain instrumental corrections, is the error of the sidereal clock. From this corrected sidereal time, the error of a mean time clock is found by comparison and computation as described below.

To convert standard mean time to local sidereal time, if many conversions are to be done for any one place, we may form once and for all the constant P , defined as

$$P = \text{longitude of standard meridian} + \text{acceleration corresponding to this longitude} - \text{local longitude}$$

where the acceleration of sidereal on mean time is taken from the table on page 145. West longitudes are considered to be positive, but, to avoid any subtractions, negative values of P may be replaced by their complement to 24^h . Then

$$\text{L.S.T.} = \text{sidereal time at } 0^h \text{ G.M.T. (page II of each month)} + P + \text{standard mean time} + \text{acceleration corresponding to this time.}$$

Example.—Required the L.S.T. at Melbourne (Long. $= -9^h 39^m 54^s$) at 1957 February 26^d 12^h 34^m 56^s Standard Time (10^h fast on G.M.T.).

E*

Long. of standard meridian.....	$-10^h 00^m 00^s$
Acceleration (same sign).....	$-1^m 39^s$
Sum	$-10^h 01^m 39^s$
Local long. with reversed sign....	$+9^h 39^m 54^s$
<hr/>	
P	$-21^m 45^s$
Complement to 24^h	$23^h 38^m 15^s$

For the given mean time

Sidereal time (page 95).....	$10^h 22^m 18^s$
P , as found above.....	$23^h 38^m 15^s$
Standard mean time.....	$12^h 34^m 56^s$
Acceleration from page 145....	$1^m 58^s$
(always positive).....	6^s
<hr/>	
Sum = L.S.T.....	$22^h 37^m 33^s$

One line may be saved by making a special table in which P is combined permanently with the acceleration for integral hours. Such a table for Melbourne would have the entry $23^h 40^m 13^s$ ($= 23^h 38^m 15^s + 1^m 58^s$) for the argument 12^h .

To convert local sidereal time to standard mean time we may first form the constant Q from

$$Q = \text{local longitude} - \text{retardation corresponding to this longitude} - \text{longitude of standard meridian.}$$

For Melbourne

Local longitude.....	$-9^h 39^m 54^s$
Retardation from page 145....	$+1^m 58^s$
(opposite sign).....	$+1^m$
Long. of standard meridian, with reversed sign.....	$+10^h 00^m 00^s$
<hr/>	
Sum = Q	$+1^m 1^s$

We then have

$$\text{Standard mean time} = \text{preceding transit of First Point of Aries (page II of each month)} + Q + \text{L.S.T.} - \text{retardation corresponding to L.S.T.}$$

To reverse the above example, we first note that the L.S.T. is greater than the complement to 24^h of the transit of Aries, so that the transit required is that on Feb. 25.

Transit of Aries (page 95).....	$25^h 13^m 30^s.04$
Q , as found above.....	$01^m 01^s$
L.S.T.....	$22^h 37^m 33^s$
<hr/>	
Sum	$26^h 12^m 38^s.08$
Retardation from page 145....	$-2^m 36^s$
(always negative).....	-6^s
Sum = standard mean time....	$26^h 10^m 34^s.08$

An alternative method is:

$$\text{Standard mean time} = (\text{L.S.T.} - \text{sidereal time at } 0^h \text{ G.M.T., as tabulated}) - \text{retardation corresponding to this difference} + Q.$$

In the example	h	m	s
L.S.T.....	22	37	33
Sidereal time at 0h.....	10	22	18
Difference.....	12	15	15
Retardation from page 145.....	—	1	58
(always negative).....	—	—	2
Sum.....	12	13	15
Q, here positive.....	—	21	41
Sum = standard mean time.....	12	34	56

Owing to the omission of decimals of a second from the times given on the monthly pages, the answers obtained by these two methods may differ by one second.

Rhythmic Time Signals

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard, signals of the rhythmic or Vernier clock type are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 10h and 18h. The zero signal coincides exactly with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 60/61 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock beating seconds, with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If, however, coincidence does not come at the zero signal, but at the n th signal, the difference of the clocks in seconds is that integral number with $n/61$ added.

Variable Rotation of the Earth

The accuracy of clocks and of time signals is essentially dependent on the uniform rotation of the earth, but it has been known for many years that the speed of the earth's rotation is diminishing. This was first disclosed by a comparison of records of ancient eclipses with the times of these events as computed from modern theory. This slow change (amounting to about one-thousandth of a second in a century) is believed to be due to tidal friction in narrow seas.

The greater accuracy of modern crystal clocks has shown that there are seasonal variations in the earth's rate of rotation, together with small but irregular fluctuations, some of which may occur quite suddenly. The seasonal variation, which causes the earth to be slow in spring and fast in autumn, may be due to the seasonal movements of masses of air and water over the earth's surface. The variation is very small, and may cause an error in time-keeping of 60 milliseconds in the course of the year.

SUMMER TIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In 1916 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time*

Act, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War, the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in some years Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration since its inception are:

1916 May 21—Oct. 1	1937 Apr. 18—Oct. 3
1917 Apr. 8—Sept. 17	1938 Apr. 10—Oct. 2
1918 Mar. 24—Sept. 30	1939 Apr. 16—Nov. 19
1919 Mar. 30—Sept. 29	1940 Feb. 25—Dec. 31
1920 Mar. 28—Oct. 25	1941 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1921 Apr. 3—Oct. 3	1942 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1922 Mar. 26—Oct. 8	1943 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1923 Apr. 22—Sept. 16	1944 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1924 Apr. 13—Sept. 21	1945 Jan. 1—Oct. 7
1925 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1946 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1926 Apr. 18—Oct. 3	1947 Mar. 16—Nov. 2
1927 Apr. 10—Oct. 2	1948 Mar. 14—Oct. 31
1928 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1949 Apr. 3—Oct. 30
1929 Apr. 21—Oct. 6	1950 Apr. 16—Oct. 22
1930 Apr. 13—Oct. 5	1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21
1931 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26
1932 Apr. 17—Oct. 3	1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1933 Apr. 9—Oct. 8	1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3
1934 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1955 Apr. 17—Oct. 2
1935 Apr. 14—Oct. 6	1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7
1936 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	

DOUBLE SUMMER TIME

1941 May 4—Aug. 10	1944 Apr. 2—Sept. 17
1942 Apr. 5—Aug. 9	1945 Apr. 2—July 15
1943 Apr. 4—Aug. 15	1947 Apr. 13—Aug. 10

SUMMER TIME ABROAD

Variations of the Standard time are used and the dates of adoption are decided annually. In some countries the variations occur in winter and are called Winter Time†.

British Commonwealth:—	Foreign Countries:—	Israel
Bermuda	Albania	Madagascar
Canada (except Yukon)	Azores	Madeira
Channel Islands	China	French
Gold Coast†	Dominican Republic†	Morocco
Hong Kong	Formosa	Nicaragua
Trinidad Is.	Friendly Is.	Pescadores Is.
	Hungary	Poland
	Iceland	Philippines
	Irish Republic	Portugal
		Tripolitania
		U.S.A.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Nautical Almanac*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Standard Time

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In some countries (†) Standard Time is no longer used and the time given in the table below is that in normal use.

The large territories of the United States, Canada

zones from 5 to 13 hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at 60° E. to 180° E.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

- 12 hrs. F... Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).
- 11½ " F... Norfolk I., Nauru I.
- 11 " F... New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.
- 10 " F... Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Marianas Is.
- 9½ " F... South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area), Dutch New Guinea.
- 9 " F... Manchuria, Japan, Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kuril Is.
- 8½ " F... Mollucca Is., Korea.
- 8 " F... Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Sarawak, Indo-China, N. Borneo, Formosa, Pescadores Is.
- 7½ " F... Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Indonesian Borneo and Java.
- 7 " F... China (on the Yangtze Kiang from Chungking to Shasze), Hainan I., Pakhoi, S. Sumatra, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand (Siam).
- 6½ " F... Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is., Cocos-Keeling Is., N. Sumatra.
- 6 " F... Pakistan (East).
- 5½ " F... India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
- 5 " F... Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).
- 4 " F... Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to 52° 30' E.
- 3½ " F... Iran (Persia).
- 3 " F... U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Lebanon†.
- 2 " F... Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Finland, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Sudan, Belgian Congo (East), Cyrenaica†, Crete.
- E. European.*

- 1 hr. F... Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France†, Luxemburg†, Spain†, Gibraltar†, Monaco†, Balearic Is.†, Spanish Morocco†, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo (West), Angola, Spitzbergen, Tripolitania, Corsica†, Sardinia.
- Mid-European.*
- Greenwich.* Great Britain, Ireland, Faroé, Channel Is., Portugal, Algeria, French Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, Dahomey, Principe I., French Guinea, Senegal, St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is.†

Slow on Greenwich Time.

- 1 hr. S... Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.
- 2 hrs. S... Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound.
- 3 " S... Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina†.
- 3½ " S... Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana.
- 3¾ " S... British Guiana.
- 4 " S... Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile.
- Atlantic*
- 4½ hrs. S... Venezuela, Curaçao I.
- 5 " S... Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.
- 6 hrs. S... Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102° W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
- Central.*
- 7 hrs. S... Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
- Mountain.*
- 8 hrs. S... Canada west of 120° W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A.
- Pacific.*
- 6 hrs. S... Alaska (east), Yukon.
- 10 " S... Alaska (central), Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Christmas I. (Pacific Ocean), Fanning I.
- 11 " S... Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time 12h. a.m. fast and in Chatham Is.† 12h. 15m. fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	15° S.	172½° W.	53° N.	170° E.
51° S.	180°	5° S.	178°	65½° N.	169° W.
45° S.	172½° W.	48° N.	180°	75° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs						Latitude and Declination of Same Signs							
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
0	6 05	6 05	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 03	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 05	6 05
1	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 02	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 09	6 10	6 10
2	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	5 59	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 13	6 15	6 15
3	5 51	5 53	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 20	6 20
4	5 46	5 49	5 51	5 55	5 58	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 13	6 18	6 21	6 24	6 24
5	5 41	5 45	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 03	6 07	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 29
6	5 36	5 41	5 44	5 50	5 55	5 59	6 03	6 08	6 12	6 18	6 25	6 29	6 31	6 31
7	5 32	5 37	5 41	5 48	5 53	5 58	6 03	6 08	6 14	6 20	6 28	6 33	6 39	6 39
8	5 27	5 32	5 37	5 45	5 52	5 58	6 03	6 09	6 15	6 23	6 32	6 37	6 44	6 44
9	5 22	5 28	5 34	5 43	5 50	5 57	6 03	6 10	6 17	6 25	6 35	6 41	6 49	6 49
10	5 17	5 24	5 30	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 18	6 27	6 38	6 46	6 51	6 51
11	5 12	5 20	5 27	5 38	5 47	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 20	6 30	6 42	6 50	6 59	6 59
12	5 07	5 16	5 23	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 03	6 12	6 21	6 32	6 45	6 54	7 04	7 04
13	5 02	5 12	5 20	5 33	5 44	5 54	6 03	6 13	6 23	6 35	6 49	6 58	7 09	7 09
14	4 56	5 07	5 16	5 31	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 24	6 37	6 53	7 03	7 15	7 15
15	4 51	5 03	5 13	5 28	5 41	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 26	6 40	6 57	7 07	7 20	7 20
16	4 46	4 58	5 09	5 26	5 40	5 52	6 03	6 15	6 28	6 42	7 00	7 12	7 25	7 25
17	4 40	4 54	5 05	5 23	5 38	5 51	6 03	6 16	6 29	6 45	7 04	7 16	7 31	7 31
18	4 35	4 49	5 01	5 21	5 37	5 50	6 04	6 17	6 31	6 47	7 08	7 21	7 37	7 37
19	4 29	4 45	4 58	5 18	5 35	5 50	6 04	6 18	6 33	6 50	7 12	7 26	7 43	7 43
20	4 23	4 40	4 54	5 16	5 33	5 49	6 04	6 18	6 34	6 53	7 16	7 31	7 49	7 49
21	4 17	4 35	4 50	5 13	5 32	5 48	6 04	6 19	6 36	6 55	7 20	7 36	7 55	7 55
22	4 11	4 30	4 46	5 10	5 30	5 47	6 04	6 20	6 38	6 58	7 24	7 41	8 03	8 03
23	4 05	4 25	4 42	5 08	5 28	5 47	6 04	6 21	6 39	7 01	7 29	7 46	8 09	8 09
24	3 58	4 20	4 37	5 05	5 27	5 46	6 04	6 22	6 41	7 04	7 33	7 51	8 15	8 15

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of "Sun Souths" given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24

at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 174° 39' east. Taking the declination as +20°·7, we find

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec.	h m
20°, opposite signs.....	5 16
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat...	— 15
Proportional part for 0°·7 of Dec....	— 2
Hour angle	4 59
Sun Souths, i.e. on meridian	11 57
Longitude correction.....	+ 21
N.Z. Mean Time	17 17

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax.....	8"·80	Pole of Galactic Plane (R.A. 190° (or 12h, 40m), (I.A.U. Standard)...)	Dec. 28° N. (1900).
Precession for the year 1957.....	50"·27	Solar Apex (Boss).....	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
" in R.A.	38·073	Length of Year ...	Tropical
" in Declination	20"·04	(In Mean Solar Days)	Sidereal.....
Constant of Nutation	9"·21		Anomalistic.....
Constant of Aberration	20"·47		(Perihelion to Perihelion) ..
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1957).....	23° 26' 42"		Eclipse
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax	57' 02"·70		
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec. 186,325 miles.		Length of Month	New Moon to New 29 12 44 02·8
Solar motion per sec. 19·5 km. = 12·1 miles.		(Mean Values)	Sidereal
Equatorial radius of the Earth	3963·35 miles.		Anomalistic.....
Polar radius of the Earth.....	3950·01 miles.		(Perigee to Perigee)

POLE STAR TABLE, 1957

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m		h m		h m		h m		h m		h m	
0 00	-49	4 00	-48	8 00	+ 2	12 00	+49	16 00	+48	20 00	- 1
0 20	-51	4 20	-45	8 20	+ 7	12 20	+51	16 20	+45	20 20	- 6
0 40	-53	4 40	-42	8 40	+12	12 40	+53	16 40	+42	20 40	-12
1 00	-54	5 00	-38	9 00	+16	13 00	+54	17 00	+39	21 00	-15
1 20	-55	5 20	-35	9 20	+21	13 20	+55	17 20	+35	21 20	-20
1 40	-56	5 40	-31	9 40	+25	13 40	+56	17 40	+31	21 40	-25
2 00	-56	6 00	-26	10 00	+30	14 00	+56	18 00	+27	22 00	-29
2 20	-56	6 20	-22	10 20	+34	14 20	+56	18 20	+23	22 20	-33
2 40	-55	6 40	-17	10 40	+37	14 40	+55	18 40	+18	22 40	-37
3 00	-54	7 00	-13	11 00	+42	15 00	+54	19 00	+14	23 00	-40
3 20	-52	7 20	- 8	11 20	+44	15 20	+52	19 20	+ 9	23 20	-44
3 40	-50	7 40	- 3	11 40	+47	15 40	+50	19 40	+ 4	23 40	-47
4 00	-48	8 00	+ 2	12 00	+49	16 00	+48	20 00	- 1	24 00	-49

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1' throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at 23^h 17^m G.M.T. in longitude 2^h 34^m west, the altitude of *Polaris*

(corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56'.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 241 to be 15^h 34^m. Hence

Observed altitude	41° 56'
Correction from table ..	+5'
Latitude	42° 47'

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

MEAN REFRACTION

Acceleration				Retardation				Alt. Ref.	
h	m	s		h	m	s		Alt.	Ref.
1	0	10	13	2	0	10	13	1	20
2	0	20	14	2	0	20	14	2	30
3	0	30	15	2	0	30	15	3	40
4	0	39	16	2	0	39	16	4	50
5	0	49	17	2	0	49	17	5	60
6	0	59	18	2	0	59	18	6	70
7	1	09	19	2	1	09	19	7	80
8	1	19	20	2	1	19	20	8	90
9	1	29	21	2	1	29	21	9	100
10	1	39	22	2	1	39	22	10	110
11	1	48	23	2	1	48	23	11	120
12	1	58	24	2	1	58	24	12	130

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is 23^h 56^m 04^s. Hence 1^h M.T. = 1^h + 9^s 86^s S.T. and 1^h S.T. = 1^h - 9^s 83^s M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these two entries is the

required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for 12^h 26^m (which lies between the entries 9^m 07^s and 15^m 13^s) is 2^s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for 45^m 46^s is 7^s.

Example.—Convert 14^h 27^m 35^s from S.T. to M.T.

Given S.T.	14 27 35
Retardation for 14 ^h	2 18
Retardation for 27 ^m 35 ^s ..	5

Corresponding M.T. 14 25 12

For further explanation, see pages 241-242. The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1957

ECLIPSES

In the year 1957 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun on April 29-30, visible only in Arctic regions. A partial eclipse will be seen in eastern Asia, the north Pacific Ocean and parts of Canada.

2. A total eclipse of the Moon on May 13-14, visible generally in western Asia, the Indian Ocean, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean and the eastern parts of America. In Great Britain the eclipse will commence an hour after sunset, the Moon entering the shadow (umbra) at 20^h 45^m on the 13th. The total phase lasts from 21^h 52^m until 23^h 10^m and the eclipse ends at 17 minutes after midnight.

3. A total eclipse of the Sun on October 23, visible only from a small area near the South Pole. A partial eclipse will be seen at sunrise in South Africa and Madagascar.

4. A total eclipse of the Moon on November 7, visible from North America, the Pacific Ocean, Arctic regions, Australasia and parts of Asia. Mid eclipse occurs at 14^h 27^m G.M.T., and the total phase lasts for 30 minutes.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY

The circumstances under which Mercury can be seen to transit across the face of the Sun are similar to those of a solar eclipse. Owing to the inclination of the planet's orbit to the ecliptic, the phenomenon can occur only when the planet is near one of the nodes of the orbit. The earth is at the longitude of the nodes of the orbit of Mercury in early May and November and transit of Mercury occurs only at these times. November transits may occur at intervals of 7, 13, or 46 years, but May transits are less frequent, since the 7-year period is not possible. The transit of 1957 May 5 is visible in North America, Asia and Australasia, and commences at 23^h 59^m. Mercury will pass across the Sun's upper limb, the transit ending at 2^h 30^m on May 6. The last May transit was in 1937 and the next will be in 1970. November transits occurred in 1940 and 1953, and will occur in 1960 and 1973.

During a transit Mercury appears as a small black spot (visible only in the telescope) and it moves across the Sun's disc from east to west—the opposite direction from the movement of the Moon in an eclipse of the Sun.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The planets Saturn and Mars are both occulted during the year, and the disappearance of Mars on February 6, when the Moon is at first quarter, should be well seen in this country just before midnight. Saturn will be occulted on September 28, but as seen from Greenwich this event occurs $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after noon, and will require a telescope. The planet Mercury will be occulted on August 27, but this will only be visible from eastern Asia.

A new series of occultations of the bright star *Spica* begins in 1957 in the southern hemisphere. At the end of the year, owing to the changing

orientation of the Moon's orbit, these phenomena become visible in Europe and North America, but none is predicted for this country. The brightest star for which occultations are predicted for Greenwich and Edinburgh is β Capricorni on the evening of October 2.

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6.5 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29', Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 56', Long. 3° 11' west). The coefficients *a* and *b* are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a\Delta\lambda + b\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the reappearance of β Capricorni on October 2 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude.....	0°0	+3°2
Long. of Liverpool.....	+3°0	+3°0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3°0	-0°2
Latitude.....	51°5	55°9
Lat. of Liverpool.....	53°4	53°4
$\Delta\phi$	+1°9	-2°5
	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
G.M.T.....	22 31.6	22 18.7
$a\Delta\lambda$	-3°9	+0°3
$b\Delta\phi$	-3°2	+5°5
G.M.T. at Liverpool.....	22 24.5	22 24.5

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No occn. = star not occulted.

Low = star's altitude less than 10°.

Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

Graz = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients *a* and *b* are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1957

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH			
					G.M.T.	a	b	P	G.M.T.	a	b	P
				d	h m	m	m	°	h m	m	m	°
Jan. 9	π Piscium.....	5.6	D	8.8	No occn.	..	..	..	22 38.5	—	—	139
12	175 B. Arietis...	6.4	D	10.9	0 07.3	-0.8	-0.4	55	0 04.0	-0.9	+0.1	42
14	372 B. Tauri....	6.1	D	13.0	2 35.5	-0.5	-1.2	80	2 28.7	-0.6	-1.1	73
17	ω Leonis m.....	5.5	R	16.8	20 53.9	-0.4	+0.9	288	20 56.3	-0.3	+0.7	302
Feb. 4	51 Piscium.....	5.7	D	4.9	20 49.6	-0.3	-0.5	54	20 47.1	-0.3	-0.1	40
6	MARS.....	0.9	D	7.1	23 51.6	+0.5	-2.8	130	23 41.6	+0.3	-2.3	117
6	MARS.....	0.9	R	7.1	Low	..	..	..	24 28.0	0.0	0.4	222
10	106 Tauri.....	5.3	D	10.2	Low	..	..	..	2 40.9	-0.5	+0.2	27
10	+19° 1110.....	6.0	D	10.9	No occn.	..	..	..	19 08.9	—	—	160
10	χ^1 Orionis.....	4.6	D	11.0	19 51.5	-1.5	+1.1	68	19 53.9	-1.2	+1.9	52
11	64 Orionis.....	5.2	D	11.1	0 34.4	-0.3	-2.3	133	0 23.4	-0.4	-2.1	124
Mar. 12	84 B. Cancri....	6.4	D	11.2	20 30.3	-1.7	+1.0	74	20 31.4	-1.6	+1.9	59
13	ω Leonis m.....	5.5	D	12.1	18 22.6	-0.8	+1.0	100	18 26.2	-0.6	+1.5	86
23	μ Sagittarii....	4.0	D	21.6	5 04.3	-1.5	-0.3	137	4 59.8	-1.3	+0.2	131
Apr. 5	351 B. Tauri....	6.2	D	5.4	20 14.3	-1.5	+1.1	34	Graze	..	..	..
5	353 B. Tauri....	6.4	D	5.5	20 50.2	-0.4	-1.8	105	20 41.1	-0.5	-1.6	98
8	+14° 1850.....	6.4	D	8.4	19 58.7	—	—	177	19 41.8	-0.6	-2.7	160
10	14 Sextantis....	6.3	D	10.5	20 01.1	-1.6	+0.6	84	20 00.1	-1.5	+1.1	73
10	19 Sextantis....	5.9	D	10.6	23 42.9	-0.7	-1.8	133	23 32.8	-0.7	-1.7	120
11	62 Leonis.....	6.2	D	11.5	21 04.1	-0.7	-1.6	157	20 56.2	-0.7	-1.0	149
17	λ Librae.....	5.1	R	16.7	1 25.6	-1.4	+0.1	288	1 22.3	-1.2	+0.3	292
May 2	333 B. Tauri m....	6.5	D	2.8	20 13.7	-0.1	-1.2	77	Sun	..	..	..
4	110B.Geminorum	6.2	D	4.8	20 24.4	-0.8	-0.9	66	Sun	..	..	..
8	237 B. Leonis....	6.3	D	9.0	24 01.4	-0.5	-1.6	102	23 52.5	-0.6	-1.6	96
15	ξ Ophiuchi.....	4.5	R	16.0	23 49.0	-0.9	-0.1	322	Low	..	..	..
June 11	ω^1 Scorpii.....	4.1	D	12.5	0 25.7	-1.4	-1.2	117	0 16.9	-1.3	-0.9	112
July 16	κ Aquarii.....	5.3	R	18.2	2 01.4	-2.2	-0.1	292	1 53.0	—	—	308
Aug. 5	ξ Ophiuchi.....	4.5	D	9.7	20 13.9	-1.6	+0.2	78	Sun	..	..	..
6	15 Sagittarii....	5.4	D	10.7	20 33.9	-1.6	-0.2	121	20 29.3	-1.4	+0.2	116
6	16 Sagittarii....	6.0	D	10.7	20 45.2	-1.5	+1.2	36	Sun	..	..	..
Sept. 21	ω Leonis m.....	5.5	R	26.7	3 48.8	-0.2	+0.6	302	Low	..	..	..
28	SATURN.....	0.8	D	4.8	12 47.7	-0.5	+0.3	136	Low	..	..	..
28	SATURN.....	0.8	R	4.8	13 44.9	-1.5	+1.6	244	13 47.5	-1.2	+1.5	249
Oct. 2	16 B. Capricorni	6.2	D	9.1	21 20.5	-0.7	+0.6	32	21 21.8	-0.4	+1.0	17
2	β Capricorni....	3.2	D	9.1	21 27.2	-0.8	+0.3	37	21 27.3	-0.5	+0.7	23
2	β Capricorni....	3.2	R	9.1	22 31.6	-1.3	-1.7	280	22 18.7	-1.5	-2.2	296
3	ν Aquarii.....	4.5	D	10.1	22 36.7	—	—	357	No occn.	..	..	..
16	λ Geminorum....	3.6	D	22.4	4 56.3	—	—	164	4 41.6	-1.1	-1.5	144
16	λ Geminorum....	3.6	R	22.4	5 32.8	—	—	221	5 36.6	-1.5	+1.4	239
18	κ Cancri.....	5.1	R	24.4	3 36.4	-0.7	-1.0	333	3 24.8	—	—	2
Nov. 3	25 Piscium.....	6.2	D	11.6	19 03.2	-2.2	0.0	121	18 59.8	-1.5	+0.8	107
5	62 Piscium.....	6.1	D	12.9	1 41.0	-0.8	-0.9	69	1 35.8	-0.7	-0.4	55
9	97 Tauri.....	5.1	R	17.6	19 13.9	+0.2	+1.6	257	19 21.2	+0.1	+1.5	266
29	6 G. Piscium....	6.2	D	8.3	Low	..	..	..	23 03.2	-0.4	-0.6	53
Dec. 3	26 B. Arietis....	6.1	D	12.2	20 31.3	-1.9	-0.1	101	20 27.5	-1.4	+0.6	87
12	ω Leonis m.....	5.5	R	20.4	0 23.5	-0.7	+0.6	295	0 23.5	-0.6	+0.4	308
26	κ Aquarii.....	5.3	D	5.6	20 33.7	-0.1	+1.5	14	No occn.	..	..	..

FIXED STARS, 1957

NAME	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		h m s	°	
α Andromedæ <i>Alpheratz</i>	2.1	0 06 10	+28 51	A0p
β Cassiopeiæ <i>Caph.</i>	2.4	0 06 52	+58 55	F5
γ Pegasi <i>Algenib</i>	2.9	0 11 01	+14 57	B2
α Phœnicis.....	2.4	0 24 10	-42 32	K0
α Cassiopeiæ <i>Schedar</i> *.....	Var.	0 38 03	+56 18	K0
β Ceti <i>Diphda</i>	2.2	0 41 26	-18 13	K0
γ Cassiopeiæ*.....	Var.	0 54 06	+60 29	B0p
δ Andromedæ <i>Mirach</i>	2.4	1 07 29	+35 24	M0
β Cassiopeiæ.....	2.8	1 22 59	+60 01	A5
α Eridani <i>Achernar</i>	0.6	1 36 07	-57 27	B5
β Arietis <i>Sheratan</i>	2.7	1 52 16	+20 36	A5
α Ursæ Minoris <i>Polaris</i>	2.1	1 53 33	+89 04	F8
γ Andromedæ <i>Almak</i>	2.3	2 01 15	+42 07	K0
α Arietis <i>Hamal</i>	2.2	2 04 45	+23 16	K2
β Persei <i>Algol</i> *.....	Var.	3 05 22	+40 47	B8
α Persei <i>Mirfak</i>	1.9	3 21 14	+49 43	F5
η Tauri <i>Alcyone</i>	3.0	3 44 55	+23 58	B5p
α Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i>	1.1	4 33 27	+16 25	K5
β Orionis <i>Rigel</i>	0.3	5 12 28	- 8 15	B8p
α Aurigæ <i>Capella</i>	0.2	5 13 31	+45 57	G0
γ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i>	1.7	5 22 49	+ 6 19	B2
β Tauri <i>Elnath</i>	1.8	5 23 34	+28 34	B8
δ Orionis.....	2.5	5 29 48	- 0 20	F0
α Leporis.....	2.7	5 30 50	-17 51	Bo
ϵ Orionis.....	1.7	5 34 02	- 1 14	Bo
ζ Orionis.....	2.0	5 38 35	- 1 58	Bo
κ Orionis.....	2.2	5 45 43	- 9 41	Bo
α Orionis <i>Betelgeuse</i> *.....	Var.	5 52 51	+ 7 24	M0
β Aurigæ <i>Menkalinan</i>	2.1	5 56 22	+44 57	A0p
β Canis Majoris <i>Mirzam</i>	2.0	6 20 48	-17 56	B1
α Argus <i>Canopus</i>	-0.9	6 23 00	-52 40	F0
γ Geminorum <i>Athens</i>	1.9	6 35 14	+16 26	A0
α Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i>	-1.6	6 43 15	-16 39	A0
ϵ Canis Majoris.....	1.6	6 56 56	-28 55	B1
ϵ Canis Majoris.....	2.0	7 06 39	-26 19	F8p
α Geminorum <i>Castor</i>	1.6	7 31 51	+31 59	A0
α Canis Minoris <i>Procyon</i>	0.5	7 37 03	+5 20	F5
β Geminorum <i>Pollux</i>	1.2	7 42 41	+28 08	K0
ζ Puppi (ζ Argus).....	2.3	8 02 04	-39 53	Od
γ Velorum (γ Argus).....	1.9	8 08 12	-47 13	Oap
ϵ Carinæ (ϵ Argus).....	1.7	8 21 38	-59 22	K0
δ Velorum (δ Argus).....	2.0	8 43 31	-54 33	A0
λ Velorum (λ Argus).....	2.2	9 06 25	-43 15	K5
β Carinæ (β Argus).....	1.8	9 12 44	-69 32	A0
ϵ Carinæ (ϵ Argus).....	2.2	9 15 56	-59 06	F0
α Hydræ <i>Alphard</i>	2.2	9 25 28	- 8 28	K2
α Leonis <i>Regulus</i>	1.3	10 06 05	+12 11	B8
γ Leonis <i>Alcega</i>	2.6	10 17 36	+20 04	K0
β Ursæ Majoris <i>Merak</i>	2.4	10 59 16	+56 37	A0
α Ursæ Majoris <i>Dubhe</i>	1.9	11 01 05	+61 59	K0

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the Star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3" a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between +20" and -20" according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

* α Cassiopeiæ, mag. 2.1 to 2.6.
 β Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.5.

γ Cassiopeiæ, mag. 1.6 to 2.3.
 α Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

FIXED STARS, 1957

NAME	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		h m s	° ' "	
δ Leonis.....	2.6	11 11 49	+30 46	A ₃
β Leonis <i>Denebola</i>	2.2	11 46 52	+14 49	A ₂
γ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phecda</i>	2.5	11 51 35	+53 56	A ₀
γ Corvi.....	2.8	12 13 35	-17 18	B ₈
α Crucis.....	1.0	12 24 12	-62 52	B ₁
γ Crucis.....	1.6	12 28 46	-56 52	M ₃
γ Centauri.....	2.4	12 39 08	-48 43	A ₀
γ Virginis.....	2.9	12 39 29	-1 13	F ₀
β Crucis.....	1.5	12 45 12	-59 27	B ₁
ε Ursæ Majoris <i>Alioth</i>	1.7	12 52 09	+56 12	A _{0p}
α Canum Venaticorum.....	2.9	12 54 01	+38 33	A _{0p}
ζ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i>	2.4	13 22 12	+55 09	A _{2p}
α Virginis <i>Spica</i>	1.2	13 22 55	-10 56	B ₂
η Ursæ Majoris <i>Benetnasch</i>	1.9	13 45 51	+49 32	B ₃
β Centauri.....	0.9	14 00 46	-60 10	B ₁
ζ Centauri.....	2.3	14 04 09	-36 10	K ₀
α Bootis <i>Arcturus</i>	0.2	14 13 42	+19 24	K ₀
α Centauri.....	0.1	14 36 40	-60 40	G ₀
ε Bootis.....	2.7	14 43 07	+27 15	K ₀
ε Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i>	2.2	14 50 48	+74 20	K ₅
α Coronæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i>	2.3	15 32 52	+26 52	A ₀
δ Scorpii.....	2.5	15 57 47	-22 30	B ₀
β Scorpii.....	2.9	16 02 56	-19 41	B ₁
α Scorpii <i>Antares</i>	1.2	16 26 46	-26 20	M ₀
α Trianguli Australis.....	1.9	16 44 06	-68 57	K ₂
ε Scorpii.....	2.4	16 47 22	-34 13	K ₀
α Herculis*	Var.	17 12 41	+14 26	M ₃
λ Scorpii.....	1.7	17 30 41	-37 04	B ₂
α Ophiuchi <i>Ras Alhague</i>	2.1	17 32 56	+12 35	A ₅
ε Scorpii.....	2.0	17 34 13	-42 58	F ₀
κ Scorpii.....	2.5	17 39 31	-39 01	B ₂
γ Draconis.....	2.4	17 55 36	+51 30	K ₅
ε Sagittarii.....	1.9	18 21 19	-34 24	A ₀
α Lyrae <i>Vega</i>	0.1	18 35 29	+38 45	A ₀
ο Sagittarii.....	2.1	18 52 36	-26 21	B ₃
ε Cygni <i>Albireo</i>	3.2	19 28 59	+27 52	K ₀
α Aquilæ <i>Altair</i>	0.9	19 48 41	+8 45	A ₅
β Capricorni.....	3.2	20 18 36	-14 55	G ₀
γ Cygni.....	2.3	20 30 41	+40 07	F _{8p}
α Pavonis.....	2.1	20 22 15	-56 52	B ₃
α Cygni <i>Deneb</i>	1.3	20 39 58	+45 08	A _{2p}
α Cephei <i>Alderamin</i>	2.6	21 17 33	+62 24	A ₅
ε Pegasi.....	2.5	21 42 04	+9 41	K ₀
δ Capricorni.....	3.0	21 44 40	-16 19	A ₅
α Gruis.....	2.2	22 05 32	-47 10	B ₅
ε Cephei*	Var.	22 27 34	+58 12	*
β Gruis.....	2.2	22 40 06	-47 07	M ₃
α Piscis Austrini <i>Fomalhaut</i>	1.3	22 55 17	-29 51	A ₃
β Pegasi <i>Scheat</i>	2.6	23 01 41	+27 52	M ₀
α Pegasi <i>Markab</i>	2.6	23 02 37	+14 58	A ₀

Thus in London (Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$) the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found thus:

Altitude of equator.....	$36^{\circ} 30'$
Declination south.....	$16^{\circ} 39'$
Difference.....	$27^{\circ} 51'$

The altitude of *Capella* (Dec. $+45^{\circ} 57'$) at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole.....	$51^{\circ} 30'$
Polar distance of Star...	$44^{\circ} 03'$
Difference.....	$7^{\circ} 27'$

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 136). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets *Venus* and *Jupiter* are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars as faint as the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

*α Herculis, mag. 3.1 to 3.9.

δ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4. Spectrum F₅ to G₀.

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1957

G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.
<i>January</i>			<i>March</i>			<i>April</i>			<i>May</i>		
d h m			d h m			d h m			d h m		
1 5 53	II	Sh.f.	13 4 36	I	Sh.c.	18 21 51	I	Sh.f.	25 1 50	I	Sh.f.
6 09	III	Ec.c.	5 54	III	Ec.c.	20 3 23	II	Sh.c.	21 40	III	Ec.c.
5 6 12	I	Sh.c.	14 1 44	I	Ec.c.	21 4 48	III	Ec.f.	23 00	I	Ec.f.
6 3 22	I	Ec.c.	23 04	I	Sh.c.	22 1 11	II	Ec.f.	26 0 40	III	Ec.f.
7 0 41	I	Sh.c.	15 1 19	I	Sh.f.	20 27	IV	Sh.f.			
2 55	I	Sh.f.	16 3 48	II	Sh.c.	24 3 02	I	Sh.c.			
8 1 45	II	Sh.c.	23 09	III	Sh.f.	25 2 25	I	Ec.f.			
4 25	II	Sh.f.	17 22 53	II	Ec.c.	21 31	I	Sh.c.	1 21 37	II	Sh.f.
12 0 14	III	Sh.c.	21 3 37	I	Ec.c.	23 45	I	Sh.f.	2 1 31	I	Sh.c.
3 24	III	Sh.f.	22 0 58	I	Sh.c.	26 20 53	I	Ec.f.	3 0 55	I	Ec.f.
13 5 15	I	Ec.c.	3 13	I	Sh.c.	29 3 46	II	Ec.f.	1 38	III	Ec.c.
14 2 34	I	Sh.c.	22 06	I	Ec.c.	30 19 16	II	Sh.c.	22 13	I	Sh.f.
4 49	I	Sh.f.	23 21 41	I	Sh.f.	21 56	II	Sh.f.	8 21 36	II	Sh.c.
23 43	I	Ec.c.	24 0 00	III	Sh.c.	31 4 38	IV	Ec.c.	9 0 13	II	Sh.f.
15 4 18	II	Sh.c.	3 06	III	Sh.f.	19 53	III	Sh.c.	10 21 55	I	Sh.c.
6 58	II	Sh.c.	25 1 28	II	Ec.c.	22 55	III	Sh.f.	11 0 08	I	Sh.f.
23 17	I	Sh.f.	26 22 19	II	Sh.f.				21 19	I	Ec.f.
16 23 13	II	Ec.c.	28 5 31	I	Ec.c.				12 0 53	IV	Sh.c.
19 4 12	III	Sh.c.							1 43	IV	Sh.f.
21 4 27	I	Sh.c.	1 2 52	I	Sh.c.	1 4 19	I	Ec.f.	13 22 43	III	Sh.f.
6 42	I	Sh.f.	5 07	I	Sh.f.	23 25	I	Sh.c.	16 0 13	II	Sh.c.
22 1 36	I	Ec.c.	23 59	I	Ec.c.	2 1 39	I	Sh.f.	17 21 48	II	Ec.f.
6 51	II	Sh.c.	2 21 20	I	Sh.c.	22 47	I	Ec.f.	23 49	I	Sh.c.
22 56	I	Sh.c.	23 35	I	Sh.f.	3 20 08	I	Sh.f.	18 23 14	I	Ec.f.
23 1 10	I	Sh.f.	23 35	III	Sh.c.	6 21 52	II	Sh.c.	20 23 45	III	Sh.c.
4 21	IV	Ec.c.	3 3 59	II	Ec.c.	7 0 31	II	Sh.f.	25 0 22	II	Ec.f.
24 1 49	II	Ec.c.	4 4 03	II	Sh.c.	23 51	III	Sh.c.	26 22 25	I	Sh.f.
25 22 48	II	Sh.f.	5 22 13	II	Sh.c.	8 2 52	III	Sh.f.			
29 3 29	I	Ec.c.	6 0 25	IV	Sh.c.	9 1 19	I	Sh.c.			
30 0 49	I	Sh.c.	0 53	II	Sh.f.	3 33	I	Sh.f.			
1 08	III	Ec.f.	2 39	IV	Sh.f.	10 0 42	I	Ec.f.			
			8 4 46	I	Sh.c.	19 48	I	Sh.c.			
			9 1 53	I	Ec.c.	22 02	I	Sh.f.			
			23 14	I	Sh.c.	14 0 28	II	Sh.c.			
			10 1 29	I	Sh.f.	3 07	II	Sh.f.			
			20 22	I	Ec.c.	15 22 12	II	Ec.f.			
			11 19 57	I	Sh.f.	16 3 14	I	Sh.c.			
			13 0 48	II	Sh.c.	22 47	IV	Ec.c.			
			3 28	II	Sh.f.	17 0 14	IV	Ec.f.			
			21 46	III	Ec.c.	2 36	I	Ec.f.			
			14 19 56	II	Ec.c.	21 42	I	Sh.c.			
			16 3 47	I	Ec.c.	23 56	I	Sh.f.			
			17 1 08	I	Sh.c.	18 20 42	III	Ec.f.			
			3 23	I	Sh.f.	21 05	I	Ec.f.			
			22 16	I	Ec.c.	21 3 04	II	Sh.c.			
			18 0 30	I	Ec.f.	23 0 47	II	Ec.f.			
			19 37	I	Sh.c.	24 23 37	I	Sh.c.			

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disc from east to west, and pass behind the disc from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disc. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb, and reappears from eclipse to the east of the planet. At times approximately two to four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of

Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

Although the angle at which the orbits are seen is less than 3° in 1957, this is enough to restrict the number of phenomena of satellite IV, and after the beginning of May there are no eclipses or shadow transits of this satellite.

The list of phenomena given includes most of the eclipses and some of the shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse

Sh. = Shadow transit

c. = commences

f. = finishes

RADIO NOISE FROM JUPITER

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955 on wavelengths of 13.5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Similar evidence has been obtained from other quarters, and an investigation is now being made to discover possible correlations between these radio outbursts and the times at which visible markings on the belts of Jupiter transit across the centre of the disk.

The Stellar System

The celestial bodies, consisting of the Sun, Moon, planets and fixed stars, have the appearance of being attached to the inner surface of a sphere. The apparent daily rotation of this sphere, which carries the celestial bodies round us from east to west across the sky, is due to the rotation of the Earth with ourselves upon it from west to east. The fixed stars that constitute the great majority of the celestial bodies remain, as far as the naked eye can judge, absolutely fixed in their positions relative to one another. The Sun, Moon and planets, on the other hand, can easily be watched as the weeks go by, moving against the background of the fixed stars. This difference is simply a distance effect, for the Sun, Moon and planets, together with our own Earth, are all members of the same system, the so-called solar system, the dimensions of which are minute in comparison with the distances of the fixed stars. In fact, the nearest star is more than 6000 times as far away as the most distant planet, Pluto, and about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun.

Most of the stars are travelling through space at several miles a second; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye their present configurations are practically the same as they were 5000 years ago. The Sun is an ordinary star with a real brightness somewhat below the average; yet it shines 10,000 million times more brightly than *Sirius*, the brightest star, a million million times more brightly than the faintest naked-eye stars, and a million million million times more brightly than the faintest stars within reach of our large telescopes. Similarly, though the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter are the brightest objects in the night sky, they are really such small bodies that from even the nearest star they would be quite invisible in our largest telescopes. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes 1½ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; about 5½ hours from the planet Pluto; four years from the nearest star; and about 500 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many "light years" distant.

The total number of stars in the sky visible to the naked eye is about 4500, not all of which can be seen at any one time, or from any one latitude. About 2000 million stars can be photographed with the largest telescopes and it is estimated that the total number of stars in our stellar system is about 50,000 million.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. The faintest naked-eye stars are about the sixth magnitude, which is exactly 100 times fainter than the first. With the largest telescopes we can photo-

graph stars of about the 21st magnitude, which is 100 million times fainter than the first. All stars of the ninth magnitude or brighter have been catalogued and their magnitudes accurately measured. For fainter stars the number brighter than any given magnitude has been determined from measurements and counts in sample areas. If the universe consisted of stars distributed uniformly through an endless space, the number of stars brighter than any particular magnitude should be four times as great as the number brighter than the next lower (brighter) magnitude. It is actually found, however, that this ratio diminishes continuously as the stars become fainter, and falls to about 2 in the neighbourhood of the 16th magnitude. This must mean either that the universe of stars is of limited extent and that there are few or no stars beyond a certain distance, or that there is some sort of obscuring mist scattered through space which prevents our seeing the more distant stars.

Although the brighter stars are scattered more or less at random, the fainter naked-eye stars obviously tend to congregate in the vicinity of the Milky Way. The rate at which the stars appear to thin out is most rapid in directions at right angles to the Milky Way. This must mean that the stellar system extends to much greater distances in the direction of the Milky Way than at right angles to it. It is now known that the stellar system is shaped rather like a watch, its diameter being much greater than its thickness, while its central parts are thicker than its outer parts. The diameter is about 200,000 light years, and the thickness about 5000 light years in the outer parts, increasing to about 15,000 towards the centre. Though we in the solar system are situated well within the stellar system, we are placed somewhat eccentrically, being about 35,000 light years from its centre and 15,000 from its edge. The explanation of the appearance of the Milky Way is now clear: when looking in its direction, we are looking through a very deep stratum of stars, whereas in other directions the stratum is comparatively shallow. When we examine the Milky Way with the telescope, or photographically, we find its pale light broken up into countless stars, which in places appear so closely packed as to form an almost continuous background of light.

The flattened stellar system, also known as the galaxy or galactic system, contains the vast majority of observable stars. Besides individual stars it contains aggregations: the great star clouds, into which even with the naked eye the Milky Way is seen to be broken up; and the so-called open clusters, many of which can be seen with a good field-glass. Another class of object found in the galaxy is the diffuse nebula; these are irregularly-shaped, and sometimes very extensive, patches of hazy light composed of glowing gas. In close association with these are the dark diffuse nebulae, which appear like dark lanes or holes in the Milky Way, but in reality are vast clouds of very fine dust, blotting out the stars that lie beyond them. Though the bright nebulae, of which that in Orion is the

most beautiful, require to be seen with a telescope. The more extensive of the dark nebulae are readily seen with the naked eye as rifts or discontinuities in the Milky Way. The objects already described tend to congregate towards the Milky Way, but there is another class of object, which appears to avoid the immediate neighbourhood of the Milky Way. These are the globular clusters scattered in a more or less spherical distribution. The complete stellar system is thus conveniently likened to a currant bun, which after being split in two and buttered, has been put together again. The buttered layer represents the galaxy proper, containing the majority of the stars, the open clusters and the diffuse nebulae; while the currants scattered indiscriminately throughout the bun represent the globular clusters and the minority of individual stars. There is a general obscuring haze, much more widespread and rarefied than that composing the dark nebulae, and closely confined to the galactic plane. This has the effect of hiding very distant objects lying in, or close to, the direction of the Milky Way, while leaving practically undimmed equally distant objects lying well away from the Milky Way. This is why the globular clusters appear to avoid the vicinity of the Milky Way, for those that should appear closest are blotted out by the absorbing medium.

The brighter stars form a cluster to which our own Sun belongs. This local cluster is somewhat flattened in shape, with a diameter of about 2000 light years and a thickness of about 700. It is possible that it is essentially similar to the star clouds and clusters seen in the Milky Way.

We come finally to the extra-galactic nebulae—far outside the galaxy. Like the globular clusters, and for the same reason, they appear to avoid the galactic plane. Like the diffuse nebulae they have a hazy appearance in the telescope, but unlike them many are seen on photographs to have a curious spiral structure. Analysis of their light reveals the spectrum of starlight and not that of a glowing gas as in the case of the diffuse nebulae. The theory that they are stellar systems too remote for individual stars to be distinguished is borne out by the detection, in a few of the nearest, of the brightest of their component stars. Not all have a spiral form; some have an elliptical outline and others are quite irregular in shape. Recent observations substantiate the vague suggestion made about 150 years ago by William Herschel that they are "island universes"—systems essentially similar to, and independent of, our own stellar system. The two nearest are the Magellanic clouds, easily visible to the naked eye in the southern hemisphere, at distances of a little under 100,000 light years. The Andromeda Nebula, the nearest in the northern hemisphere, and faintly visible to the naked eye, is about 1,500,000 light years away. The faintest and most distant that can be photographed are about 500 million light years away. It is estimated that within that distance there are no fewer than 100 million such systems. In view of recent work, there is now little doubt that our own Galaxy has the same spiral structure as that of many extra-galactic nebulae.

STELLAR SPECTRA

The bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra can be arranged in a sequence of types, denoted by the letters, O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N, which merge imperceptibly one into the next. The sequence is closely correlated with colour and with surface temperatures. O and B stars, exemplified by the bright white Orion stars, are the hottest and have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. A and F stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are also white stars, characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. Stars from F to K, which include our Sun and *Capella*, show increasing numbers of metallic lines and are yellow in colour. Finally the M and N stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Antares*, are the coolest, orange or red in colour, and give complex molecular spectra. The redder stars fall into two groups—large, rarefied stars of great luminosity called "giants", and small dense stars of small luminosity called "dwarfs". Certain details in the spectra enable us not only to distinguish between the two groups, but also to give a reliable estimate of a star's "absolute magnitude" or the magnitude it would have if placed at a certain standard distance; this and its apparent magnitude immediately give us its distance.

DISTANCES OF THE STARS

The first determination of a star's distance was made in 1836. The direct or trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit—which nowadays is always done photographically. The distances of a few thousand stars have been found in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 100 light years. The distances of 4000 stars, found by the spectroscopic method already noted, have been published by Mount Wilson Observatory. This method will carry one, for the brightest stars, to a distance of several thousand light years. The statistical distance of a group of stars can be determined from their mean parallax motion (see *Stellar Motions*). The distances of double stars in orbital motion round one another can be found on the assumption that together they are twice as massive as the Sun.

The absolute magnitude of a "Cepheid" variable star, whose period of light fluctuations is extremely regular, is closely correlated with the period of variation. Hence a knowledge of the absolute magnitude and a measurement of the apparent magnitude give us at once the distance. Thus many extremely luminous Cepheids have given us the distances of the globular clusters or spiral nebulae in which they are situated.

STELLAR MOTIONS

The so-called fixed stars are very slowly changing their positions relative to one another. The apparent movement of each star, known as its proper motion, is due partly to the star's peculiar motion, namely its actual movement through space, and partly to the movement of our own Sun through space,

which causes an apparent motion in the opposite direction, called the star's parallax motion. The parallax motion can be used for determining the average distance of a group. The velocities of stars directly towards or away from the Earth, i.e. their so-called radial velocities, can be found by measuring their spectral lines, the lines being shifted towards the blue end of the spectrum

in an approaching star, and vice versa. From proper motions and radial velocities we find that the solar system is travelling at about 12 miles a second, approximately in the direction of the bright star *Vega*. The Sun and the nearer stars with it, forming the local cluster, tend to move together but the stellar system as a whole is rotating about the centre of the galaxy.

TIMES OF MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) in 1957

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h
2 12	3 01	3 17	1 09	2 03	2 16	3 05	1 22	2 10	1 08
5 09	5 22	6 14	4 06	5 00	5 13	6 02	4 18	5 07	3 43
8 05	8 18	9 11	7 03	7 21	8 10	8 23	7 15	8 04	6 20
11 02	11 15	12 08	10 00	10 18	11 07	11 20	10 12	11 01	9 17
13 23	14 12	15 04	12 21	13 15	14 04	14 16	13 09	13 21	12 14
16 20	17 09	18 01	15 17	16 11	17 00	17 13	16 05	16 18	15 10
19 17	20 06	20 22	18 14	19 08	19 21	20 10	19 02	19 15	18 07
22 14	23 03	23 19	21 11	22 05	22 18	23 07	21 23	22 12	21 04
25 10	25 23	26 16	24 08	25 02	25 15	26 04	24 20	25 09	24 01
28 07	28 20	29 12	27 05	27 23	28 12	29 00	27 17	28 06	26 22
31 04			30 01	30 19	31 08		30 13		29 19

These are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light.

NEW STARS OR NOVE

A nova is a star which in a few days brightens up many thousands of times, generally by 10 to 15 magnitudes, and then begins to fade, at first rapidly and then more slowly, returning to its original brightness about a year later. Sometimes at greatest brightness novae are easily visible to the naked eye, and occasionally, as with *Nova Aquilae* in 1918, they may temporarily outshine all other stars in the sky. With the routine use of photography, the discovery of faint novae has become much more frequent, usually several being discovered each year. The cause of the brightening is a sudden and very rapid expansion of the star; though the reason for the expansion is not known, it is thought that it may be a normal event in the evolutionary development of every star. The absolute magnitude of a nova at maximum brightness appears to be fairly constant; the appearance of novae in some of the nearer spiral nebulae have given a valuable check on the distances of these extragalactic systems. In a super-nova, which represents a celestial explosion on a still vaster scale, the absolute magnitude at maximum brightness is some hundred million times that of the Sun. Hence super-novae in the most distant systems are becoming of the greatest value in gauging the distances of the remoter parts of the universe.

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS

A considerable number of stars that appear as single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope; in many of these the two bodies are in orbital motion round one another—two suns, in fact, revolving round their common centre of gravity. The periods of these so-called binary stars range from about six years up to several hundred years. Some binaries are so close together

that they appear single even in the largest telescope, their binary character being revealed only by the spectroscopic. When their orbits are nearly edgewise to the Earth, their motions must be periodically directed towards and away from the Earth, so that their spectral lines, previously superimposed, separate and appear double. Spectroscopic binaries are much closer than visual binaries and have periods ranging from less than a day to a few years. If the orbits of a spectroscopic binary are almost exactly edgewise to the Earth, the two components will periodically eclipse one another, so that the combined light of the two stars will fluctuate. The best known of the so-called eclipsing binaries is *Algol*, or β Persei, a star normally of the second magnitude. At perfectly regular intervals of slightly less than 2^d 21^h it fades to about one-third of its normal brightness, taking 4½ hours to reach its minimum, and, after a brief interval, another 4½ hours to regain its full light. The times at which the minima of this star can be conveniently observed are given in the accompanying table. Studies of the three different types of binary stars have given us accurate information in certain cases of their masses, densities and sizes.

VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the Cepheid variables, which are generally believed to be pulsating stars, alternately expanding and contracting. Another type is the long-period variable, in which the periods are generally about one year and are not perfectly regular. A good example is *Mira Ceti* with a period of about 330 days, fluctuating between naked eye brightness and tenth magnitude. Finally there are variable stars in which the periods and fluctuations are entirely irregular.

NEBULÆ AND CLUSTERS

Object	Constellation	R.A.	Dec.	Description
		h m	°	
47 Tucanæ	Tucana	0 22	-72.4	2nd finest globular cluster, 42' diam., lucid
M31	Andromeda	0 40	+41.0	Great Spiral Nebula, $2^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, lucid
Nub. Minor	Tucana	0 50	-73.9	Lesser Magellanic Cloud, 10 sq. deg., lucid
M33	Triangulum	1 31	+30.4	Spiral nebula, $1^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
H VI 33, 34	Perseus	2 18	+56.9	Double cluster, each 36' diam., lucid
Pleiades	Taurus	3 45	+23.9	Open cluster, $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$, lucid
Hyades	Taurus	4 26	+15.8	Open cluster, 3° across, lucid
Nub. Major	Dor.-Mensa	5 25	-69.3	Greater Magellanic Cloud, lucid
M1	Taurus	5 32	+22.0	"Crab" nebula, $3' \times 1'$
M42	Orion	5 33	-5.4	"Great" nebula, lucid, round θ Orionis
30 Dor.	Dorado	5 39	-69.1	"Looped" nebula and cluster
M37	Auriga	5 49	+32.5	Nearly globular cluster, 20' diam.
M35	Gemini	6 06	+24.4	Loose cluster, 40' diam., just lucid
H IV 45	Gemini	7 26	+21.0	Planetary nebula. Bright nucleus
M 44	Cancer	8 37	+20.2	"Praesepe" or "Beehive" cluster, 1° sq.
Dun. 297	Carina	10 01	-59.9	Loose cluster, 30' diam., lucid
θ Carinæ	Carina	10 42	-64.2	Open cluster, 70' diam., lucid
Dun. 309	Carina	10 43	-59.4	"Keyhole" nebula, 80' diam., round η Argus
Dun. 323	Carina	11 04	-58.4	Loose cluster, 60' oval, with 6th mag. star
κ Crucis	Crux	12 51	-60.1	Loose cluster, 10' diam., just lucid
ω Centauri	Centaurus	13 24	-47.1	Finest globular cluster, 45' diam., lucid
M51	Can. Ven.	13 28	+47.4	Bright double spiral nebula
M3	Can. Ven.	13 40	+28.6	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid
M5	Serpens	15 16	+2.3	Globular cluster, 15' diam., lucid
M13	Hercules	16 40	+36.6	3rd finest globular cluster, 15' diam., lucid
Dun. 520	Scorpius	16 52	-39.4	Loose cluster, 10' diam., lucid
M92	Hercules	17 16	+43.2	Globular cluster, 8' diam., just lucid
Dun. 366	Ara	17 37	-53.6	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid
M6	Scorpius	17 37	-32.2	Loose cluster, 25' diam., lucid
M7	Scorpius	17 51	-34.8	Bright open cluster
M23	Sagittarius	17 54	-19.0	Loose cluster, 25' diam.
M20	Sagittarius	17 59	-23.0	"Trifid" nebula, 20' diam.
H IV 37	Draco	17 59	+66.8	Helical planetary nebula
M8	Sagittarius	18 01	-24.4	"Lagoon" nebula, 25' diam., lucid
M22	Sagittarius	18 33	-24.0	Globular cluster, 16' diam.
M11	Scutum	18 48	-6.3	Compact cluster, 10' diam., just lucid
M57	Lyra	18 52	+33.0	"Ring" nebula, 1' diam.
Dun. 295	Pavo	19 06	-60.1	Globular cluster, 28' diam., lucid
M27	Vulpecula	19 57	+22.6	"Dumb Bell" nebula, planetary, 5' diam.
M25	Pegasus	21 28	+12.0	Globular cluster, 6' diam.
M2	Aquarius	21 31	-1.1	Globular cluster, 8' diam.
H IV 18	Andromeda	23 23	+42.2	Small bright planetary nebula

M=Messier. H=Sir W. Herschel. Dun.=Dunlop (Paramatta 1828). Lucid=visible to unaided eye.

RADIO STARS

In addition to the radiation on centimetre and metre wave lengths from the Sun, similar radio-waves are received from all parts of the sky, the general level of intensity showing a strong concentration towards the Milky Way. A large number of isolated sources have also been detected, and although these have been called "radio-stars" they do not seem to coincide in position with any visible stars. In certain cases the source of the emission has been identified; thus one important source in Taurus is identical with the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the super-nova of A.D. 1054.

The radiation would appear to be of both galactic and extra-galactic origin. Extra-galactic nebulae

of normal type (such as the Great Nebula in Andromeda) give rise to a radiation which is of the same total intensity as that of our own Galaxy. In a few other cases the source of the radio-waves would appear to be an unusual form of extra-galactic nebula. The very strong source in Cygnus appears to come from a peculiar nebula, whose spectrum suggests that this is actually two extra-galactic nebulae in collision, while two other cases are known in which the nebulous source has a filamentary structure and an abnormal spectrum. There is clearly a suggestion that these radio-waves come from sources in which something unusual is happening, but the subject is growing very rapidly, and is not yet in a position to explain the actual process by which these radio-waves are generated.

The Solar System

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about $5,700^{\circ}\text{C}$., but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches $1,000,000^{\circ}$ and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of $14,000,000^{\circ}$. Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as is shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly "ionized" state the substance of the Sun acts in much the same way as a "perfect gas"

does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into the heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling onto the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps a further ten thousand million years.

As viewed in a low-power telescope provided with heavily absorbing filters, the Sun presents various features. Over most of its surface a fine mottling can be seen under good observing conditions. This "granulation" is visible evidence of a turbulent convective layer near the surface. Much more noticeable surface-markings called sunspots appear sporadically in the equatorial zones of the Sun and up to latitudes of 40° - 50° north and south. These sunspots, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye, provide direct evidence of the rotation of the Sun on an axis which is inclined about 7° to the line joining the poles of the ecliptic. They also indicate that the Sun does not rotate as a solid body but somewhat faster in equatorial regions than at higher latitudes. Its mean sidereal rotation-period is about 25 days but the motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun results in an apparent rotation-period, as viewed from the Earth, of approximately 27 days. Associated with sunspots are bright regions called faculae but these can not be seen when the spot is near the centre of the disk.

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about a million square miles, to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (1947 April) covered 7,000 million square miles at its greatest, or approximately 0.7 per cent. of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from a few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots varies in a definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the 11-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is a gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots,

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radii of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						
Sun.....	...	...	y d	Days	° '	Miles		d h m
Mercury.....	0.39	36	88	116	7 00	864,000	333.434	25 09
Venus.....	0.72	67	225	584	3 24	3000	0.04	88
Earth.....	1.00	93	1 0	...	...	7600	0.83	Unknown
Mars.....	1.52	142	1 322	780	1 51	7927 eq.	1.00	23 56
Jupiter.....	5.20	483	11 315	399	1 18	4200	0.11	24 37
Saturn.....	9.54	886	29 167	378	2 29	88,700 eq.	318	9 50
Uranus.....	19.19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	82,800 p.	95	9 56
Neptune.....	30.07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	75,100 eq.	15	10 14
Pluto.....	39.46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	67,200 p.	17	10 38
						33,000	Unknown	15 40
						Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

must be explained by any comprehensive physical theory of sunspots. At present no generally accepted theory exists, though it seems clear that the magnetic field of the spot inhibits convection in the turbulent layers near the Sun's surface and so produces local cooling.

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of 11.1 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1837.2	1907.0	1833.9	1901.7
1848.1	1917.6	1843.5	1913.6
1860.1	1928.4	1856.0	1923.6
1870.6	1937.4	1867.2	1933.8
1883.9	1947.5	1878.9	1944.2
1894.1		1889.6	1954.3

At present (1956 April) solar activity is rising rapidly and sunspot maximum during the first half of 1957 may be expected. A considerable number of fairly large spots have recently appeared and it is expected that solar activity at the forthcoming "maximum" will be equal to or even exceed the previous record maximum activity occurring during 1947-49.

Other features of the Sun may be detected in light of wavelengths other than those of normal integrated visual light. With the light from the centre of strong spectral absorption lines such as H α , the C-line of hydrogen, or the H and K lines of calcium, bright regions can almost always be seen around sunspots and these regions occasionally become exceptionally bright for periods of an hour, or thereabouts. This is the phenomenon of the "solar flare", and its occurrence may be otherwise detected upon the Earth by immediate changes in propagation-conditions for long-distance radio-communication (changes in the ionosphere caused by a sudden increase in ionizing radiation) or, in the case of large flares, by the subsequent occurrence, a day or two later, of a magnetic storm (rapid variations in the Earth's magnetic field, probably caused by the arrival of a stream of particles from the flare). A very few large flares have had

associated with them increases, occurring a few minutes later, of the high-energy cosmic-ray flux detected at the earth's surface.

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are the prominences, which extend outwards from the Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at a high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered skylight is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily seen. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards several million miles. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range 10 cm. to 5 m. the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west, as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 18° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in England at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution
<i>The Earth</i>		Miles	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		Miles	d h m
Moon	—	238,840	27 07 43	Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus	12	148,000	1 08 53
Phobos	11	5,800	7 39	Tethys	11	183,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,600	1 06 18	Dione	11	234,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed	15	112,000	11 57	Titan	8½	759,000	15 22 42
I. Io	5½	262,000	1 18 28	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 38
II. Europa	5½	477,000	3 13 14	Iapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 58
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
IV. Callisto	6	1,169,000	16 16 32	<i>Uranus</i>			
VL Unnamed	14	7,120,000	251	Miranda	19	80,000	1 20 0
X. "	19	7,180,000	254	Ariel	16	119,000	2 12 26
VII. "	18	7,290,000	260	Umbriel	16½	166,000	4 03 28
XII. "	19	13,000,000	620	Titania	14	272,000	8 16 56
XL "	19	14,000,000	692	Oberon	14	364,000	13 11 07
VIII. "	17	14,600,000	739	<i>Neptune</i>			
IX. "	18½	14,700,000	745	Triton	13	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19	3,500,000	359 10 0

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutinized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only two or three hundred miles less than that of the Earth. Her apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of her orbit, her elongations extend as far as 47° . Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; she can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of her phases, Venus is a disappointing object in the telescope, her extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that her true surface can never be observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent.

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 8½-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at $31^\circ 32' \text{N}$, $+81^\circ$, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about 32° to its orbit. Further observations will be required to deduce the speed

of rotation of the planet, but it is considered that this cannot exceed a few weeks.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such light also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about 2 years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 35 and 63 million miles. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1941, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 40 million miles and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarsest details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 6 inches aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 41½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, for that at the south pole has been known to disappear completely. Other substances, such as solid carbon dioxide, have been suggested, but frost or snow seems more probable. The nature

portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo changes of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The question of the so-called Martian "canals" is very controversial. Most skilled observers would probably deny the very existence of these excessively thin linear markings, attributing them to optical or physiological effects. To speculate on their being the work of intelligent beings is therefore, to say the least, premature.

Mars has an atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscope has been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which can therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits, which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over 1600 on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint—none have ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock flying round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 421 miles in diameter, Pallas 280, Juno 150 and Vesta 241 (miles).

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other

hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, when carefully planned photographic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars, enabled measures of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth (the solar parallax) to be deduced. Much closer, however, was Hermes, when discovered in 1937, flashing past the Earth only about 400,000 miles away—less than twice the distance of the Moon.

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 1000 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope, by Galileo. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter, and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by Barnard in 1892. Since then seven others have been found photographically, but all are minute objects. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9h 50½m, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 9h 55m and 9h 56m, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878-80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot

is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order $-120^{\circ}\text{C}.$, which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 50 miles or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at 27° to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise a width of more than a very few miles.

Saturn has nine satellites, of which the largest Titan, is easily seen with a small telescope. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same manner as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phoebe, has a retrograde motion.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$, in higher latitudes $10^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^{\text{h}} 37^{\text{m}}$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disc is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on a material at very low temperatures. The absorption curve is quite characteristic, and seems to be governed by the size of the frost crystals. Similar curves are given by the polar caps of Mars, but not by snow or ice. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring is composed will suffer little or no loss.

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disc, which is quite obvious, though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. A period of rotation of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours has been determined spectroscopically; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting a disc of well over $2''$ in diameter. A rotation period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, was discovered by Lassell soon after the discovery of the planet. Triton revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite, found by Kuiper in 1949, revolves in the normal direction in a period of about a year. Its orbit is remarkably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from 800,000 to over 6 million miles.

PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the true facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th-15th magnitude. Its orbit is now sufficiently well defined to allow positions of the planet to be given in the almanacs.

THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18.6 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves ($27^d 7^h 43^m$) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of 29½ days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an *occultation* causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars, the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon, although in

this Almanack the name is always given to the Full Moon of September. The next Full Moon is called the Hunters' Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 60 miles; upwards, it may extend to 300 miles or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about 67°); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25 and 1949 January 24-26) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from 60° to 110° from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when it may appear brighter than the Galaxy in its brightest area.

Recent work shows that the zodiacal cloud is a continuation of the Sun's corona, and that much of this fine dust must fall on the earth every day. The particles are much too small, however, to become visible (by incandescence) as they fall through the atmosphere, and there is evidence to show that they settle in the form of micro-meteorites. These probably act as centres of condensation in the formation of rain.

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors, shooting-stars or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids, Perseids, Geminids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams.

Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+ 52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+ 33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	337	- 1	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+ 53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10-13.....	47	+ 58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+ 55	Giacobinids*
October 18-23.....	96	+ 15	Orionids*
November 16-17...	152	+ 22	Leonids*
December 10-13...	113	+ 32	Geminids
December 22.....	205	+ 75	Bečvár's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous

patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. The majority of comets are still found accidentally, and it is rare for any observer to search for these objects. Thus the images of no fewer than ten comets were found in the years 1949-1955 on the plates taken by the 48-inch Schmidt telescope at Mt. Palomar. Like the majority of comets, these were all faint objects, and a really bright one only appears, on the average, every few years.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few miles in diameter. According to a recent theory, the earthy material is held together by various "ices"—masses of frozen gases such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and methane—which, on approaching the Sun, begin to evaporate. The pressure of the Sun's radiation is great enough to repel these gases, together with fine dust, and thus form a tail. The spectrum of a comet shows that its luminosity is due partly to reflected sunlight and partly to fluorescence excited by the intensity of the solar radiation. As the comet approaches the Sun, it grows brighter, and as it recedes it grows fainter again, the tail now preceding it in its journey away from the Sun.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, follow paths in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, the first for which a return was predicted, and whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach of photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (1), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its orbit is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

Apart from these two "annuals" there are seven periodic comets whose returns are expected in 1957: Daniel, Grigg-Skjellerup, Kopff (which made a very close approach to Jupiter in 1946), Arend-Rigaux, Pons-Winnecke, Shajn-Shaldach and Encke. Pons-Winnecke will be making its 16th return, and Encke its 45th, since they were discovered early last century. All of these are faint objects; for further details see the British Astronomical Association's *Handbook for 1957*.

The Earth

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7927 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^h 56^m$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (see p. 140). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 60 feet in diameter.

THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the $24^h 50^m$ interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward.

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day

as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 40 feet in the Severn Estuary and 50 feet in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is diminishing by about a thousandth of a second per day every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

High Water in the Thames, 1957

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge is 23 feet or more

January.....	17-20	July.....	29-31
February.....	15-18	August.....	26-29
March.....	16-19	September.....	24-27
April.....	14-16	October.....	24-26

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a light bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, was subject to a directing force impelling it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle on a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. The direction, though roughly north to south, was by no means accurately so. It was found by Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic that whereas the needle pointed east of north at the outset, it pointed north-west at the end.

In 1576 Robert Norman, an English instrument maker, was impressed by the fact that a compass needle perfectly balanced before magnetization, was no longer in balance after being magnetized, but its north-seeking end was always lower. He devised an instrument to show that, in London, the needle would incline at about 72° to the horizontal if allowed to swing in a vertical plane defined by the direction indicated by an ordinary compass needle.

William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I, gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. Magnetized needles behave as if in proximity to a large magnetized sphere, which he conceived to be the Earth itself.

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Cellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634,

found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about 2 p.m., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as $15'$ in the summer.

The compass needle points along a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic poles." At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would be directed into the vertical. The north magnetic pole was located by Sir James Ross in 1831 in Arctic Canada at 70° N., 97° W. The Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, in 1904, placed the position about 35 miles north-east of Ross's site. Recent investigations by Canadian surveying parties indicate a position of approximately 73° N., 100° W., but other observations are in close agreement with the results of a recent analysis which place the pole at 76° N., 102° W. From observations by members of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 the inferred position of the South magnetic pole was approximately 71° S., 151° E. Results obtained during a French Antarctic Expedition in 1951-2 suggest a position in close agreement with that obtained from the above mentioned analysis, viz. 67° S., 142° E. The two magnetic poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 700 miles. The distances of the magnetic poles from the north and south geographical poles appear now to be about 1,000 and 1,600 miles respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 5° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it re-crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

It is evident that the compass needle will not, in general, indicate true north. For example, in Greenland it points 50° to the west, and in British Columbia 30° to the east. A line, running through places where the magnetic and true north coincide is known as an agonic line. One such passes from Hudson Bay through Ontario, Ohio, Carolina, the Bahamas, over South America to Buenos Aires and the South Atlantic; a second, from Sweden and the Baltic, across Poland to Rumania, Asia Minor, Egypt and Ethiopia, whence it passes south of Arabia, across northern India to China and eastern Russia, returning through the north-western Pacific Ocean to Siam, and thence through Sumatra to West Australia.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two

phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

London			Greenwich		
1580	$11^\circ 15'$	E.	1820	$24^\circ 21'$	W.
1622	$6^\circ 00'$	E.	1840	$23^\circ 20'$	W.
1657	$0^\circ 00'$		1860	$21^\circ 14'$	W.
1692	$6^\circ 00'$	W.	1880	$18^\circ 33'$	W.
1723	$14^\circ 17'$	W.	1900	$16^\circ 29'$	W.
1773	$21^\circ 09'$	W.	1920	$14^\circ 09'$	W.
1805	$24^\circ 08'$	W.	1925	$13^\circ 10'$	W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart. The earliest world-chart of magnetic declination was published in 1701 by Edmund Halley, later Astronomer Royal. Charts of other magnetic elements, such as horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and dip are also published.

Since the secular change in long periods is not predictable with sufficient accuracy in many parts of the world, information on the subject has to be obtained from fixed observatories. Magnetic Surveys both by sea and land must also be undertaken periodically.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1937 is $7^\circ 59'$ west and allowing an increase of $15'$ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of $33'$ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about $7^\circ 59' + 45' + 165'$, i.e. $11^\circ 29'$ west. The average annual change at the present time is about $7'$ decrease.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism have been the subject of continuous study at fixed observatories since early in the 19th century. The number of such observatories now approaches 100—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Abinger, Surrey (formerly at Greenwich), at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands. The Abinger observatory, where the records are now being affected by artificial magnetic fields consequent upon the spread of industry, is in the process of being replaced by a new observatory at Hartland, North Devon. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associated with the position of the Sun and with the

state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows local time, and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar

activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance, indicated by continuous irregular movements of the recording magnets and accompanied in many instances by a widespread display of auroræ. In severe magnetic storms, induced earth-currents also develop which seriously interfere with telegraphic communication. The disturbances are generally ascribed to the passage of the Earth through vast streams of ions or electrified particles that have been expelled from the Sun during an explosive outburst at the solar surface. Such eruptions can be seen and photographed. Often a conspicuous spot has been apparent near the centre of the Sun's disc a day or two before; but the appearance of a spot is by no means always followed by the occurrence of a magnetic storm. There is a tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of 27 or 28 days, corresponding closely to the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis; this would be explained if the source of the disturbance were located on a particular area of the Sun's surface.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force †	Vertical Force ‡
1925	13 23	66 35	0.1860	0.4295
1930	12 25	66 38	0.1854	0.4292
1935	11 30	66 41	0.1853	0.4298
1940	10 43	66 44	0.1853	0.4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0.1857	0.4321
1949	9 27	66 44	0.1861	0.4327
1950	9 20	66 43	0.1863	0.4329
1951	9 12	66 42	0.1865	0.4330
1952	9 05	66 41	0.1867	0.4332
1953	8 58	66 39	0.1870	0.4332
1954	8 51	66 38	0.1872	0.4333
1955	8 44	66 37	0.1874	0.4335
1956*	8 36	66 36	0.1876	0.4336
1957†	8 29	66 35‡	0.1878	0.4338

* Provisional † Inferred ‡ In gauss

The Zodiac

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about 50" a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

It is unknown when or by what race the stars were first grouped into constellations; but undoubtedly the twelve figures that lie in the Zodiac have been considered of special importance from very early times, for indications of them are found more often than any others on ancient monuments. The First Point of Aries must have coincided with this constellation rather more than 2000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy.

Much mystical erudition has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but we are on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxxviii, 32), which means to encircle or surround, was the Hebrew

name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187–1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month.

These times of entry in 1957 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and their symbols.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

In 1957 the Sun enters—		h
♒ Aquarius, the Water Bearer.....	Jan.	20 08
♐ Pisces, the Fishes.....	Feb.	18 22
♈ Aries, the Ram.....	Mar.	20 21
♉ Taurus, the Bull.....	April	20 09
♊ Gemini, the Twins.....	May	21 08
♋ Cancer, the Crab.....	June	21 16
♌ Leo, the Lion.....	July	23 03
♍ Virgo, the Virgin.....	Aug.	23 10
♎ Libra, the Balance.....	Sept.	23 07
♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.....	Oct.	23 16
♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.....	Nov.	22 14
♑ Capricornus, the Sea Goat.....	Dec.	22 03

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 167, 168, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An * denotes Range of Tide. During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 167-178, before the system is applied.

Port or Place	Constants	Sprngs	Neaps	Port or Place	Constants	Sprngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Leith	10 53	12½	9½	Cromarty Leith	9 28	13½	11
Aberdovey Lpl	9 3	14½	10	Cromer Hull	1 0	14½	11
Aberystwyth Lpl	8 49	14	10½	Dartmouth Lon	4 32	14½	11½
Air Point Lpl	12 3	25	19	Deal Lon	9 11	16	12½
Aldeburgh Lon	8 53	8	6½	Devonport Dock Lon	4 0	15½	12
Alderney Lon	4 55	20½	15½	Dieppe Lon	9 5	29½	23
Alloa Leith	0 53	13½	15	Dingle Bay Lpl	5 28	12½	9½
Amiwhch Lpl	11 28	20	15½	Donegal Harbour Lpl	6 47	11½	8½
Antwerp Lon	1 29	16½	14	Douglas Lpl	0 3	22½	18½
Appledore Btol	11 20	23½	16½	Dover Lon	9 21	28½	14½
Arbroath Leith	11 30	14	11½	Dumbarton Grnk	0 29	11½	9½
Ardrihaig Grnk	12 12	9½	8	Dumfries Lpl	1 10	*6	*4½
Ardrossan Grnk	11 58	10	8	Dunbar Leith	12 3	16½	13½
Arisaig Grnk	6 4	13½	10	Dundalk (Pile light) Lpl	12 17	16	14½
Arundel Lon	10 54	10	7	Dundee Leith	0 3	15½	12½
Ayr Grnk	11 59	10	8½	Dunfermeling Lon	9 16	23	18
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) Lpl	12 20	20	16	Dunkergue Lon	10 6	19½	16
Ballycottin Btol	10 31	12½	10	Exmouth Lon	4 43	11	8½
Banff Leith	10 23	10½	8	Eyemouth Leith	12 8	15	11
Bantry Harbour Lpl	5 21	12½	9½	Falmouth Lon	3 19	17	13½
Bardsey Island Lpl	8 55	13½	10½	Fareham Lon	9 55	11½	8½
Barmouth Lpl	8 58	15	11	Fifeness Leith	12 5	15	12
Barnstaple Bridge Btol	11 49	*11½	*5½	Filley Bay Leith	1 52	15½	12½
Barrow Lpl	12 20	29	22½	Fishguard Lpl	8 14	12½	9
Barry Island Btol	12 3	36	27½	Flushing Lon	11 49	15	12½
Beachy Head Lon	9 20	—	—	Folkestone Lon	9 14	20	16½
Beaumaris Lpl	11 42	23½	16½	Formby Point Lpl	11 43	27½	21½
Belfast Dub	11 48	11	9½	Fowey Lon	3 35	14½	11½
Berwick Leith	12 11	15	11½	Fraserburgh Leith	10 33	11	8½
Bideford Btol	11 29	16½	—	Galway Bay Lpl	6 8	15½	11½
Blakeney Hull	0 51	8½	4½	Glasgow Grnk	0 56	13½	11
Blyth Leith	0 41	15	11	Glasson Dock Lpl	12 23	30½	24
Bolt Head Lon	4 2	15	11	Goole Hull	1 38	18	11½
Boscastle Btol	10 39	22	17	Granton Pier Leith	0 3	18	14½
Boulogne Lon	9 30	28½	23	Granville Lon	4 27	44½	33½
Brest Lon	2 6	24½	19½	Gravesend Lon	11 27	—	—
Bridgwater Bar Btol	12 7	35	26½	Greenwich Lon	12 11	22½	18½
Bridlington Leith	2 15	17½	13½	Grimsby Hull	12 13	20	15½
Bridport Lon	4 18	12½	8½	Hartlepool Leith	1 9	16	12½
Briel'fe Lon	1 5	—	—	Harwich Lon	9 56	12½	10½
Brighton Lon	9 18	19½	16	Hastings Lon	8 53	25½	18½
Broughty Ferry Leith	12 18	15½	12½	Haverfordwest Lpl	7 58	*7½	*2½
Buckie Leith	10 10	12	9	Havre Lon	7 11	25½	21½
Bude Haven Btol	11 8	23	17	Hillbre Island Lpl	12 9	27½	22
Burntisland Leith	0 7	18	14½	Holyhead Lpl	11 24	16	12½
Burryport Btol	11 25	26	19	Honfleur Harbour Lon	6 56	26½	21
Caen Lon	8 19	—	—	Hook of Holland Lon	0 26	6½	5½
Caernarvon Lpl	10 43	14½	12	Hurst Camber Lon	8 27 & 10 38	8 27½	6½
Calais Lon	9 53	22½	19	Hythe (Hants) Lon	9 18 & 11 0	13½	9½
Campbeltown Grnk	11 57	8½	6	Ilfracombe Btol	11 3	25½	19½
Cape Cornwall Lizard Btol	9 59	17	13½	Inverary Grnk	0 10	10	—
Cardiff Btol	12 6	37½	27½	Invergordon Leith	9 41	13½	10½
Cardigan Lpl	8 16	12	9	Ipswich Lon	10 57	13½	—
Carmarthen Bar Btol	11 7	26	19½	Kingsbridge Lon	4 3	10	—
Chatham (N. Lock) Lon	11 10	18½	15	Kinsale Harbour Lpl	6 13	12½	9½
Chepstow Btol	0 21	38	28½	Kirkcudbright Lpl	12 22	23	17
Cherbourg Lon	6 4	20½	16	Kirkwall Leith	7 52	8½	6½
Chesilton Lon	4 25	10½	7	Lamlash Grnk	11 59	10	7
Chester Lpl	1 5	*10	*7½	Lancaster Lpl	12 23	30½	23½
Chichester Harbour Lon	9 36	14	11	Langston Harbour Lon	9 46	13½	10½
Christchurch Harbour Lon	7 9 & 9 39	5	—	Lerwick Harbour Leith	8 31	5½	4½
Cowes (West) Lon	9 43	11½	9½	Limerick Lpl	7 42	18½	14½

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps	Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>
Littlehampton Bar ... <i>Lon</i>	9 40	16½	12	Rosyth ... <i>Leith</i>	0 9	18	13½
Lizard ... <i>Btol</i>	9 59	17	13½	Royal Albert Dock ... <i>Lon</i>	11 57	21½	17½
Llanelli Bar ... <i>Btol</i>	11 28	22½	15½	Ryde ... <i>Lon</i>	9 27	13½	10
Loch Long ... <i>Grnk</i>	12 2	12	9	St. Agnes ... <i>Btol</i>	10 0	16	12
Loe (East) ... <i>Lon</i>	3 46	16½	13½	St. Helier ... <i>Lon</i>	4 34	35½	26
Lossiemouth ... <i>Leith</i>	10 8	12	9	St. Ives ... <i>Btol</i>	10 11	23½	17½
Lowestoft ... <i>Lon</i>	7 34	6½	5½	St. Malo ... <i>Lon</i>	4 10	40½	30½
Lundy Island ... <i>Btol</i>	10 39	27	20	St. Mary's ... <i>Btol</i>	9 48	16	12
Lyme Regis ... <i>Lon</i>	4 35	12½	9½	St. Peter Port ... <i>Lon</i>	4 49	26½	19½
Lymington ... <i>Lon</i>	833&10 23	6	6	Salcombe ... <i>Lon</i>	3 58	15½	12½
Lynnmouth ... <i>Btol</i>	11 22	30½	21½	Saltash ... <i>Lon</i>	4 4	15	11
Lynn Road ... <i>Hull</i>	0 32	21½	16½	Scarborough ... <i>Leith</i>	1 48	16½	13½
Margate Pier ... <i>Lon</i>	9 41	15½	13	Seaham ... <i>Leith</i>	1 0	14½	10½
Maryport ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 11	24½	20½	Selsea Bill ... <i>Lon</i>	9 29	15½	12½
Mevagissey ... <i>Lon</i>	3 26	18	14½	Sheerness Dockyard ... <i>Btol</i>	0 48	28	21½
Middlesbrough ... <i>Leith</i>	1 10	17	12½	Sheerness Dockyard ... <i>Lon</i>	11 4	17	14
Millford Haven ... <i>Lpl</i>	7 12	21½	16½	Shoreham Harbour ... <i>Lon</i>	9 29	18	13½
Minthead Pier ... <i>Btol</i>	11 51	34½	26½	Silloth ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 25	25½	21½
Montrose ... <i>Leith</i>	12 12	15½	12½	Southampton ... <i>Lon</i>	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Morecambe ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 8	28½	22½	Southend ... <i>Lon</i>	10 53	18	14½
Mull of Galloway ... <i>Grnk</i>	11 24	15	12	Southwold ... <i>Lon</i>	8 16	6½	4½
Nash Point ... <i>Btol</i>	11 44	33	25	Spurn Head ... <i>Hull</i>	11 56	20	16½
Naze ... <i>Lon</i>	9 47	12½	10	Start Point ... <i>Lon</i>	3 58	15	11½
Neath ... <i>Btol</i>	11 36	*13½	*10	Stirling ... <i>Leith</i>	1 28	*7½	*11½
Needles Point ... <i>Lon</i>	7 54	7½	5	Stockton ... <i>Leith</i>	1 5	11	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... <i>Leith</i>	0 42	15½	11½	Stonehaven ... <i>Leith</i>	11 4	14	11
Newhaven ... <i>Lon</i>	9 16	19	15	Stornoway ... <i>Lpl</i>	8 8	14	10
Newport (Mon.) ... <i>Btol</i>	0 2	39½	29½	Stranraer ... <i>Grnk</i>	11 53	9½	7½
Newquay (Towan) ... <i>Btol</i>	10 7	21½	15½	Stromness ... <i>Leith</i>	6 31	10½	7½
Newquay (Cardigan) ... <i>Lpl</i>	8 43	14	9½	Sutherland ... <i>Leith</i>	0 50	15½	12
Nore Light ... <i>Lon</i>	10 54	16½	13½	Sutton Bridge ... <i>Hull</i>	0 34	20½	15
North Shields ... <i>Leith</i>	0 46	14½	11	Swanage ... <i>Lon</i>	630&10 30	6½	4½
North Sunderland ... <i>Leith</i>	12 22	15	11½	Swansea Bay ... <i>Btol</i>	11 23	28	21
Oban ... <i>Grnk</i>	5 38	11½	8	Tay River Bar ... <i>Leith</i>	12 2	16	13½
Orfordness ... <i>Lon</i>	9 11	8	6½	Tees River Bar ... <i>Leith</i>	1 10	16½	12½
Ostende ... <i>Lon</i>	10 35	15	11½	Teignmouth ... <i>Lon</i>	4 16	13	9½
Padstow ... <i>Btol</i>	10 38	21½	17½	Tenby ... <i>Btol</i>	11 2	25½	18½
Peel (I. of Man) ... <i>Lpl</i>	12 23	18	14½	Thurso ... <i>Leith</i>	6 1	14½	10½
Pembroke Dockyard ... <i>Lpl</i>	7 22	22½	17	Tobermory ... <i>Lpl</i>	6 56	14	10½
Penzance ... <i>Btol</i>	9 57	18½	14½	Torbay ... <i>Lon</i>	4 16	13	10
Peterhead ... <i>Leith</i>	10 26	11½	9½	Troon ... <i>Grnk</i>	11 59	9	7½
Plymouth Breakwater ... <i>Lon</i>	3 45	15½	12	Truro ... <i>Lon</i>	3 27	17½	14½
Poole ... <i>Lon</i>	7 0&10 35	6½	4½	Tynemouth Bar ... <i>Leith</i>	0 58	14½	11½
Port Carlisle ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 54	20	14	Ushant ... <i>Lon</i>	2 0	25	19½
Port Harrington ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 0	25	19	Valentia Harbour ... <i>Lpl</i>	5 1	11	8
Port Madoc ... <i>Lpl</i>	8 48	14½	11	Waterford Harbour ... <i>Lpl</i>	6 44	12½	10½
Port Patrick ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 1	15	12	Weston-super-Mare ... <i>Btol</i>	12 11	38	28½
Port Talbot ... <i>Btol</i>	11 23	29	21½	Wexford ... <i>Lpl</i>	8 43	5	3½
Portsmouth ... <i>Btol</i>	12 27	41	31	Whitby ... <i>Leith</i>	1 23	15	11½
Portland Bill ... <i>Lon</i>	4 47	9	6½	Whitehaven ... <i>Lpl</i>	12 24	25½	20½
Portland Breakwater ... <i>Lon</i>	5 13	6½	4½	Wick ... <i>Leith</i>	8 54	10½	8
Portsmouth Dockyard ... <i>Lon</i>	9 36	13	10½	Wisbech ... <i>Hull</i>	1 34	15½	11½
Preston ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 2	20½	15	Woolwich ... <i>Lon</i>	11 58	—	—
Pwllheli Bar ... <i>Lpl</i>	9 5	14	10½	Worlington ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 5	25½	20
Queenstown ... <i>Lpl</i>	6 29	12½	9½	Worm's Head ... <i>Btol</i>	11 23	26½	19½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) ... <i>Lpl</i>	0 0	20½	17	Yarmouth Roads ... <i>Lon</i>	7 10	6	4½
Ramsay Harbour ... <i>Lon</i>	9 40	15½	12½	Yarmouth (I. of W.) ... <i>Lon</i>	829&10 30	7½ & 6½	6½
Ribble Lighthouse ... <i>Lpl</i>	11 59	26½	20½	Ymuiden ... <i>Lon</i>	1 13	6½	5½
Rosslare Harbour ... <i>Lpl</i>	7 51	5	3½	Youghal ... <i>Lpl</i>	6 41	12½	10½

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE—Required times of high water at Stranraer on April 6, 1957:—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high
water at Greenock 15h. 24m. April 5
Add tide interval 11h. 53m.

Sum 27h. 17m.

Subtract 24h. 24h. 0m.
Time of high water at
Stranraer, April 6th ... 3h. 17m. a.m.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high
water at Greenock 3h. 33m. April 6.
Add tide interval 11h. 53m.

Sum 15h. 26m.

Subtract 12h. 12h. 0m.
Time of high water at
Stranraer, April 6th ... 3h. 26m. p.m.

JANUARY

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dún Laoghaire</i>		
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.
1	Tu	141213	14	8214	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
2	W	219217	1545217	1157284	—	—	1157284	—	—	—	623198	1832207	013104	1234	1114	226162	1434	1712	1135123	12	8	123
3	Th	252217	1425217	019268	1231	283	758406	2043397	740197	191208	3197	19	82108	055103	1311	3166	15	71712	05113	12	8	123
4	F	325217	1556217	051267	1352281	13	281	825406	2043397	740197	191208	3197	19	82108	055103	1311	283	758406	2043397	740197	191208	3197
5	S	355216	1536217	122261	1335275	12	281	845193	2032207	740197	191208	3197	19	82108	055103	1311	283	758406	2043397	740197	191208	3197
6	S	430212	175205	156955	14	268	956374	2212365	948186	2113199	320101	1562105	245100	1454111	320101	1562105	245100	1454111	320101	1562105	245100	1454111
7	Tu	542006	1739199	177117	1443258	18	268	1027363	2244353	948186	2113199	320101	1562105	245100	1454111	320101	1562105	245100	1454111	320101	1562105	245100
8	W	539200	1815199	177117	1552281	18	268	1110350	2322340	1027363	2244353	948186	2113199	320101	1562105	245100	1454111	320101	1562105	245100	1454111	320101
9	Th	74168	1949181	177117	1610239	11	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
10	F	74168	1949181	177117	1719239	11	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
11	S	924184	2051817	177117	1842230	23	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
12	S	1045192	2329197	177117	1945233	23	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
13	S	1155200	—	177117	2051253	25	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
14	Tu	1262208	1352215	177117	2151286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
15	W	1362208	1347225	177117	2251286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
16	Th	1462208	1347225	177117	2351286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
17	F	1562208	1347225	177117	2451286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
18	S	1662208	1347225	177117	2551286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
19	S	1762208	1347225	177117	2651286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
20	S	1862208	1347225	177117	2751286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
21	Tu	1962208	1347225	177117	2851286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
22	W	2062208	1347225	177117	2951286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
23	Th	2162208	1347225	177117	3051286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
24	F	2262208	1347225	177117	3151286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
25	S	2362208	1347225	177117	3251286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
26	S	2462208	1347225	177117	3351286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
27	Tu	2562208	1347225	177117	3451286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
28	W	2662208	1347225	177117	3551286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
29	Th	2762208	1347225	177117	3651286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
30	F	2862208	1347225	177117	3751286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101
31	S	2962208	1347225	177117	3851286	26	325	1143331	—	11	170	2318177	552	98	1824	97	1940	96	826144	2142	147	653101

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FEBRUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			Leith†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire			
		February 1957			February 1957			February 1957			February 1957			February 1957			February 1957			February 1957			
Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
23.6.16	15	21.8	0 27.1	12.02.8	5	8.3	40.7	20.7	40.1	7.30	19.6	19.22.0	8	12.8	10.1	13.30.1	1.12	0.15	11.1	12.20	12.2		
3.81.8	15.34.17	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6	0.30.27.2	12.40.28.6
3.37.1	16	13.21.4	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2	0.35.27.0	13	9.28.2
4.81.7	16.32.0	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7	1.54.26.1	13.38.27.7
4.38.11.3	17	6.20.4	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9	1.54.26.1	14	9.26.9
5.7.20.1	17.36.10.1	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8	2.28.25.3	14.46.25.8
5.7.20.1	18	8.19.1	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3	15.30.24.5	3.18.24.3
6.21.10.3	18.58.18.5	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4	4.1.23.2	16.31.23.4
7.19.18.7	20	3.18.1	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7	17.47.22.7	5.8.22.7
8.11.18.4	21.33.18.3	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2	6.30.22.8	19.13.33.2
10.18.10.0	23	1.19.4	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0	20.32.24.8	7.54.24.0
11.38.20.2	—	—	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1	21.35.26.8	9.5.26.1
12.1.7	13.36.22.7	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2	10.48.30.2	23.14.30.2
15.52.2.7	14.52.32.3	11.34.31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.20.23.3	15	9.33.7	12.18.32.1	12	13.2	9	5.46.2	21.29.45.3	8	8.21.1	20.17.23.3	21.11.0	14.12.12.9	4	0.19.0	15.50.19.8	0.50.12.7	13.13	13.8				
3.24.23.3	15.54.23.7	0	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5	13.44.30.8	13.30.5
4.8.13.5	16.38.23.2	12.8	30.5	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	
4.51.22.9	17.19.22.4	21.0	20.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	14.20.29.2	14.27.20.0	
5.32.22.1	17.59.21.2	25.3	27.5	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	
6.13.20.8	18.39.19.9	33.9	25.6	16	3.24.5	11.35.36.4	22.57.17.9	23.15.18.1	45.0	10.5	17	0.10.7	7.13.15.3	19.43.15.3	5.16.10.9	16.55.11.0	4.26.10.9	16.55.11.0	4.26.10.9	16.55.11.0	4.26.10.9	16.55.11.0	4.26.10.9
7.2.19.5	19.59.18.7	7	2.19.5	18.39.19.9	4.34.23.6	17	8.22.4	11.45.16.7	—	—	—	—	5.33	9.9	17.53.7	9.18.14.3	20.57.14.3	5.16.10.9	16.55.11.0	4.26.10.9	16.55.11.0	4.26.10.9	
8.10.18.4	20.41.17.9	5.46	23.2	18.33.21.4	21.4.30.0	15	0.29.9	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	
9.39.18.0	22	7.17.9	7.12.22.1	20	12.18	21.4	30.0	15	0.29.9	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	13.39.25.6	15.21.26.9	
10.38.18.6	23.21.18.6	8.28	23.1	21	6.23.1	3.49.31.1	19.30.31.9	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	
—	12	0.19.5	9.24.44.5	21.53.24.4	5	7.33.9	17.37.34.8	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.1	16.35.17.0	4.12.17.											

† With effect from Jan. 1, 1954, to obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12.60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.

MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month		LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire																
March 1957		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.															
1	F	144	21.2	14	9	21.7	1125	28.1	2333	27.4	718	40.2	1935	40.1	619	19.5	1826	20.5	020	9.9	1235	10.9	224	16.2	1427	16.8	1126	22.0	2347	11.3	ft.					
2	S	115	21.7	13	9	21.0	1145	28.5	2101	27.4	749	40.9	20	4	40.6	653	19.9	1858	40.7	053	9.8	113	7	10.8	253	16.6	1456	17.4	015	12.1	ft.					
3	M	243	21.8	15	8	22.0	0	3	27.5	1213	28.6	819	41.2	2031	40.8	724	19.9	1929	20.8	124	9.7	1337	10.7	13	16.9	1456	17.4	015	12.1	1224	12.2	ft.				
4	T	323	21.9	15	8	22.0	0	3	27.5	1213	28.6	847	40.9	2058	40.6	752	19.9	1957	20.8	153	9.8	14	4	10.6	353	16.9	1557	17.4	045	11.5	1256	12.1	ft.			
5	W	341	21.9	16	7	21.4	058	17.1	1324	28.2	914	40.2	2125	39.9	819	19.8	2027	20.7	240	10.0	1433	10.6	13	16.3	459	16.3	1717	17.2	115	11.4	1329	12.0	ft.			
6	T	410	21.6	16	7	21.4	058	17.1	1324	28.2	940	39.2	2152	38.7	846	19.6	2056	20.3	248	10.4	15	5	10.6	459	16.3	1717	17.2	115	11.4	1329	12.0	ft.				
7	Th	440	21.2	17	120.4	159	26.2	1418	26.4	10	6	37.5	2222	36.8	971	19.1	2134	19.7	320	10.6	1342	10.5	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
8	F	512	20.5	17	120.4	159	26.2	1418	26.4	10	6	37.5	2222	36.8	971	19.1	2134	19.7	320	10.6	1342	10.5	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
9	S	555	19.8	18	120.4	159	26.2	1418	26.4	10	6	37.5	2222	36.8	971	19.1	2134	19.7	320	10.6	1342	10.5	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
10	S	555	19.8	18	120.4	159	26.2	1418	26.4	10	6	37.5	2222	36.8	971	19.1	2134	19.7	320	10.6	1342	10.5	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
11	M	822	18.7	21	4	18.5	085	19.0	1928	18.5	441	32.2	1724	22.8	1127	17.6	2319	17.4	441	10.8	1718	10.0	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
12	M	822	18.7	21	4	18.5	085	19.0	1928	18.5	441	32.2	1724	22.8	1127	17.6	2319	17.4	441	10.8	1718	10.0	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
13	W	1123	20.5	22	3	20.5	124	20.5	2230	20.5	536	40.3	18	7	41.8	440	20.2	1832	23.3	056	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.		
14	Th	049	21.8	13	10	22.7	1020	30.1	2255	30.2	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			
15	F	138	22.6	14	6	23.3	1115	31.2	2338	31.0	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	1820	9.4	ft.			
16	S	223	23.2	15	6	23.3	1115	31.2	2338	31.0	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	1820	9.4	ft.			
17	S	3	5	23.2	15	6	23.3	1115	31.2	2338	31.0	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	1820	9.4	ft.		
18	M	347	23.4	16	10	24.3	1243	30.5	2413	30.2	820	44.5	2124	45.4	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	ft.	
19	T	427	22.9	16	10	24.3	1243	30.5	2413	30.2	820	44.5	2124	45.4	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	ft.	
20	W	5	6	22.9	16	10	24.3	1243	30.5	2413	30.2	820	44.5	2124	45.4	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	ft.
21	Th	5	6	22.9	16	10	24.3	1243	30.5	2413	30.2	820	44.5	2124	45.4	759	45.5	2021	45.4	717	44.5	1938	44.9	630	42.9	1855	43.7	536	10.3	1820	9.4	13	16.1	536	10.3	ft.
22	F	545	20.9	18	0	20.0	3	7	25.5	1533	22.1	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	ft.		
23	S	630	19.6	18	0	20.0	3	7	25.5	1533	22.1	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	114	32.3	ft.		
24	S	759	18.4	19	0	19.0	5	8	22.2	1754	21.1	010	31.1	1222	20.7	110	15.7	1320	15.8	7	5	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	ft.		
25	M	860	17.9	19	0	19.0	5	8	22.2	1754	21.1	010	31.1	1222	20.7	110	15.7	1320	15.8	7	5	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	ft.		
26	M	1023	18.3	20	0	19.0	5	8	22.2	1754	21.1	010	31.1	1222	20.7	110	15.7	1320	15.8	7	5	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	ft.		
27	W	1133	19.2	20	0	19.0	5	8	22.2	1754	21.1	010	31.1	1222	20.7	110	15.7	1320	15.8	7	5	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	8	7	20.7	ft.		
28	Th	037	20.1	13	5	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	ft.	
29	F	114	20.9	13	5	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	ft.	
30	S	134	20.9	13	5	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	038	20.3	1224	20.3	ft.	
31	S	145	21.4	14	0	21.0	115	26.1	2333	26.0	723	40.4	1936	40.6	621	20.1	1630	20.6	017	9.7	1237	10.3	13	16.1	536	15.8	1748	16.1	231	11.0	1451	11.3	ft.			

† See Note, p. 168.

APRIL

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Kings Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire					
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.			
1	M	217	218	1440	219	1447	284	754	411	20 841.3	654	204	19 420.9	047	9.6	13 610.3	255	17.2	15 017.5	1257	21.1	—			
2	T	248	220	1513	219	5 520	128	825	413	2030.4	724	205	1936.21	116	9.9	1336.10	327	17.3	1535.17	010	11.8	1230			
3	W	319	241	1541	218	034	279	855	416	21 840.8	753	204	20 920.9	146	10.1	14 810.5	4	17.2	1614.17	050	11.8	13 611.9			
4	F	350	220	1611	214	1 527	134	927	398	2136.37	842	203	2043.205	217	10.7	1443.10	437	16.8	1655.17	127	11.6	1347			
5	S	434	216	1641	209	140	271	959	382	2223.37	857	199	2033.199	253	11.0	1534.10	515	16.3	1738.16	210	11.4	1435			
6	S	5 021	1718	2020	223	262	1451	25.3	1036	35.9	2252	35.6	1936	18.8	333	11.1	1611.10	553	15.7	1825.15	258	11.1	1528		
7	M	5 58	203	18 7 104	316	251	1553	24.2	1124	33.8	2347	33.6	1024	18.4	419	11.1	17 3 9.9	644	15.6	1928.15	355	10.6	1633		
8	T	651	193	1916	180	422	240	1712	23.3	—	1129	17.4	—	—	711	10.7	18 5 9.9	747	14.6	2040.147	56	10.4	1751		
9	W	814	193	2046	189	544	237	1836	23.6	110	327	1411	32.8	033	16.0	1231	17.2	9 3 14.5	22	015.0	2240.147	624	10.4	1914	
10	T	949	197	2219	197	7 924	5	1955	25.0	448	341	1543	35.4	2 617.3	1432	18.0	741	9.7	2131	9.2	1021	15.1	232	15.6	
11	W	11 7	200	8 333	206	821	202	2057	26.9	414	371	1651	38.9	320	18.6	1533	19.5	916	10.1	2227	9.6	113	16.2		
12	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	S	030	217	1259	226	10 820	4	2233	29.8	6 842	401	1740	41.3	419	20.0	1632	22.1	1110	11.1	2355	10.2	158	18.6		
14	S	118	223	1345	230	1051	303	2315	30.3	653	435	1917	43.5	556	18.1	1812	22.7	1157	11.5	—	10.2	158	18.6		
15	T	2 227	1420	2331	1	1135	305	2357	30.2	738	440	20 043.8	639	221	1856	22.4	120	10.8	1388	11.7	320	18.7	152	10.1	
16	M	444	220	15 7 330	—	—	—	—	—	819	43.9	2041	43.5	720	22.0	1939	22.4	157	11.0	14 911.5	4	018.4	1627	18.4	
17	W	372	228	1546	227	038	207	13 0 20.0	118	28.8	859	428	2194	22.0	757	21.6	2059	21.7	157	11.0	14 911.5	4	018.4	1627	18.4
18	T	465	218	1655	212	156	227	1420	25.1	104	353	23 034.5	940	19.0	2059	20.6	233	11.2	1448	11.2	441	17.6	1721	17.4	
19	F	524	208	1730	202	238	241	1558	22.2	1121	326	2342	31.9	1027	17.9	2318	16.7	345	11.1	1557	10.9	524	16.7	18 116.2	
20	S	6 19.6	1811	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	S	7 11.8	2017	178	537	220	1830	21.1	045	302	1327	20.4	028	15.9	1234	16.2	515	9.7	1753	8.7	1011	13.7	22	413.5	
22	M	8 11.8	2017	178	537	220	1830	21.1	045	302	1327	20.4	028	15.9	1234	16.2	515	9.7	1753	8.7	1011	13.7	22	413.5	
23	T	9 03.6	180	2147	180	656	221	1942	21.9	2 930	1455	30.3	146	16.0	1356	16.3	755	8.5	2049	8.3	1011	13.7	22	413.5	
24	W	1051	188	2147	180	8 523	21	2042	21.9	334	317	16 932.7	251	16.8	15 17.2	920	8	2159	8.7	1114	14.2	2355	14.9	9	810.6
25	T	1146	199	2327	196	854	245	2120	24.8	441	324	17 535.3	349	17.8	1556	18.2	10	9	2229	9.0	—	—	—	—	
26	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	S	037	203	13 521.2	103	267	2156	26.0	531	164	1749	37.3	429	18.9	1641	19.1	1047	9.4	23	9.3	037	15.6	1245	15.6	
29	M	113	210	1339	217	1045	174	23 327.6	611	182	1829	39.2	5 010.7	1722	19.8	1123	9.7	153	17.0	1358	17.2	1055	11.7	2318	11.9
30	T	148	214	1412	220	1119	280	2337	28.2	725	404	1939	41.4	546	20.4	18 020.3	1158	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

† See note, p. 168.

MAY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
1	W	223 21.8	1446 22.1	ft.	1155 28.4	—	ft.	8 24.1	2016 41.5	655 20.8	1915 40.9	ft.	ft.	041 10.0	1310 10.1	ft.	ft.	3 217.7	1516 17.8	ft.	ft.	ft.
2	Th	3 02.1	1500 22.0	ft.	014 28.4	1324 28.3	ft.	830 41.1	2052 41.3	790 20.9	2032 40.9	ft.	ft.	115 10.5	1347 10.2	ft.	ft.	338 17.0	1550 17.7	ft.	ft.	ft.
3	F	337 22.1	1555 21.8	ft.	050 28.4	1374 27.8	ft.	917 40.3	2130 40.3	8 52.0	2034 20.6	ft.	ft.	152 10.9	1428 10.2	ft.	ft.	417 17.4	1644 17.4	ft.	ft.	ft.
4	S	410 21.8	1631 21.4	ft.	130 27.8	1357 27.0	ft.	056 38.8	22 9 38.6	842 20.0	2116 20.0	ft.	ft.	231 11.3	1515 11.3	ft.	ft.	458 16.9	1730 16.8	ft.	ft.	ft.
5	S	5 12.3	1713 20.8	ft.	216 27.0	1446 25.9	ft.	1038 37.0	2352 36.9	096 20.0	22 719.1	ft.	ft.	375 11.4	16 41.0	ft.	ft.	540 16.4	1820 16.1	ft.	ft.	ft.
6	M	551 20.8	18 520.2	ft.	310 26.1	1550 24.9	ft.	1127 35.1	2348 35.2	1035 19.2	23 7	ft.	ft.	4 311.3	1656 9.7	ft.	ft.	630 15.8	1918 15.5	ft.	ft.	ft.
7	W	653 20.2	1910 19.7	ft.	415 25.2	17 124.2	ft.	—	1232 34.0	1110 18.3	ft.	ft.	ft.	436 10.8	1758 9.1	ft.	ft.	720 15.3	1918 15.1	ft.	ft.	ft.
8	Th	8 8 10.9	2030 19.5	ft.	530 24.8	1817 24.5	ft.	059 34.5	1352 34.3	021 17.5	1233 17.9	ft.	ft.	535 10.1	1929 8.7	ft.	ft.	837 15.3	2136 15.3	ft.	ft.	ft.
9	Th	931 20.2	2158 19.8	ft.	644 25.1	1930 25.4	ft.	224 35.2	1313 36.2	144 17.7	1357 18.3	ft.	ft.	717 9.7	21 3	ft.	ft.	954 15.6	2247 15.8	ft.	ft.	ft.
10	F	1045 20.8	23 9 20.5	ft.	756 26.0	2033 26.6	ft.	341 37.4	1619 38.4	257 18.6	1511 19.3	ft.	ft.	847 9.7	2159 9.4	ft.	ft.	11 8 10.5	2351 10.7	ft.	ft.	ft.
11	S	1147 21.5	—	ft.	857 27.4	2124 28.0	ft.	446 39.4	1718 40.3	447 20.7	17 321.3	ft.	ft.	1041 10.4	2326 10.0	ft.	ft.	138 18.2	2350 18.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
12	S	0 821.3	1238 21.9	ft.	946 28.5	2211 28.8	ft.	530 40.8	18 841.4	532 21.5	1751 21.7	ft.	ft.	1131 10.7	—	ft.	ft.	220 18.4	2443 18.7	ft.	ft.	ft.
13	T	057 21.7	1322 21.7	ft.	1032 28.8	2254 29.2	ft.	628 41.6	1853 41.0	656 21.4	1921 11.2	ft.	ft.	031 10.7	13 41.0	ft.	ft.	359 18.4	2526 18.3	ft.	ft.	ft.
14	W	144 22.0	1445 22.3	ft.	1116 28.9	2336 29.3	ft.	713 41.7	1938 41.8	734 21.2	20 240.6	ft.	ft.	031 10.7	13 41.0	ft.	ft.	438 17.3	2633 16.9	ft.	ft.	ft.
15	W	3 822.2	1553 22.1	ft.	016 28.9	1240 27.6	ft.	837 40.9	2055 40.9	820 20.2	2041 19.9	ft.	ft.	2 611.2	1427 10.7	ft.	ft.	458 16.9	2738 16.1	ft.	ft.	ft.
16	F	348 22.0	1558 21.7	ft.	055 28.3	1331 26.7	ft.	914 39.5	2130 39.4	845 20.2	2121 19.0	ft.	ft.	242 11.3	25 710.3	ft.	ft.	537 16.1	2823 15.3	ft.	ft.	ft.
17	S	427 21.4	1632 21.1	ft.	136 27.4	14 025.5	ft.	947 37.6	22 437.3	922 19.6	22 318.1	ft.	ft.	380 10.1	1549 9.9	ft.	ft.	619 15.4	2912 14.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
18	S	5 620.7	17 820.6	ft.	217 26.2	1442 24.3	ft.	1021 35.4	2237 35.3	10 118.7	2249 17.2	ft.	ft.	4 10.6	1634 4.1	ft.	ft.	619 15.4	2912 14.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
19	M	549 19.9	1748 19.9	ft.	3 044.9	1558 23.1	ft.	1050 38.5	2318 38.3	1048 17.8	2344 16.6	ft.	ft.	445 9.7	1721 8.9	ft.	ft.	7 8 14.7	30 41.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
20	T	636 19.2	1830 19.2	ft.	349 23.8	1625 22.2	ft.	1142 31.8	—	1143 17.0	2344 16.6	ft.	ft.	537 9.7	1816 8.6	ft.	ft.	8 2 14.2	31 13.9	ft.	ft.	ft.
21	Th	733 18.5	1934 18.5	ft.	448 22.9	1730 21.7	ft.	0 631.8	1239 30.8	1143 17.0	2344 16.6	ft.	ft.	633 8.7	1927 8.5	ft.	ft.	9 114.1	32 0 14.2	ft.	ft.	ft.
22	Th	839 18.3	2021 18.2	ft.	552 22.4	1836 21.9	ft.	1 931.2	1350 31.0	047 10.3	1351 16.6	ft.	ft.	8 6	2039 8.6	ft.	ft.	10 114.1	32 0 14.2	ft.	ft.	ft.
23	F	950 18.6	2157 18.4	ft.	659 22.8	1940 22.8	ft.	2253 16.2	15 232.2	150 16.7	14 5 10.9	ft.	ft.	8 6	2039 8.6	ft.	ft.	11 6 14.9	3347 15.4	ft.	ft.	ft.
24	F	1051 19.1	23 1 19.0	ft.	759 23.7	2030 24.1	ft.	337 33.1	16 634.2	225 17.5	15 6 17.6	ft.	ft.	9 8	2123 9.2	ft.	ft.	12 157 15.6	—	ft.	ft.	ft.
25	S	1141 19.9	2354 19.4	ft.	848 24.8	2115 25.3	ft.	436 35.0	1659 35.3	345 18.4	1557 18.5	ft.	ft.	958 9.1	2213 9.1	ft.	ft.	13 161.9	3429 17.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
26	S	1225 20.6	—	ft.	932 25.8	2155 26.4	ft.	524 36.9	1745 36.2	427 19.3	1657 18.5	ft.	ft.	1040 9.4	2250 9.6	ft.	ft.	14 161.9	3429 17.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
27	T	039 20.4	13 721.1	ft.	1012 26.8	2233 27.3	ft.	612 38.5	1831 39.8	5 92.0	1729 20.0	ft.	ft.	1123 9.5	2329 10.0	ft.	ft.	15 160.9	3429 17.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
28	W	121 21.1	1340 21.1	ft.	1055 27.5	2315 28.2	ft.	650 39.9	1914 41.0	549 20.6	1857 20.8	ft.	ft.	0 9 10.3	1247 9.9	ft.	ft.	16 161.9	3429 17.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
29	W	3 217.1	1455 22.0	ft.	1138 28.2	2357 28.8	ft.	740 41.0	1957 41.8	669 21.0	1857 20.8	ft.	ft.	0 9 10.3	1247 9.9	ft.	ft.	17 161.9	3429 17.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
30	F	446 22.1	15 522.1	ft.	—	1221 28.4	ft.	825 41.5	2039 41.0	7 9 21.3	1942 20.9	ft.	ft.	051 10.8	1333 10.8	ft.	ft.	18 161.9	3429 17.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
31	F	—	—	ft.	—	—	ft.	—	—	—	—	ft.	ft.	—	—	ft.	ft.	—	—	ft.	ft.	ft.

† See note, p. 168.

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
1	S	328.2	1546.2	22.2	039.2	13.6	28.3	9.9	41.3	212.4	757.2	207.2	20.8	133.1	12.1	10.0	350.1	18.0	163.1	051.2	12.4	13.1
2	S	413.2	1627.2	20.0	123.8	135.4	27.7	95.3	40.4	22.8	83.2	212.2	20.3	27.1	11.2	10.1	443.1	17.0	172.0	230.1	12.4	14.1
3	M	512.1	1722.1	21.5	211.8	145.2	27.7	104.0	39.0	22.5	91.8	212.0	20.3	31.4	11.7	10.0	528.1	17.4	18.9	320.1	12.5	15.1
4	T	552.1	1812.1	20.9	337.5	154.1	26.0	112.8	37.6	23.5	78.2	212.0	20.3	35.2	11.7	10.0	616.1	16.9	19.3	320.1	12.6	16.1
5	W	650.2	1912.2	20.4	428.5	164.2	25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	443.1	11.0	10.0	712.1	16.5	20.3	427.1	11.7	17.3
6	Th	754.2	2012.2	20.1	525.7	172.1	25.0	044.3	36.4	13.8	35.6	—	—	539.1	10.4	10.0	817.1	16.1	21.1	537.1	11.4	18.5
7	F	860.2	2112.2	19.9	616.5	181.2	24.5	156.3	30.0	14.6	35.9	116.1	17.9	648.9	9.7	10.0	928.1	15.9	22.3	650.1	11.3	19.3
8	S	968.2	2212.2	20.5	728.5	191.2	24.0	414.3	37.8	16.8	38.4	227.1	18.3	810.9	9.4	10.0	1043.1	15.6	23.8	750.1	11.3	20.3
9	S	1101.2	2312.2	20.5	830.5	201.2	24.5	512.3	38.8	17.2	39.4	329.1	19.0	910.9	9.1	10.0	1154.1	15.9	24.8	857.1	11.5	21.2
10	M	—	—	—	936.5	211.2	24.7	616.5	39.6	18.2	40.3	422.1	19.0	1010.9	9.7	10.0	1271.1	15.7	25.2	951.1	11.7	22.2
11	T	038.0	137.0	21.3	1016.5	221.2	24.7	712.5	40.6	18.6	40.3	520.1	19.0	1100.9	9.8	10.0	1388.1	15.9	26.2	1039.1	11.7	23.2
12	W	128.2	138.2	21.5	1107.5	231.2	24.7	812.5	41.6	18.6	40.3	612.1	19.0	1200.9	9.8	10.0	1495.1	15.9	27.2	1124.1	11.6	23.2
13	Th	213.2	148.2	21.6	1143.5	238.2	24.8	912.5	42.6	18.6	40.3	702.1	19.0	1290.9	9.8	10.0	1602.1	15.9	28.2	1211.1	11.6	23.2
14	F	256.2	156.2	21.7	—	—	—	1012.5	43.6	18.6	40.3	792.1	19.0	1380.9	9.8	10.0	1709.1	15.9	29.2	1308.1	11.6	23.2
15	S	333.2	1640.2	21.7	038.7	134.2	25.7	116.7	43.6	18.6	40.3	882.1	19.0	1470.9	9.8	10.0	1816.1	15.9	30.2	1405.1	11.6	23.2
16	S	410.2	1724.2	21.4	116.7	141.2	25.7	126.7	44.6	18.6	40.3	972.1	19.0	1560.9	9.8	10.0	1923.1	15.9	31.2	1502.1	11.6	23.2
17	M	489.2	1808.2	21.1	152.6	149.2	25.0	136.7	45.6	18.6	40.3	1062.1	19.0	1650.9	9.8	10.0	2030.1	15.9	32.2	1609.1	11.6	23.2
18	T	568.2	1892.2	20.5	230.5	157.2	24.3	166.5	46.6	18.6	40.3	1152.1	19.0	1740.9	9.8	10.0	2137.1	15.9	33.2	1716.1	11.6	23.2
19	W	647.2	1976.2	20.5	309.5	165.2	24.3	246.5	47.6	18.6	40.3	1242.1	19.0	1830.9	9.8	10.0	2244.1	15.9	34.2	1823.1	11.6	23.2
20	Th	726.2	2060.2	20.5	388.5	173.2	24.3	325.5	48.6	18.6	40.3	1332.1	19.0	1920.9	9.8	10.0	2351.1	15.9	35.2	1930.1	11.6	23.2
21	F	805.2	2144.2	20.6	467.5	181.2	24.3	404.5	49.6	18.6	40.3	1422.1	19.0	2010.9	9.8	10.0	2458.1	15.9	36.2	2037.1	11.6	23.2
22	S	884.2	2228.2	20.6	546.5	189.2	24.3	483.5	50.6	18.6	40.3	1512.1	19.0	2100.9	9.8	10.0	2565.1	15.9	37.2	2144.1	11.6	23.2
23	M	963.2	2312.2	20.6	625.5	197.2	24.3	562.5	51.6	18.6	40.3	1602.1	19.0	2190.9	9.8	10.0	2672.1	15.9	38.2	2251.1	11.6	23.2
24	T	1042.2	2396.2	20.6	704.5	205.2	24.3	641.5	52.6	18.6	40.3	1692.1	19.0	2280.9	9.8	10.0	2779.1	15.9	39.2	2358.1	11.6	23.2
25	W	1121.2	2480.2	20.6	783.5	213.2	24.3	720.5	53.6	18.6	40.3	1782.1	19.0	2370.9	9.8	10.0	2886.1	15.9	40.2	2465.1	11.6	23.2
26	Th	1200.2	2564.2	20.7	862.5	221.2	24.3	809.5	54.6	18.6	40.3	1872.1	19.0	2460.9	9.8	10.0	2993.1	15.9	41.2	2572.1	11.6	23.2
27	F	1279.2	2648.2	20.7	941.5	229.2	24.3	888.5	55.6	18.6	40.3	1962.1	19.0	2550.9	9.8	10.0	3100.1	15.9	42.2	2679.1	11.6	23.2
28	S	1358.2	2732.2	20.7	1020.5	237.2	24.3	967.5	56.6	18.6	40.3	2052.1	19.0	2640.9	9.8	10.0	3207.1	15.9	43.2	2786.1	11.6	23.2
29	S	1437.2	2816.2	20.7	1100.5	245.2	24.3	1046.5	57.6	18.6	40.3	2142.1	19.0	2730.9	9.8	10.0	3314.1	15.9	44.2	2893.1	11.6	23.2
30	S	1516.2	2900.2	20.7	1179.5	253.2	24.3	1125.5	58.6	18.6	40.3	2232.1	19.0	2820.9	9.8	10.0	3421.1	15.9	45.2	3000.1	11.6	23.2

† See Note, p. 168.

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire		
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.
1	M	4 22	16	22	11	30	13	45	8	0	4	22	11	30	13	45	8	0	4	22	11	30
2	T	4 27	17	23	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
3	W	4 30	17	24	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
4	Th	4 37	18	25	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
5	F	4 40	18	26	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
6	S	4 43	19	26	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
7	S	4 46	19	27	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
8	S	4 49	19	28	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
9	T	4 52	20	28	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
10	W	4 55	20	29	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
11	Th	4 58	21	29	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
12	F	5 01	21	30	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
13	S	5 04	21	31	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
14	S	5 07	22	31	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
15	M	5 10	22	32	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
16	T	5 13	23	32	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
17	W	5 16	23	33	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
18	Th	5 19	24	33	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
19	F	5 22	24	34	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
20	S	5 25	25	34	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
21	S	5 28	25	35	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
22	M	5 31	26	35	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
23	T	5 34	26	36	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
24	W	5 37	27	36	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
25	Th	5 40	27	37	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
26	F	5 43	28	37	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
27	S	5 46	28	38	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
28	S	5 49	29	38	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
29	M	5 52	29	39	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
30	T	5 55	30	39	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8
31	W	5 58	30	40	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8	2	0	20	14	33	8

† See note, p. 168.

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire		
		August 1957			August 1957			August 1957			August 1957			August 1957			August 1957			August 1957		
Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
1	Th	528	22.5	1739	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	F	613	21.7	1825	21.4	318	27.9	1549	26.5	1136	38.7	2352	37.9	1020	20.7	23	618.8	938	22.0	2216	20.0	—
3	S	659	20.6	1915	20.3	518	26.0	1625	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	S	755	19.6	2023	19.3	518	24.4	1755	24.0	042	34.9	1319	33.6	0	31.7	1230	17.8	552	9.7	1745	9.4	
5	M	9	18.9	2144	18.8	635	23.5	2012	23.8	148	32.8	1434	32.6	115	17.1	1253	17.2	657	8.9	20	7	
6	T	1022	18.8	23	19.2	755	23.5	2012	24.5	311	32.6	1556	33.7	30	17.2	15	917.4	823	8.4	2134	8.8	
7	W	1131	19.3	—	—	859	24.2	2123	25.4	459	34.1	17	335.8	335	18.0	1022	18.0	947	8.5	2253	9.4	
8	Th	0	719.9	1229	20.0	954	25.1	2210	26.5	533	36.1	16	137.9	427	18.9	17	318.8	1050	8.9	2321	9.9	
9	F	1	120.5	1318	20.7	1035	26.0	2220	27.4	625	37.9	1847	39.6	512	19.7	1748	19.3	1139	9.1	—	—	
10	S	147	21.0	1357	21.3	1113	26.6	2325	28.0	7	39.0	1926	40.4	553	20.3	1828	19.7	0	310.3	1222	9.2	
11	S	225	21.4	1431	21.6	1146	27.1	2357	28.3	743	39.6	20	040.6	632	20.7	19	510.8	041	10.5	13	9.2	
12	M	257	21.6	15	21.8	—	—	—	—	815	39.8	2031	40.5	7	20.9	1040	19.8	117	10.6	1337	9.2	
13	T	320	21.6	1531	21.9	028	28.2	1228	27.1	845	39.7	21	140.0	740	20.9	20	91.8	150	10.5	14	9.3	
14	W	4	121.5	16	22.1	1	028.1	1318	26.8	915	39.0	2126	39.1	810	20.7	2237	19.7	220	10.5	1439	9.3	
15	Th	432	21.1	1633	21.6	130	27.4	1346	26.1	939	38.2	2151	37.9	820	20.4	21	619.2	248	10.3	15	9.5	
16	F	5	120.6	17	22.0	1	126.6	1417	25.4	10	537.1	2218	36.2	910	19.8	2235	18.8	317	10.0	1538	9.7	
17	S	530	19.9	1730	20.2	233	25.5	1456	24.5	1034	35.6	2250	34.5	944	19.2	2211	18.2	350	9.9	1614	9.0	
18	S	610	19.3	18	910.5	315	24.4	1521	23.5	1111	33.9	2333	32.7	1025	18.4	2256	17.6	431	9.7	1654	10.0	
19	M	644	18.6	10	318.7	412	23.2	1622	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	T	741	18.1	2016	18.4	522	22.9	18	022.0	038	31.2	1313	31.7	113	17.0	14	617.1	518	9.5	1743	9.7	
21	W	9	318.2	2247	18.7	642	22.9	1912	23.6	2	831.5	1450	32.9	113	17.0	14	617.1	730	8.8	1952	9.6	
22	Th	1021	19.0	2311	19.7	8	324.3	2034	25.5	342	33.9	1615	35.8	234	17.8	1523	18.3	9	8	2215.8	9.8	
23	F	1145	20.2	—	—	9	324.3	2124	27.7	457	37.3	1723	39.2	332	19.3	1624	19.7	1022	9.2	2235	10.4	
24	S	019	21.0	1243	21.4	10	228.2	2222	29.6	556	40.4	1810	41.9	439	20.9	1720	21.1	1119	9.6	2235	11.1	
25	S	113	22.1	1333	22.4	1049	29.8	23	831.0	647	42.8	19	843.9	531	22.3	18	922.1	—	—	—	—	
26	M	2	23.0	1418	23.1	1135	30.8	2323	31.8	735	44.3	1955	45.2	621	23.3	1957	22.6	012	11.5	13	10.0	
27	T	247	23.4	15	31.6	—	—	—	—	822	45.1	2041	45.7	7	723.8	1943	22.6	1	120	1349	10.1	
28	W	332	23.6	1546	23.8	039	31.9	13	630.9	9	745.1	2160	45.2	751	23.8	2025	22.3	149	12.2	1349	10.4	
29	Th	417	23.4	1633	23.9	124	31.1	1349	29.9	950	44.1	22	643.8	836	23.3	21	611.5	231	12.2	1512	10.5	
30	F	5	122.7	1715	22.7	2	629.7	1430	28.4	1030	41.9	2244	40.0	919	22.2	2148	20.4	312	12.1	1551	10.5	
31	S	542	21.7	1757	21.6	250	27.7	1518	26.6	11	738.8	2344	37.3	10	520.7	2231	19.0	354	11.5	1628	10.2	

† See note, p. 168.

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Laoghaire</i>										
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.								
1	S	624	20.4	1645	20.2	342	25.5	1614	24.8	1246	35.3	—	—	1057	18.9	2384	17.7	437	10.7	1710	9.8	722	16.4	1949	15.5	425	11.7	1053	11.2	
2	M	712	19.1	1048	18.6	448	23.5	1720	23.3	0	7.33.8	1239	32.2	—	12	17.3	527	9.6	18	3	9.1	827	15.4	2055	14.8	540	10.9	1811	10.8	
3	M	820	18.2	1111	18.3	6	8.22.3	1843	22.9	109	31.2	1357	30.8	032	16.8	1386	16.6	628	8.7	1919	8.6	946	14.7	2210	14.7	7	310.6	1926	10.8	
4	W	944	18.1	1236	18.6	735	22.4	20	32.6	239	30.5	1599	31.7	154	16.7	1449	16.8	8	8.2	2111	8.8	11	214.8	2320	15.1	816	10.6	2031	11.1	
5	Th	11	4	18.7	2345	19.4	844	23.6	21	6.24.7	4	7.32.2	1645	34.4	3	6.17.4	1551	17.7	939	8.4	2218	9.2	—	12	4.15.2	915	10.9	2024	11.1	
6	F	—	—	12	6	19.6	935	24.8	2150	26.1	6	5.35.0	1743	37.2	4	2.18.5	1641	18.7	1038	8.8	23	5.8	017	15.6	2253	15.8	915	10.9	2024	11.1
7	S	030	20.3	1255	20.5	1017	26.0	2269	27.3	6	5.37.4	1848	39.2	449	19.6	1773	19.5	1123	9.0	2344	10.2	1	3	16.2	1949	15.5	1039	11.4	2242	11.1
8	S	123	20.9	1333	21.1	1050	26.9	23	12.0	645	39.0	19	3.40.3	529	20.3	18	12.0.0	—	—	12	0	9.1	142	16.8	1949	15.5	11	81.6	2311	12.3
9	M	2	0.21.4	14	42.15	1120	27.5	2331	28.3	719	39.9	1934	40.8	6	6.20.8	1835	20.3	021	10.3	1235	9.2	216	17.2	1949	15.5	1137	11.7	2340	12.4	
10	T	229	21.7	1434	21.9	1149	27.8	2359	28.5	748	40.3	20	4.40.8	641	21.1	19	9.20.5	055	10.4	13	8.9	244	17.7	1949	15.5	244	17.7	2510	17.3	
11	W	258	21.7	15	42.21	—	—	—	—	817	40.4	2032	40.6	713	21.1	1939	20.4	125	10.3	1338	9.3	313	17.8	1949	15.5	313	17.8	1631	17.3	
12	Th	329	21.7	1533	22.0	038	28.2	1246	27.6	845	40.2	21	40.1	744	20.9	20	6.20.2	154	10.2	14	5.9	344	17.8	1949	15.5	344	17.8	1631	17.3	
13	F	357	21.5	16	21.18	058	27.8	1315	27.1	911	30.5	2134	38.7	814	20.9	2033	20.0	221	10.1	1434	9.8	418	17.5	1949	15.5	418	17.5	1631	17.3	
14	S	424	21.0	1650	21.2	128	27.1	1383	26.3	937	30.1	2151	37.0	844	20.2	21	19.6	248	10.0	15	4.0	455	17.2	1949	15.5	455	17.2	1631	17.3	
15	S	450	20.2	17	020.5	2	026.0	1450	25.4	10	536.5	2253	35.1	917	19.6	2135	19.3	324	10.0	154	10.4	534	16.6	1949	15.5	534	16.6	1757	15.9	
16	M	521	19.4	1740	19.8	243	24.5	1824	3	104	19.7	23	533.0	959	18.7	2219	18.3	4	5.9	1624	10.4	615	15.8	1841	15.3	324	11.1	1554	10.8	
17	T	6	21.18.8	1833	19.0	341	23.5	1611	23.3	1132	32.7	—	—	1054	17.6	2317	17.4	454	9.7	1712	10.2	712	15.1	1937	14.7	453	10.6	171	10.6	
18	W	7	21.18.4	1049	18.7	456	22.5	1730	23.0	010	31.3	1246	31.6	1054	17.6	2317	17.4	454	9.7	1712	10.2	821	14.7	2049	14.7	537	10.3	1818	10.6	
19	Th	826	18.2	2123	19.0	622	22.8	1857	23.8	146	31.3	1428	32.6	1054	17.6	2317	17.4	454	9.7	1712	10.2	821	14.7	2049	14.7	537	10.3	1818	10.6	
20	F	10	21.19.0	2250	20.1	744	24.3	2013	25.7	324	33.9	1557	35.9	1057	15.6	2317	16.2	1057	15.6	2317	16.2	1057	15.6	2317	16.2	1057	15.6	2317	16.2	
21	S	1121	20.2	2357	21.2	849	26.5	2112	27.9	441	37.7	17	539.5	320	19.4	16	9.20.0	101	9.4	22	9.10.5	—	12	16.7	1949	15.5	810	11.0	1930	11.1
22	S	—	—	1221	21.5	941	26.5	22	029.7	539	41.0	18	144.3	420	19.4	17	22.1.4	11	9.4	22	9.10.5	—	12	16.7	1949	15.5	810	11.0	1930	11.1
23	M	051	22.4	1310	22.5	1030	26.2	2247	31.2	627	43.2	1847	44.3	512	22.6	1750	22.5	1150	10.1	2353	11.7	119	16.7	1949	15.5	119	16.7	1949	15.5	
24	T	138	23.1	1355	23.2	1114	31.2	2332	31.8	713	44.5	1932	45.3	6	123.6	1835	27.0	—	—	1237	10.3	2	5.19.7	1949	15.5	119	16.7	1949	15.5	
25	W	223	23.3	1439	23.3	1158	31.5	—	—	758	45.1	2016	45.6	648	24.0	1910	23.0	043	12.0	1322	10.4	250	20.2	1949	15.5	250	20.2	1949	15.5	
26	Th	3	6.23.4	1522	23.8	016	31.6	1241	31.2	842	45.0	21	44.9	733	23.8	1959	22.6	129	12.2	14	10.7	334	20.3	16	019.4	024	14.1	1244	13.4	
27	F	348	23.2	16	6.23.3	059	30.8	1322	30.0	924	43.9	2121	43.2	816	23.1	2020	21.8	212	12.1	1443	10.9	421	19.7	1647	17.8	112	13.8	1330	13.1	
28	S	420	22.6	1647	22.5	141	29.3	1322	22.5	141	29.3	1322	22.5	859	19.1	2159	20.7	252	11.8	1549	11.0	512	18.8	1734	17.8	2	4.13.2	1330	13.1	
29	S	5	7.21.5	1729	21.1	202	27.2	1449	20.6	1037	36.6	2254	36.1	942	20.4	2159	19.4	333	11.3	1559	10.8	6	5.17.5	1822	18.2	3	0.11.5	1519	12.0	
30	M	540	20.3	1817	20.1	310	24.9	1541	24.7	1117	35.0	2336	33.1	1030	18.7	2247	18.1	416	10.6	1643	10.4	7	1.10.1	1917	15.6	4	2.11.5	1519	12.0	

† See note, p. 168.

OCTOBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire													
		October 1957			October 1957			October 1957			October 1957			October 1957			October 1957			October 1957													
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.											
1	T	631	19.1	19.14	18.7	421	22.9	16.1	23.1	—	12	6	31.9	11.3	17.1	23.8	17.0	5	4	9.8	17.3	9.7	8	5	14.9	20.2	14.8	516	10.7	17.37	10.9		
2	W	732	18.0	20.35	18.1	538	21.6	18.1	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	Th	856	17.6	22.4	18.2	711	21.6	19.3	22.9	2	4	29.3	14.53	30.6	1	9	16.6	14.9	16.5	730	8.4	20.3	8.7	10.3	14.4	22.46	14.7	753	10.5	20.4	11.0		
4	F	1088	18.1	23.10	19.1	820	22.9	20.4	24.3	444	33.9	17.3	36.0	33.1	16.2	10.1	18.6	10.1	8.9	22.37	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	S	1135	19.1	23.10	19.1	912	24.3	21.5	25.6	444	33.9	17.3	36.0	33.1	16.2	10.1	18.6	10.1	8.9	22.37	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	S	0	9.20	12.24	20.1	951	25.6	22.0	26.8	535	36.6	17.59	38.4	5	20.1	17.32	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	M	0	9.20	12.24	20.1	951	25.6	22.0	26.8	535	36.6	17.59	38.4	5	20.1	17.32	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	T	125	19.4	13.24	21.4	1054	27.5	23.4	28.1	615	38.5	18.34	39.6	6	15.3	18.34	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	W	157	21.8	14.3	21.7	1123	28.0	23.5	28.4	720	40.5	19.37	40.9	6	15.3	18.34	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Th	226	21.9	14.34	22.0	1152	28.0	—	—	750	40.9	20.7	40.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	F	256	21.9	15.4	22.3	0	5.28	12.22	28.2	820	41.0	20.30	40.9	7	21.2	19.30	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	S	325	21.8	15.56	22.1	0	5.28	12.22	28.2	820	41.0	20.30	40.9	7	21.2	19.30	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	S	354	21.4	16.8	21.4	1107	27.6	13.25	27.3	919	39.3	21.36	37.9	8	25.0	20.30	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	T	423	20.8	16.24	20.9	146	26.5	14.5	26.4	949	37.7	22.10	36.0	9	21.9	21.5	19.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	M	458	20.1	17.25	20.1	230	25.4	14.52	25.3	1028	35.7	22.56	34.0	9	21.9	21.5	19.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	W	540	19.5	18.21	19.5	328	24.1	15.54	24.4	1119	34.0	23.59	34.0	10	20.0	22.0	18.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Th	641	19.0	19.34	19.1	442	23.3	17.11	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	F	8	01.18	21.2	21.9	6	5.23	18.35	24.4	139	32.2	14	33.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	S	934	19.2	22.26	20.2	725	24.7	19.50	25.9	3	4.34	15.37	36.3	14.4	18.2	14.7	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	S	1054	20.2	23.21	21.3	830	26.6	20.50	27.9	418	37.8	16.44	39.5	25.8	19.6	15.50	20.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	M	1155	21.4	—	—	921	28.5	21.40	29.4	516	40.8	17.38	42.1	4	0.21	16.21	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	T	027	22.3	12.62	22.3	10	8.20	22.26	30.8	6	6.22	18.25	43.7	45.3	22.4	17.29	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	W	115	22.8	13.26	22.9	1052	30.8	23.11	30.8	651	43.8	19.11	44.4	52	23.3	18.15	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Th	158	23.1	14.10	23.2	1135	31.0	23.56	30.6	734	44.3	19.54	44.5	53	23.3	18.27	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	F	239	23.0	15.0	23.2	—	—	—	—	817	44.1	20.30	43.7	715	23.2	19.36	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	S	321	22.9	15.43	23.3	040	29.8	13.0	29.7	859	43.1	21.17	42.0	758	22.4	20.10	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	S	4	12.2	16.24	22.2	2	6.67	14.27	26.8	936	41.1	22.53	39.5	841	21.3	20.54	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	M	439	21.4	17.7	21.3	123	28.4	14.27	26.8	1012	38.5	22.59	36.8	924	20.0	21.32	19.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	W	515	20.5	17.51	20.1	255	24.8	15.15	25.0	1050	35.6	23	9	33.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Th	557	19.4	18.44	19.0	351	22.0	16.14	23.5	1134	32.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Th	650	18.4	19.51	18.2	5	0.21	17.55	25.5	0	2	31.0	12.36	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† See note, p. 168.

NOVEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL (King Road)				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH†				KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.		
1	F	758	17.8	214	18.0	620	21.4	184	22.5	114	20.6	1358	30.3	016	16.9	1331	16.3	628	8.7	1932	9.0	944	14.1	2152	14.4	715	10.1	1920	10.8		
2	S	826	17.7	222	18.6	736	22.2	195	23.5	240	30.2	1522	31.8	136	16.9	1439	17.1	826	8.6	21.2	9.1	1045	14.5	2255	14.7	810	10.5	2015	11.0		
3	S	944	18.5	326	19.5	830	23.5	242	24.6	355	32.4	1628	34.2	246	17.6	1532	18.2	931	9.0	2157	9.9	1139	15.0	2327	15.3	855	10.9	2059	11.4		
4	T	1139	19.4	—	—	913	24.9	212	25.8	453	34.9	1719	36.2	341	18.6	1618	19.2	1013	9.6	2238	9.9	—	—	1222	15.8	933	11.4	2130	11.7		
5	M	0	9.20	1220	20.3	1020	27.2	223	27.5	536	37.3	1759	38.2	518	20.2	1658	20.1	1048	9.6	2315	10.2	030	16.1	13	216.5	10	4	11.8	22	12.0	
6	W	045	20.9	1256	20.9	1053	27.2	233	27.5	614	39.0	1834	39.5	5	20.2	1734	20.7	1121	9.9	2351	10.3	1	9	16.7	1337	17.1	1036	12.2	2243	12.2	
7	F	120	21.4	1332	21.5	1105	27.9	23	28.0	733	41.1	1942	41.0	546	20.6	1840	21.2	1155	10.1	—	—	145	17.3	1470	17.6	11	6	12.5	23.6	12.3	
8	F	153	21.7	14	21.8	1225	28.3	234	28.2	753	41.1	2047	41.0	623	20.8	1904	21.2	1257	10.3	—	—	219	17.7	1444	17.9	1138	12.6	2331	12.3		
9	S	226	21.9	1441	22.0	—	—	12	28.5	756	41.5	2017	41.0	659	20.9	1914	21.2	1257	10.3	—	—	257	17.9	1519	18.1	—	121	12.1	12.6	—	
10	S	258	21.9	1517	22.1	016	28.2	1234	28.5	830	41.3	2053	40.4	735	20.8	1947	21.2	1310	10.4	1332	10.5	337	17.8	1555	17.7	029	12.2	1250	12.5		
11	T	332	21.6	1553	21.7	036	27.8	1350	28.1	9	40.4	2130	39.2	811	20.6	2023	21.0	1330	10.4	1412	11.3	418	17.5	1594	17.4	110	12.0	1331	12.4		
12	T	4	7	17.1	1634	21.2	135	27.0	1351	27.5	944	39.1	2210	37.4	822	20.1	21	120.6	253	10.5	1454	11.5	5	2	17.0	1713	16.9	157	11.8	1419	12.2
13	W	445	20.7	1720	20.7	223	26.0	1440	26.6	1025	37.2	2256	35.7	936	19.3	2146	19.9	339	10.4	1522	11.5	550	16.3	1757	16.3	248	11.5	1512	12.0		
14	Th	532	20.2	1815	20.2	319	25.0	1539	25.5	1115	35.7	2354	34.1	1030	18.4	2240	19.1	432	10.1	1633	11.3	643	15.4	1850	15.9	347	11.1	1613	11.7		
15	F	630	19.7	1923	19.8	425	24.3	1648	24.9	—	—	2221	34.5	1104	17.7	2249	18.4	529	9.6	1729	10.7	745	15.4	1956	15.7	456	10.8	1744	11.6		
16	S	740	19.3	2040	19.8	539	24.1	18	25.0	9	33.6	1943	34.5	—	—	13	17.6	636	9.1	1837	10.2	855	15.3	21	9	15.8	6	15.0	18.8	11.7	
17	S	8	4	10.1	2158	20.2	566	24.8	2021	25.8	335	34.8	15	6	26.1	113	18.5	815	8.9	20	6	10.2	10.7	15.8	22	15.2	10.4	12.0	12.7		
18	T	1024	20.1	23	21.1	8	126.2	2026	27.1	348	37.2	1616	38.6	224	19.3	1227	19.6	925	9.4	2116	10.5	1114	16.6	2335	17.3	822	11.2	2044	12.5		
19	T	1129	21.0	—	—	859	27.8	2120	28.3	450	39.6	1714	40.8	339	20.4	1220	20.8	1014	10.0	2231	10.9	—	—	1214	17.4	916	12.3	2135	12.8		
20	W	0	12.18	1222	21.7	947	29.0	22	28.9	541	41.2	18	5	42.1	433	21.6	17	9	105	10.5	23	6	11.2	030	18.2	13	9	18.2	22.4	13.1	
21	Th	050	22.1	1313	22.2	1032	29.7	2254	29.3	629	42.4	1852	43.0	526	22.1	1754	22.2	1124	10.9	2358	11.3	129	18.9	1353	18.8	1044	13.1	2370	13.1		
22	Th	136	22.4	14	22.5	1116	30.1	2339	29.9	715	42.9	1936	43.4	614	22.2	1836	22.3	—	—	1226	11.3	216	19.1	1434	19.0	1042	13.3	2354	12.9		
23	S	219	22.3	1444	22.5	—	—	12	29.9	758	42.9	2057	42.4	7	122.0	1917	22.1	046	11.5	13	9	11.7	345	18.5	1557	18.0	—	12	6	13.2	
24	S	259	22.3	1521	22.4	024	28.6	1242	29.4	839	42.4	2057	41.2	743	21.4	1954	21.7	123	11.2	1439	11.7	429	17.7	1638	17.9	030	12.6	1250	13.1		
25	T	338	22.0	16	22.9	1	5	27.7	1321	28.5	917	40.9	2134	39.3	825	20.6	2031	21.1	213	11.2	1439	11.7	429	17.7	1638	17.9	127	12.1	1336	12.7	
26	T	416	21.4	1648	21.1	146	26.4	14	37.2	954	39.7	2220	37.8	9	19.6	—	—	237	10.9	15	11.6	515	16.9	1719	17.0	217	11.6	1425	12.3		
27	W	451	20.7	1731	20.3	230	25.1	1447	25.9	1028	36.7	2246	34.8	948	18.6	2148	19.4	337	10.5	1551	11.2	6	1	15.9	18	3	10.9	15.6	11.7		
28	Th	512	20.2	1818	19.4	318	23.6	1533	24.5	11	8	34.5	2231	1032	17.6	2230	18.5	421	10.1	1634	10.2	655	15.0	1850	15.1	3	7	10.9	16.1	11.1	
29	F	616	19.2	1910	18.6	412	22.4	1635	19.3	1153	32.5	—	—	1126	16.8	2226	17.6	5	8	9	7	17.26	9	8	14.4	10.4	5	6	9	17.2	10.6
30	S	710	18.5	2011	18.2	515	21.7	1737	22.6	023	31.1	1253	31.2	—	—	1221	16.3	6	2	9.2	18.30	9.3	843	14.0	2044	14.4	6	18	9	18.1	10.4

† See note, p. 168.

DECEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Week		LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL (King Road)				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH†				KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Laoghaire</i>			
December 1957		December 1957				December 1957				December 1957				December 1957				December 1957				December 1957				December 1957			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
1 S		815.18	212.18	3	ft.	625.21.8	184.5	22.8	131.30.6	14.9	31.1	033.17.0	134.0	16.5	7.6	9.0	194.9	9.1	044.14.1	214.9	14.4	719.9	9.9	102.1	10.1	719.9	9.9	102.1	10.1
2 M		932.18	227.17	8	ft.	730.22.4	194.9	23.4	247.31.3	132.3	32.2	147.17.0	144.3	17.3	826.9	21.1	9.4	044.14.5	224.9	14.7	849.10.9	205.7	11.1	044.14.5	224.9	14.7	849.10.9	205.7	11.1
3 T		1040.18	238.16	14	ft.	825.23.7	203.3	24.4	333.33.0	124.3	34.0	252.17.6	159.1	18.3	920.9	24.2	9.8	044.14.5	231.9	15.4	968.11.9	213.7	11.5	044.14.5	231.9	15.4	968.11.9	213.7	11.5
4 W		1134.19	244.15	20	ft.	910.25.0	212.5	25.6	448.35.5	137.6	39.0	345.18.4	163.9	19.3	1000.9	24.8	10.1	044.14.5	238.9	16.0	1048.12.9	221.1	11.8	044.14.5	238.9	16.0	1048.12.9	221.1	11.8
5 F		046.20	13.12	10	ft.	948.26.3	224.2	27.5	519.37.2	154.2	39.7	433.19.2	173.8	20.7	1040.10.2	23.5	10.3	044.14.5	245.9	17.3	1041.12.9	225.2	12.0	044.14.5	245.9	17.3	1041.12.9	225.2	12.0
6 S		046.20	13.12	10	ft.	1045.27.4	224.2	27.5	519.37.2	154.2	39.7	433.19.2	173.8	20.7	1040.10.2	23.5	10.3	044.14.5	245.9	17.3	1041.12.9	225.2	12.0	044.14.5	245.9	17.3	1041.12.9	225.2	12.0
7 S		125.21	13.11	11	ft.	113.28.3	232.3	28.1	659.40.8	192.1	41.1	559.20.4	181.6	21.1	1155.10.7	11.5	10.7	044.14.5	252.9	17.7	1156.12.9	226.1	12.1	044.14.5	252.9	17.7	1156.12.9	226.1	12.1
8 S		241.21	14.22	16	ft.	114.12.9	232.3	28.1	659.40.8	192.1	41.1	559.20.4	181.6	21.1	1155.10.7	11.5	10.7	044.14.5	252.9	17.7	1156.12.9	226.1	12.1	044.14.5	252.9	17.7	1156.12.9	226.1	12.1
9 M		318.21	15.42	21	ft.	124.0	232.3	28.1	739.41.8	201.1	41.6	640.20.7	183.3	21.5	1185.10.4	12.3	11.1	044.14.5	259.9	18.1	1186.12.9	227.1	12.1	044.14.5	259.9	18.1	1186.12.9	227.1	12.1
10 T		402.21	16.53	26	ft.	134.0	232.3	28.1	819.42.8	204.4	41.6	721.20.8	193.2	21.7	1216.10.4	13.5	11.6	044.14.5	266.9	18.8	1217.12.9	228.1	12.1	044.14.5	266.9	18.8	1217.12.9	228.1	12.1
11 W		488.21	17.04	31	ft.	144.0	232.3	28.1	908.43.8	207.1	41.6	802.20.8	196.2	21.7	1247.10.4	14.7	11.9	044.14.5	273.9	19.5	1248.12.9	229.1	12.1	044.14.5	273.9	19.5	1248.12.9	229.1	12.1
12 Th		574.21	17.17	36	ft.	154.0	232.3	28.1	997.44.8	210.1	41.6	891.20.8	199.2	21.7	1278.10.4	15.9	12.1	044.14.5	280.9	20.2	1279.12.9	230.1	12.1	044.14.5	280.9	20.2	1279.12.9	230.1	12.1
13 F		660.21	17.30	41	ft.	164.0	232.3	28.1	1086.45.8	213.1	41.6	980.20.8	202.2	21.7	1309.10.4	17.1	12.3	044.14.5	287.9	20.9	1310.12.9	231.1	12.1	044.14.5	287.9	20.9	1310.12.9	231.1	12.1
14 S		746.21	17.43	46	ft.	174.0	232.3	28.1	1175.46.8	216.1	41.6	1069.20.8	205.2	21.7	1340.10.4	18.3	12.5	044.14.5	294.9	21.6	1341.12.9	232.1	12.1	044.14.5	294.9	21.6	1341.12.9	232.1	12.1
15 S		832.21	17.56	51	ft.	184.0	232.3	28.1	1264.47.8	219.1	41.6	1158.20.8	208.2	21.7	1371.10.4	19.5	12.7	044.14.5	301.9	22.3	1372.12.9	233.1	12.1	044.14.5	301.9	22.3	1372.12.9	233.1	12.1
16 M		918.21	18.09	56	ft.	194.0	232.3	28.1	1353.48.8	222.1	41.6	1247.20.8	211.2	21.7	1388.10.4	20.7	12.9	044.14.5	308.9	23.0	1389.12.9	234.1	12.1	044.14.5	308.9	23.0	1389.12.9	234.1	12.1
17 T		1004.21	18.22	61	ft.	204.0	232.3	28.1	1442.49.8	225.1	41.6	1336.20.8	214.2	21.7	1403.10.4	21.9	13.1	044.14.5	315.9	23.7	1404.12.9	235.1	12.1	044.14.5	315.9	23.7	1404.12.9	235.1	12.1
18 W		1090.21	18.35	66	ft.	214.0	232.3	28.1	1531.50.8	228.1	41.6	1425.20.8	217.2	21.7	1418.10.4	23.1	13.3	044.14.5	322.9	24.4	1419.12.9	236.1	12.1	044.14.5	322.9	24.4	1419.12.9	236.1	12.1
19 Th		1176.21	18.48	71	ft.	224.0	232.3	28.1	1620.51.8	231.1	41.6	1514.20.8	220.2	21.7	1425.10.4	24.3	13.5	044.14.5	329.9	25.1	1426.12.9	237.1	12.1	044.14.5	329.9	25.1	1426.12.9	237.1	12.1
20 F		1262.21	19.01	76	ft.	234.0	232.3	28.1	1709.52.8	234.1	41.6	1603.20.8	223.2	21.7	1432.10.4	25.5	13.7	044.14.5	336.9	25.8	1433.12.9	238.1	12.1	044.14.5	336.9	25.8	1433.12.9	238.1	12.1
21 S		1348.21	19.14	81	ft.	244.0	232.3	28.1	1798.53.8	237.1	41.6	1692.20.8	226.2	21.7	1439.10.4	26.7	13.9	044.14.5	343.9	26.5	1440.12.9	239.1	12.1	044.14.5	343.9	26.5	1440.12.9	239.1	12.1
22 S		1434.21	19.27	86	ft.	254.0	232.3	28.1	1887.54.8	240.1	41.6	1781.20.8	229.2	21.7	1446.10.4	27.9	14.1	044.14.5	350.9	27.2	1447.12.9	240.1	12.1	044.14.5	350.9	27.2	1447.12.9	240.1	12.1
23 M		1520.21	19.40	91	ft.	264.0	232.3	28.1	1976.55.8	243.1	41.6	1870.20.8	232.2	21.7	1453.10.4	29.1	14.3	044.14.5	357.9	27.9	1454.12.9	241.1	12.1	044.14.5	357.9	27.9	1454.12.9	241.1	12.1
24 T		1606.21	19.53	96	ft.	274.0	232.3	28.1	2065.56.8	246.1	41.6	1959.20.8	235.2	21.7	1460.10.4	30.3	14.5	044.14.5	364.9	28.6	1461.12.9	242.1	12.1	044.14.5	364.9	28.6	1461.12.9	242.1	12.1
25 W		1692.21	20.06	101	ft.	284.0	232.3	28.1	2154.57.8	249.1	41.6	2048.20.8	238.2	21.7	1467.10.4	31.5	14.7	044.14.5	371.9	29.3	1468.12.9	243.1	12.1	044.14.5	371.9	29.3	1468.12.9	243.1	12.1
26 Th		1778.21	20.19	106	ft.	294.0	232.3	28.1	2243.58.8	252.1	41.6	2137.20.8	241.2	21.7	1474.10.4	32.7	14.9	044.14.5	378.9	30.0	1475.12.9	244.1	12.1	044.14.5	378.9	30.0	1475.12.9	244.1	12.1
27 F		1864.21	20.32	111	ft.	304.0	232.3	28.1	2332.59.8	255.1	41.6	2226.20.8	244.2	21.7	1481.10.4	33.9	15.1	044.14.5	385.9	30.7	1482.12.9	245.1	12.1	044.14.5	385.9	30.7	1482.12.9	245.1	12.1
28 S		1950.21	20.45	116	ft.	314.0	232.3	28.1	2421.60.8	258.1	41.6	2315.20.8	247.2	21.7	1488.10.4	35.1	15.3	044.14.5	392.9	31.4	1489.12.9	246.1	12.1	044.14.5	392.9	31.4	1489.12.9	246.1	12.1
29 S		2036.21	20.58	121	ft.	324.0	232.3	28.1	2510.61.8	261.1	41.6	2404.20.8	250.2	21.7	1495.10.4	36.3	15.5	044.14.5	399.9	32.1	1496.12.9	247.1	12.1	044.14.5	399.9	32.1	1496.12.9	247.1	12.1
30 M		2122.21	21.11	126	ft.	334.0	232.3	28.1	2599.62.8	264.1	41.6	2493.20.8	253.2	21.7	1502.10.4	37.5	15.7	044.14.5	406.9	32.8	1503.12.9	248.1	12.1	044.14.5	406.9	32.8	1503.12.9	248.1	12.1
31 T		2208.21	21.24	131	ft.	344.0	232.3	28.1	2688.63.8	267.1	41.6	2582.20.8	256.2	21.7	1509.10.4	38.7	15.9	044.14.5	413.9	33.5	1510.12.9	249.1	12.1	044.14.5	413.9	33.5	1510.12.9	249.1	12.1

† See note, p. 166.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20-400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Flowers and others have a good reason to believe that the age of the earth is known to be less than suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

PALEOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

Cambrian, *Ordovician* and *Silurian* rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterised by N.E.-S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

Carboniferous, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 100 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Herzian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.-W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.-S.

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R., *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone, *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of life) PERIODS include:—

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene*. A minority of existing forms. *Miocene*. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene*. A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene*. A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene*. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period ice sheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100-200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(a) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(b) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of

Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(d) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (b). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(e) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(g) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Würm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(h) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. The late Dr. Broom inferred that *Australopithecus prometheus* made use of fire, i.e., was, at any rate, near-human.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937-41) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Würm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mr. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

Controversy over the Piltdown skull and jaw is ended. The skull is dated by Oakley's method as late Pleistocene, or later, so the old name *Eoanthropus* is inappropriate. The ape-like jaw is found to be modern and to have nothing to do with the skull.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neandertal group, and probably the *Pithecanthropus* group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of man of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cromagnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about 7 or 8 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillian and Acheulian) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Olorgesallie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated as cores and shaped very skillfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialized in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped as Palaeolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development

the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, north-west Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated *A.M.* (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated *P.M.* (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores *A.M.* and *P.M.*, and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 139). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until mid-night. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (see p. 139) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw=God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig=wife of Odin), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnus).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The Year.—The *Equinoctial* or *Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 1658, the lower figure showing the Historical Year.

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini 1057—Anno Lucis 5957*. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 5 of the present Queen began on 6. 1956. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI and 1 Elizabeth II.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556,

Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365½ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22. By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting; and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The date Nov. 9 is in accordance with Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II. c. 48), A.D. 1752. The Lord Mayor was previously

elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was finally fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, as it now is, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28.

Dog Days.—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.—In the year

after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$).

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

THE FOUR SEASONS

SPRING, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June, July and August, Mid-

summer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e., about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e. about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1957 is MMDCCLX (2710). A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 183. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissextilis dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty- eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII.	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Ante	IV.	IV.	IV.
11	V. } Idus.	III.	III.	III.
12	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas
29	IV.	IV.	III.	Martias.
30	III.	III.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month follow- ing).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month follow- ing).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month follow- ing).		

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 104th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 181). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the

German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700-1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872. China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year. It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A-G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Days) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1—Feb. 29, the second for March 1—Dec. 31.

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of

Continued on page 186

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-21	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
a " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(N)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	a " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1567-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1866-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1503	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1953-1962

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1953	Feb. 18	April 5	May 14	May 24	xxv	Nov. 29
1954	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxiii	Nov. 28
1955	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxiv	Nov. 27
1956	Feb. 15	April 1	May 10	May 20	xxvi	Dec. 2
1957	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	xxiii	Dec. 1
1958	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1959	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1960	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxiii	Nov. 27
1961	Feb. 15	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1962	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first day in Lent) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.

Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

Regation Sunday is the Sunday next before Holy Thursday (Ascension Day).

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after Whit Sunday.

Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after Trinity Sunday.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii Sundays after Trinity.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

OR TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the day of the Week.

(1)

Century					Index No.
001-099	700- 799	1400-1499	1752†-1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800- 899	1500-1599	...	...	4
200-299	900- 999	1600-1699	1800 -1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†	...	...	2
400-499	1100-1199	...	1900 -1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	...	2000 -2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive.

‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No. \$	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

\$ Use column A for January and February and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, etc.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc.

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February	3	August ...	2
March.....	3	September	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November	3
June	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, August 4th		Index No.	1215, June 19th		Index No.
Table 1	.....1900-1999	.....1	Table 1	.....1200-1299	.....0
Table 2	.....14 (B)	.....3	Table 2	.....15 (B)	.....4
Table 3	.....August	.....2	Table 3	.....June	.....4
	4th.....4			19th.....19	
		Sum 10			Sum 27
Table 4	... 10=Tuesday		Table 4	... 27=Friday	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (See p. 183.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g. 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

exceptional importance from the time of the Nicene Council (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. *Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (where palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, *Easter-Day* is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that *Easter-Day* shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the

Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, e.g. the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammas (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 223) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptised. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sunday because the people were then Wyte and Wisdo full of" Wylde and illed them

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1118; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (Scotland) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and *Abib* was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (c. 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5717 (1956–57 A.D.) is the 17th year of the 301st Metonic (Minor or Lunar)

Cycle of 19 years and the 5th year of the 208th Solar (or Major) Cycle of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Iyar), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two, for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in

JEWISH CALENDARS 5717–5719

Jewish Month	A.M. 5717	A.M. 5718	A.M. 5719
Tishri	1956 September 6	1957 September 26	1958 September 15
Marcheshvan	1 .. October 6	October 26	October 15
Kislev	1 .. November 5	November 24	November 13
Tebet	1 .. December 5	December 24	December 12
Shebat	1 .. 1957 January 3	1958 January 22	1959 January 10
Adar	1 .. February 2	February 21	February 9
Ve-Adar	1 .. March 4	..	March 11
Nisan	1 .. April 2	March 22	April 9
Iyar	1 .. May 2	April 21	May 9
Sivan	1 .. May 31	May 20	June 7
Tammuz	1 .. June 30	June 19	July 7
Ab	1 .. July 29	July 18	August 5
Elul	1 .. August 28	August 17	September 4

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

Tishri	1 Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	Sivan 6 and 7 Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
"	2 " " (and day).	
"	3 *Fast of Gedaliah.	Tammuz 17 *Fast of Tammuz.
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	Ab 9 *Fast of Ab.
"	15–21 Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).	
"	21 Hoshana Rabba.	
"	22 Solemn Assembly	
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law.	
Kislev	25 Dedication of the Temple.	
Tebet	10 Fast of Tebet.	
Adar	13 *Fast of Esther.	
"	14 Purim.	
"	15 Shushan Purim.	
Nisan	15–22 Passover.	

A.M. 5717 (717) is an Embolismic Abundant year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths and 385 days.

A.M. 5718 (718) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

A.M. 5719 (719) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 54 Sabbaths and 383 days.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion. Some minor but important points may be mentioned. (a) The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is 2h. 21m. in advance of Greenwich time; (b) the Jewish day begins at Sunset, which for computations of the Calendar is assumed to begin at 6 p.m. by time of Jerusalem; (c) in a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon, the reason for this being somewhat obscure.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. *Hejira* years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the *Hejira*. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the *Hejira* year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a *Hejira* year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle,

if the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days. *Hejira* year 1376 gives a quotient of 45 and a remainder of 26, and is thus *kabishah*. A.H. 1377 and A.H. 1378, with remainders of 27 and 28, are common years.

HEJIRA YEARS 1376 AND 1377

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1376	A.H. 1377
Muharram (30)...	1956 Aug. 8	1957 July 29
Saphar (29).....	Sept. 7	Aug. 28
Rabia I (30).....	Oct. 6	Sept. 26
Rabia II (29).....	Nov. 5	Oct. 26
Jomada I (30)....	Dec. 4	Nov. 24
Jomada II (29)....	1957 Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Rajab (30).....	Feb. 1	1958 Jan. 22
Shaaban (29).....	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Ramadan (30)....	April 1	Mar. 22
Shawwal (29)....	May 1	April 21
Dulkaada (30)....	May 30	May 20
Dulhegga (29 or 30).....	June 29	June 19

NOTE.—A.H. 1378 (common year of 354 days) begins on 1958, July 18.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the *Olympiad* which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded *Olympiad* is that of Choroebus 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1957 is, therefore, the year 2014 of the *Vikrama Era*. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of March 3, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year A.D. 1957 is 1879 of the *Saka Era*. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were

translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of

which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31

„ Taishō „ 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25

„ Shōwa „ 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 32 begins 1957 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiyōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The maximum shade temperature of the air on record is 136° F. at Azizla (Uzzizla) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the extreme lowest recorded temperature is -90.4° F. (122° below freezing point) at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, on Feb. 5 & 7, 1892. In the upper air temperatures as low as -133° F. have been recorded—e.g. over Agra (India), at a height of 16½ kilometres (54,000 feet).

The wettest place in the world is generally allowed to be Cherrapunji in Assam, where different stations have given averages of 424 and 499 inches per year, of which 90 per cent. fell in the six months April to September.

U.K.: The maximum shade temperature recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The lowest shade temperatures are -17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895) and -16° F. at Kelfo (Dec. 3, 1879).

The greatest rainfall recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11.00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). Annual totals exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The

Stye, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The smallest annual rainfall was 1.4 inches at Mynydd-y-Ddraig, 1921.

The highest wind speed on record occurred at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, on January 31, 1953, in a gust of 125 miles per hour.

SUNSHINE RECORDS IN UNITED KINGDOM, 1955

Of the 330 stations reporting the number of hours of bright sunshine in the *Monthly Weather Reports* published by the Meteorological Office the following include the largest values in 1955, the recorded sunshine being given in hours:—Jersey 2169, Dale Fort (Pembroke) 2131, Guernsey 2129, Torquay 2073, Shanklin 2067, Scilly 2044. 1955 was the sunniest year over England and Wales since 1921, while July was the sunniest July since 1911. Over Scotland 1955 was the sunniest year since before 1906. The largest value in hours for stations in 1955 in Scotland was in the south-west at West Freugh with 1817.

YEAR	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL					
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at London†)				BRITISH ISLES			LONDON (Camden Square)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours commencing at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year	No. of Rain-days	Total Duration
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Amt.	Date	Place			
1933	95.8	Aug. 6 ...	20.0	Jan. 23 ...	6.50	April 2	Loch Carron (Dumfriesdale) ..	16.77	149	352
1934	90.6	June 17 ...	22.5	Feb. 3	4.70	July 22	W. Wickham ..	20.74	141	406
1935	90.9	Aug. 22 ...	20.2	Dec. 23 ...	6.16	Feb. 15	New Dungeon ..	25.55	165	499
1936	87.8	June 21 ...	19.4	Feb. 12 ...	5.80	Dec. 19	Ghyll Hotel ..	25.69	180	515
1937	91.9	Aug. 6	23.7	Mar. 10 ...	5.76	July 15	Waltham-on-the-Avon School ..	28.58	165	534
1938	84.0	Aug. 6	20.4	Dec. 20 ...	7.14	July 29	Buttermere ..	19.98	146	472
1939	85	June 7	19	Dec. 30 ...	5.08	Nov. 25	Blaenau Ffestiniog ..	30.65	169	590
1940	86	Sept. 4	12	Jan. 20 ...	6.23	Nov. 2	Llyn Fawr Res. ..	25.75	153	494
1941	91	July 8	18	Jan. 16 ...	5.10	Oct. 5	Merthyr Tydfil ..	29.77	154	580
1942	88	Aug. 28 ...	15	Jan. 21 ...	5.33	Sept. 4	Borrowdale ..	22.38	149	500
1943	89	July 31 ...	25	Feb. 8	4.44	Oct. 5	Borrowdale ..	21.92	141	401
1944	89	May 29 ...	20	Dec. 29 ...	5.20	Dec. 1	Snowdon ..	21.44	148	368
1945	88	Aug. 4	15	Jan. 29 ...	4.85	Oct. 24	Borrowdale ..	21.57	152	415
1946	87	July 24 ...	19	Dec. 21 ...	6.83	Nov. 23	Frinton-on-Sea ..	29.51	166	607
1947	93	June 3	9	Feb. 24 ...	6.28	Nov. 22	Glencouich ..	20.97	140	452
1948	91	July 28-30	21	Feb. 20-22	6.21	Aug. 12	Kelso ..	23.48	145	460
1949	89	Jun. 17, s.s.	20	Feb. 4	6.04	Dec. 19	Glenshie (Kyie) ..	17.61	111	304
1950	89	June 7	24	D 6 M 1 ..	4.55	Sept. 6	Conistone ..	24.68	165	478
1951	84	July 28 ...	24	{ J. 29, 30 } D. 11, 12	4.53	Sept. 24	Thirmer ..	32.19	185	674
1952	90	July 1	17	Jan. 27 ...	9.00	Aug. 15	Longstone Barrow ..	24.26	162	540
1953	89	Aug. 12 ...	22	Feb. 8	6.50	Nov. 26	Snowdon ..	20.57	134	398
1954	83	Sept. 1	16	J. 28 F. 6	6.02	Dec. 17	Crudhach ..	25.91	170	504
1955	88	Aug. 22 ...	16	Feb. 20 ...	11.00	July 18	Martinstown ..	21.35	146	435

† Greenwich to 1951, Croydon from 1952

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1955, to June, 1956, and the calendar year 1955. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	Altitude ft.	1955											
		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
		° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth.....	12	63.1	10.3	64.9	7.6	58.7	5.1	49.9	4.0	45.7	3.1	44.7	1.1
Aldergrove.....	220	60.9	8.9	61.7	5.0	56.5	4.3	47.8	2.8	45.8	1.8	41.5	1.1
Balmoral.....	927	60.0	—	58.9	—	52.4	—	43.1	—	41.0	—	34.3	—
Bath.....	67	65.4	9.0	66.3	7.0	58.6	5.3	49.5	4.0	44.1	1.9	43.5	0.7
Birmingham.....	536	64.2	8.3	65.3	5.3	58.3	4.8	49.6	3.6	45.3	1.5	42.7	1.7
Bournemouth.....	130	64.0	9.6	64.5	7.6	58.1	5.7	49.7	4.7	46.3	3.0	45.3	1.2
Bradford.....	439	62.7	8.1	62.9	5.4	56.5	4.9	47.9	3.7	43.9	1.2	40.5	1.2
Buxton.....	1007	60.7	8.3	60.7	5.5	54.1	4.1	46.3	3.3	41.8	0.9	38.9	0.3
Cambridge.....	41	64.5	8.2	65.5	5.9	58.3	5.5	48.7	4.1	44.9	1.6	42.5	1.9
Cardiff.....	202	65.7	9.5	66.7	7.0	59.0	5.8	50.5	4.1	45.6	2.4	43.9	0.9
Cromer.....	178	59.3	5.4	62.9	5.6	59.2	5.2	50.3	3.8	47.2	1.8	42.7	1.8
Douglas.....	284	62.2	10.5	61.7	8.1	56.5	5.9	48.8	4.0	47.5	1.9	43.8	1.2
Dumfries.....	140	63.3	8.9	62.1	6.4	56.0	4.2	46.8	3.1	44.9	1.8	40.1	1.6
Dundee.....	147	62.7	8.6	60.8	5.8	55.9	5.2	46.2	3.3	44.3	1.8	38.6	1.6
Durham.....	336	61.5	8.2	61.5	5.4	56.1	5.2	47.5	4.1	44.3	1.4	39.5	1.8
Eastbourne.....	35	63.3	8.2	64.6	7.4	59.8	6.0	51.1	4.7	47.6	1.4	44.5	1.4
Edinburgh.....	441	61.1	9.4	61.5	5.9	56.6	5.4	47.9	3.7	45.7	1.8	40.2	1.5
Falmouth.....	167	64.2	10.0	65.3	7.4	60.1	5.9	52.1	4.4	48.1	3.3	49.1	1.4
Felixstowe.....	10	62.1	7.5	64.1	6.1	60.5	6.0	51.1	4.8	47.3	1.9	43.7	1.7
Glasgow.....	351	63.1	9.4	62.2	5.7	55.7	4.1	46.3	2.5	43.9	1.6	38.3	1.1
Hastings.....	149	63.1	8.3	64.9	7.1	59.5	5.7	51.3	4.8	47.4	1.6	44.7	1.6
Hull.....	8	62.7	7.8	63.7	5.2	58.6	5.2	49.5	4.1	45.6	1.1	41.4	1.4
Hunstanton.....	100	59.8	6.1	62.9	6.0	59.2	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ifracombe.....	25	63.8	10.5	66.5	8.0	60.7	5.8	53.4	3.9	48.8	3.1	48.2	0.8
Inverness.....	242	60.6	7.3	61.1	5.0	55.7	4.1	46.1	2.0	44.2	2.1	37.3	1.1
Keswick.....	254	63.1	9.5	62.9	7.1	56.6	4.0	47.3	2.4	46.1	1.5	42.4	1.1
Liverpool.....	168	62.5	9.6	63.7	7.4	57.6	5.2	50.2	4.2	45.5	2.0	42.8	1.4
Llandudno.....	13	61.8	10.7	63.9	8.2	59.5	6.3	51.8	3.7	46.7	2.3	45.6	1.4
London (Kew).....	18	65.5	7.9	65.9	6.4	58.5	5.5	49.3	3.6	46.3	1.4	44.3	1.5
Manchester.....	125	65.5	8.0	65.9	5.8	58.1	4.0	49.2	2.6	45.9	0.8	42.8	0.4
Margate.....	51	61.1	6.5	64.7	7.5	60.7	6.0	51.8	4.6	48.1	2.1	44.7	1.9
Marlborough.....	424	62.7	8.5	63.3	6.8	55.1	5.3	46.3	4.0	42.7	2.1	41.9	1.0
Morecambe.....	24	64.3	10.5	65.0	7.4	58.3	4.6	48.9	3.3	45.7	2.1	41.7	0.9
Newquay.....	176	61.9	9.8	64.9	7.4	59.9	5.6	51.7	3.9	47.5	3.1	48.7	1.3
Nottingham.....	162	63.8	7.4	65.2	4.5	58.9	4.9	49.7	3.7	45.7	1.4	42.5	1.4
Oban.....	229	60.1	8.2	60.9	6.4	55.5	3.7	48.0	2.6	47.0	1.4	40.9	1.4
Oxford.....	208	64.7	8.6	66.1	6.1	58.4	5.1	49.3	3.9	44.7	2.4	42.4	1.5
Penzance.....	62	64.1	10.1	65.1	7.6	59.9	6.5	52.3	4.6	49.1	3.8	49.9	2.0
Plymouth.....	119	64.5	9.5	65.9	7.8	59.4	5.4	51.5	4.6	47.9	3.1	48.3	1.0
Ross-on-Wye.....	223	63.9	8.8	65.1	6.0	58.3	5.3	49.1	4.1	44.9	1.7	43.9	1.1
Sandown.....	13	65.2	9.7	65.5	7.9	59.7	6.4	51.7	4.9	47.9	2.0	46.7	1.1
Scarborough.....	118	61.7	7.7	62.1	4.9	58.6	5.1	50.3	4.1	46.0	1.0	42.5	1.3
Scilly.....	158	63.1	10.7	66.7	8.3	61.7	6.3	53.9	4.5	50.8	3.6	50.9	2.1
Sheffield.....	429	64.1	7.5	63.9	4.5	58.5	5.0	49.7	4.2	45.3	1.0	41.9	1.1
Shrewsbury.....	184	63.7	9.2	64.2	6.2	57.9	5.1	48.9	4.2	43.7	1.7	42.4	1.4
Skegness.....	15	59.9	6.7	62.7	5.9	58.5	5.6	49.3	4.4	46.7	1.6	41.9	2.1
Southampton.....	65	66.1	9.2	66.7	7.1	59.2	5.7	50.9	4.1	46.7	2.5	45.5	1.0
Stornoway.....	11	57.9	7.0	58.6	4.7	54.5	3.3	46.3	1.9	47.1	1.7	40.3	0.7
Tenby.....	64	64.9	10.9	66.3	7.7	58.8	6.6	50.3	4.1	46.7	2.9	46.1	0.9
Tiree.....	29	58.5	7.0	59.3	5.5	56.1	4.2	49.3	2.5	49.4	1.1	43.0	1.3
Torquay.....	26	64.6	10.3	65.1	8.5	59.3	6.0	51.6	5.3	47.9	3.0	47.7	1.4
Turnbridge Wells.....	351	63.1	7.2	64.0	6.7	56.4	5.6	47.3	4.1	43.9	1.2	41.5	1.7
Weston-super-Mare.....	28	65.6	9.8	67.0	7.2	60.5	5.5	52.1	4.2	45.8	2.2	45.0	1.0
Weymouth.....	16	65.7	10.0	65.7	7.9	59.7	5.9	51.7	4.7	48.1	3.3	47.2	1.3
Worthing.....	25	65.1	9.1	65.9	7.7	59.9	6.1	50.7	4.6	47.5	1.6	44.7	1.5
York.....	57	64.4	8.5	64.8	5.9	58.5	4.9	49.2	3.8	45.9	1.4	41.5	1.8

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1955, to June 1956, and the calendar year 1955. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	1955		1956													
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June			
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth.....	49.9	4.8	41.6	1.5	32.9	3.9	45.1	5.4	44.5	6.1	52.5	7.6	54.8	5.7		
Aldergrove.....	47.9	4.2	37.1	1.2	35.4	2.7	43.9	3.8	44.9	5.9	52.4	5.7	54.3	6.5		
Balmoral.....	43.5	—	31.2	—	30.3	—	37.7	—	39.1	—	49.3	—	50.9	—		
Bath.....	49.9	4.7	39.7	1.7	31.8	2.6	44.1	5.1	45.9	5.8	54.3	8.4	57.7	5.2		
Birmingham.....	49.0	3.9	38.9	2.0	31.7	1.8	42.7	3.9	44.3	4.0	53.9	7.0	55.6	4.4		
Bournemouth.....	49.9	5.3	40.9	2.3	31.1	3.7	43.9	5.6	44.9	6.7	53.3	8.7	57.0	6.0		
Bradford.....	47.4	4.0	37.1	1.4	31.5	2.5	40.9	3.0	42.2	4.3	51.9	8.0	54.3	5.2		
Buxton.....	45.4	3.6	35.6	0.7	29.1	1.8	39.4	3.0	40.3	3.8	50.3	7.0	51.9	4.4		
Cambridge.....	49.5	4.5	38.1	1.9	30.7	2.4	43.9	4.7	44.1	5.6	54.5	7.9	55.9	4.7		
Cardiff.....	50.1	4.9	40.4	2.0	32.7	3.4	43.7	4.9	46.8	6.3	54.2	7.8	57.8	6.6		
Cromer.....	48.7	4.1	38.4	2.1	31.8	2.1	41.9	4.5	43.7	6.3	55.1	8.1	54.2	4.2		
Douglas.....	48.7	5.2	40.1	2.1	36.9	3.0	43.2	4.5	44.7	6.6	50.9	7.5	53.5	7.6		
Dumfries.....	47.5	4.4	36.3	1.5	34.3	2.3	42.9	4.1	44.1	5.1	51.3	6.2	54.7	6.0		
Dundee.....	47.2	4.6	36.1	1.8	34.1	1.8	40.2	3.6	43.0	5.7	52.3	5.9	54.3	5.4		
Durham.....	46.9	4.3	36.5	2.2	32.2	1.7	40.8	3.6	41.7	4.4	51.7	6.9	53.5	4.7		
Eastbourne.....	50.2	5.1	41.5	2.4	31.6	3.2	42.9	5.8	44.8	6.1	53.9	9.0	56.7	5.7		
Edinburgh.....	47.5	4.8	37.3	1.9	34.3	1.7	41.3	3.9	43.7	6.3	52.5	7.3	53.9	6.2		
Falmouth.....	51.7	5.3	44.7	2.0	34.3	3.6	47.1	4.9	47.0	7.2	53.3	8.7	56.9	8.2		
Felixstowe.....	49.7	4.6	39.5	2.0	30.9	2.1	41.9	5.2	43.1	6.2	54.1	8.2	56.2	5.1		
Glasgow.....	47.1	4.3	35.6	1.2	34.3	1.5	41.9	3.6	44.3	5.5	51.7	6.0	54.3	6.4		
Hastings.....	50.1	5.0	41.3	2.3	30.7	3.2	43.3	5.5	44.6	6.4	53.7	8.6	56.3	4.8		
Hull.....	48.9	4.1	38.3	1.1	33.2	1.6	42.7	3.4	43.7	4.8	54.7	7.3	55.5	4.3		
Hunstanton.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ilfracombe.....	51.9	5.1	44.9	1.6	35.7	3.0	46.0	5.7	47.1	7.1	53.9	9.0	57.0	7.5		
Inverness.....	46.1	3.9	35.3	1.3	34.6	1.6	41.7	4.3	42.1	5.1	50.6	5.1	51.8	5.6		
Keswick.....	48.3	4.3	38.1	1.0	33.7	2.2	44.7	4.5	43.7	5.2	51.5	7.2	54.7	5.2		
Liverpool.....	48.9	4.8	39.9	2.2	33.5	3.2	43.2	4.4	44.6	5.7	53.7	8.8	54.7	5.7		
Llandudno.....	50.1	5.0	41.8	1.9	35.3	3.0	45.5	5.1	45.3	6.5	53.1	8.5	54.9	6.8		
London (Kew).....	50.4	4.5	40.1	1.6	31.9	2.2	44.8	4.6	45.5	4.9	56.1	8.3	57.7	4.9		
Manchester.....	49.7	3.4	39.9	—	33.7	—	44.8	—	45.3	—	54.5	—	56.5	—		
Margate.....	50.3	4.9	41.1	2.0	31.5	1.3	42.9	5.8	43.9	6.2	55.1	9.0	56.5	5.9		
Marlborough.....	47.7	4.6	37.7	1.8	29.0	2.8	41.9	5.0	43.5	5.5	52.3	7.7	55.2	4.8		
Morecambe.....	49.1	4.8	38.9	1.4	33.3	3.2	44.3	4.7	44.7	5.5	52.7	7.0	55.8	5.8		
Newquay.....	51.1	5.1	44.3	1.4	33.9	4.0	46.3	5.1	46.1	7.4	52.9	8.4	55.9	7.5		
Nottingham.....	49.2	3.8	38.3	1.3	32.3	2.1	43.3	4.1	43.9	4.0	54.3	7.2	55.6	3.5		
Oban.....	47.9	4.4	38.9	1.2	36.7	2.6	43.9	4.1	44.8	7.3	50.6	5.6	52.5	6.3		
Oxford.....	49.5	4.6	38.9	1.6	31.1	2.7	43.7	4.8	45.3	5.3	54.7	8.0	56.7	4.8		
Penzance.....	52.3	5.6	45.3	2.4	36.3	4.0	47.9	5.1	47.1	7.7	53.8	8.1	57.3	8.1		
Plymouth.....	51.6	5.2	43.3	1.9	34.3	3.9	46.6	5.3	47.1	7.4	53.7	8.4	57.2	7.1		
Ross-on-Wye.....	49.5	4.4	40.1	1.9	31.9	2.6	43.9	4.7	45.6	5.8	53.5	7.4	57.1	5.3		
Sandown.....	51.1	5.5	42.6	2.6	32.9	3.2	44.5	5.1	46.1	6.0	54.1	9.0	57.7	5.9		
Scarborough.....	48.9	4.0	38.3	1.5	34.6	1.2	41.9	3.9	43.7	5.7	54.2	7.4	54.2	4.5		
Scilly.....	53.2	5.6	47.1	2.7	38.6	3.2	47.9	4.6	48.5	8.1	54.1	8.4	56.6	8.3		
Sheffield.....	48.9	3.7	38.9	1.2	33.2	1.3	42.3	2.8	43.7	3.7	54.1	7.5	55.3	4.9		
Shrewsbury.....	48.8	4.4	38.8	2.0	31.7	2.5	43.1	3.9	44.9	5.3	53.3	7.2	56.3	5.1		
Skewness.....	48.3	4.3	37.5	2.2	31.7	1.7	41.7	4.4	43.3	6.8	53.9	8.6	54.3	4.4		
Southampton.....	50.9	4.9	40.9	2.0	32.5	3.3	45.5	5.1	46.7	5.7	56.1	8.6	58.6	5.5		
Stornoway.....	46.8	3.9	38.2	1.2	38.8	2.0	42.9	4.7	41.9	5.2	49.3	4.7	51.1	6.8		
Temby.....	50.7	5.5	41.9	1.9	35.1	4.4	45.1	5.0	46.3	6.3	53.9	8.2	56.7	7.8		
Tiree.....	48.5	4.5	40.9	1.6	39.3	1.9	44.5	3.8	44.7	7.1	50.3	5.7	52.4	7.5		
Torquay.....	51.5	5.7	43.3	2.6	34.3	3.0	45.9	5.5	46.5	7.6	54.1	9.4	58.3	7.1		
Tunbridge Wells.....	48.3	4.6	38.0	2.0	28.7	2.2	43.1	5.2	42.9	5.4	53.7	8.2	55.2	4.7		
Weston-super-																
Mare.....	50.8	4.8	41.7	1.9	32.7	3.2	44.3	5.0	46.9	6.4	54.7	8.4	58.3	6.6		
Weymouth.....	51.5	5.5	43.1	2.4	33.3	3.5	45.7	5.4	46.9	7.0	54.2	9.1	58.4	6.9		
Worthing.....	50.6	5.3	40.9	2.5	31.3	3.7	43.5	5.5	44.9	5.8	54.3	8.8	57.5	5.1		
York.....	49.1	4.4	38.1	1.7	32.7	2.4	43.6	3.5	44.0	4.8	54.3	7.9	56.1	4.7		

Weather Record, August, 1955

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	79	50	1020.3	030	—	12.2
2	78	56	1019.8	Calm	2.6	4.6
3	67	63	1019.3	050	—	1.4
4	71	52	1024.9	Calm	—	3.3
5	75	56	1023.2	240	—	10.8
6	71	59	1018.7	300	—	0.7
7	66	50	1017.7	320	—	5.0
8	69	43	1019.5	300	—	9.9
9	66	45	1020.0	Calm	—	1.8
10	67	55	1023.1	050	9.7	2.8
11	75	54	1020.8	040	0.1	6.2
12	76	61	1014.0	040	—	11.0
13	63	58	1014.8	360	19.0	—
14	68	58	1015.6	300	—	1.3
15	78	55	1019.5	Calm	—	12.0
16	78	56	1022.6	190	—	13.1
17	78	63	1019.2	170	—	6.1
18	76	62	1019.2	200	—	2.1
19	78	62	1020.0	210	—	8.3
20	83	58	1024.2	Calm	—	7.6
21	83	60	1024.4	060	—	9.6
22	88	60	1024.8	Calm	—	10.3
23	82	61	1024.4	070	—	4.1
24	81	60	1024.0	050	—	4.6
25	78	57	1020.3	040	—	10.2
26	75	54	1016.5	020	8.0	4.0
27	73	57	1016.3	010	0.5	4.4
28	65	61	1019.6	320	0.2	0.1
29	66	60	1020.2	020	—	—
30	75	53	1019.4	Calm	—	7.1
31	77	55	1014.7	190	—	9.1
Total ...	—	—	—	—	40.1	183.7
Mean ...	74.4	56.6	1019.9	—	—	—
Average	70.8	54.2	1015.7	—	59	192

Weather Record, September, 1955

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	75	56	1016.1	300	—	6.8	1
2	78	63	1010.7	240	—	5.4	2
3	72	55	1014.5	300	—	6.0	3
4	71	57	1016.7	250	—	4.3	4
5	68	57	1011.4	200	4.2	0.8	5
6	68	50	1017.3	300	—	9.5	6
7	74	47	1017.4	Calm	—	10.8	7
8	72	52	1015.4	Calm	—	8.8	8
9	69	58	1012.9	240	0.4	5.7	9
10	65	50	1019.1	320	—	3.2	10
11	67	51	1016.2	210	0.1	0.3	11
12	62	52	1019.2	310	1.3	2.9	12
13	67	52	1010.1	230	3.5	4.1	13
14	59	45	1003.1	310	—	5.5	14
15	62	45	1004.3	320	—	6.1	15
16	60	48	1011.0	260	0.2	—	16
17	65	45	1021.6	280	—	7.3	17
18	65	49	1024.5	270	—	2.0	18
19	68	44	1025.1	150	—	9.8	19
20	72	46	1021.2	Calm	—	9.8	20
21	69	55	1018.8	190	2.0	2.4	21
22	68	62	1013.3	200	33.0	1.3	22
23	67	53	1013.1	Calm	—	5.1	23
24	69	50	1021.9	200	0.2	8.2	24
25	69	54	1022.0	250	—	4.2	25
26	63	49	1025.0	280	—	6.2	26
27	60	45	1028.4	300	—	4.5	27
28	61	48	1027.0	330	—	4.5	28
29	68	43	1029.8	230	—	10.2	29
30	64	52	1027.6	250	0.9	0.1	30
Total ...	—	—	—	—	45.8	155.9	Total
Mean ...	67.2	51.3	1018.0	—	—	—	Mean
Average	66.0	51.1	1016.9	—	50	143	Average

Weather Record, October, 1955

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	61	41	1030.1	300	—	6.4
2	61	47	1020.9	180	—	1.4
3	56	46	1012.9	200	2.4	0.5
4	60	40	1015.0	260	1.9	8.0
5	58	45	1013.7	250	8.6	4.9
6	57	50	1004.3	280	—	1.5
7	55	45	1019.7	280	—	2.2
8	67	52	1020.5	200	—	0.4
9	67	48	1022.3	170	—	6.5
10	67	48	1022.3	100	—	8.4
11	62	41	1019.6	Calm	—	3.6
12	64	42	1020.7	Calm	—	5.2
13	66	46	1025.7	Calm	—	4.5
14	60	46	1026.9	Calm	—	—
15	59	53	1018.2	260	—	—
16	48	28	1022.7	Calm	—	8.9
17	48	38	1007.1	280	2.6	6.6
18	53	29	1010.3	Calm	11.7	8.6
19	57	43	995.1	200	21.0	—
20	53	50	994.1	170	13.9	—
21	50	46	997.5	340	18.9	—
22	51	42	1010.3	350	1.1	—
23	52	47	1019.9	Calm	0.9	—
24	53	44	1025.6	290	—	2.2
25	61	44	1029.2	260	—	6.5
26	59	48	1018.6	270	3.1	1.5
27	48	38	1016.4	310	—	3.9
28	47	31	1015.2	270	—	5.2
29	48	29	1021.4	Calm	0.4	7.6
30	46	36	1014.9	Calm	—	—
31	46	26	1018.3	Calm	—	4.9
Total ...	—	—	—	—	83.9	107.4
Mean ...	56.1	42.2	1016.6	—	—	—
Average	57.9	45.2	1015.4	—	77	103

Weather Record, November, 1955

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	50	28	1017.7	Calm	—	7.4	1
2	47	28	1010.1	110	0.6	0.7	2
3	55	47	1004.3	110	7.5	0.2	3
4	60	55	997.1	160	1.0	1.0	4
5	59	51	1005.1	170	—	3.7	5
6	63	52	1010.2	130	1.0	2.4	6
7	59	55	1006.6	120	0.7	1.3	7
8	58	50	1007.2	120	4.3	3.2	8
9	55	50	997.1	120	2.2	0.3	9
10	55	48	1005.8	170	1.7	3.4	10
11	57	54	1004.0	160	0.7	0.1	11
12	55	44	1014.2	Calm	—	—	12
13	51	42	1021.3	020	—	—	13
14	50	45	1025.9	030	—	1.4	14
15	49	41	1031.8	040	—	6.1	15
16	46	30	1037.7	Calm	—	—	16
17	49	40	1036.0	360	—	0.2	17
18	46	34	1035.5	Calm	—	—	18
19	47	40	1037.7	350	0.2	—	19
20	49	42	1034.4	240	0.2	0.1	20
21	48	44	1034.3	350	—	0.6	21
22	47	43	1034.5	Calm	—	—	22
23	50	38	1028.3	270	—	1.2	23
24	48	37	1020.4	240	1.6	0.1	24
25	42	30	1031.7	Calm	—	1.9	25
26	45	34	1029.7	220	—	—	26
27	45	35	1029.6	230	—	—	27
28	47	42	1025.1	150	—	—	28
29	42	33	1019.6	Calm	—	5.8	29
30	43	25	1020.0	Calm	0.9	—	30
Total ...	—	—	—	—	22.6	41.1	Total
Mean ...	50.6	41.2	1020.4	—	—	—	Mean
Average	49.2	40.1	1013.7	—	69	52	Average

Entries of maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

Weather Record, December, 1955

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h. Calm	mm.	hours
1	47	41	1009.6	—	0.5	—
2	50	34	1022.2	150	0.4	5.0
3	54	46	1019.3	210	—	—
4	48	38	1032.3	240	—	3.8
5	51	36	1034.0	170	—	3.8
6	53	50	1027.2	220	—	—
7	54	49	1020.8	220	—	—
8	53	36	1026.5	Calm	—	0.1
9	43	38	1014.9	210	0.8	—
10	50	44	997.8	210	0.5	4.6
11	40	40	1008.2	040	9.8	—
12	40	34	1012.9	070	—	5.0
13	47	30	1007.8	130	6.5	—
14	53	47	988.1	140	14.5	—
15	51	47	981.5	150	2.2	0.2
16	52	43	988.7	200	2.0	3.5
17	47	43	992.9	160	0.5	0.8
18	38	36	1011.0	Calm	—	0.1
19	38	24	1014.1	Calm	—	—
20	47	37	999.4	140	0.6	—
21	41	38	1001.4	020	—	0.1
22	46	25	1013.3	130	1.7	—
23	51	45	1003.0	230	1.2	3.1
24	49	43	1006.7	170	1.8	—
25	49	37	1022.4	220	0.9	5.1
26	54	45	1013.7	180	2.9	—
27	55	44	1018.7	200	0.2	—
28	57	53	1011.3	210	—	0.2
29	47	44	1010.8	230	6.3	2.1
30	42	38	997.8	360	—	0.7
31	45	32	1016.5	270	2.0	5.0
Total ...	—	—	—	—	55.3	43.2
Mean ...	48.1	39.9	1010.5	—	—	—
Average	44.3	37.0	1015.5	—	69	40

Weather Record, January, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h. Calm	mm.	hours
1	52	36	1007.4	240	4.5	1.3
2	44	41	1019.0	030	0.1	3.4
3	40	26	1031.2	Calm	—	—
4	46	31	1034.6	Calm	—	6.0
5	33	26	1032.9	Calm	0.1	—
6	40	27	1029.0	070	—	—
7	37	35	1024.7	Calm	0.5	—
8	35	33	1006.6	310	0.8	—
9	34	31	994.0	330	24.2	—
10	43	31	977.3	200	9.4	0.4
11	48	39	985.9	200	2.3	2.2
12	43	42	994.9	160	4.7	—
13	45	31	1013.0	Calm	—	6.8
14	47	39	1007.7	150	2.9	—
15	44	41	1006.8	290	—	3.2
16	47	36	1017.4	Calm	—	5.6
17	44	34	1016.3	210	—	1.0
18	42	36	1002.2	300	—	5.3
19	45	29	1013.8	240	0.3	2.6
20	44	44	1011.7	230	0.7	0.7
21	50	36	1013.4	250	2.5	2.0
22	43	40	1009.2	270	6.0	—
23	52	36	999.1	230	5.2	0.1
24	43	30	1013.5	250	0.7	5.6
25	41	27	1022.4	Calm	6.7	4.4
26	54	37	1008.2	170	0.2	—
27	49	43	1018.0	260	—	—
28	49	41	1022.8	140	4.2	—
29	53	45	1015.2	180	4.7	—
30	46	41	1014.1	200	18.6	—
31	35	35	1008.1	080	0.8	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	100.1	50.6
Mean ...	44.3	35.5	1011.9	—	—	—
Average	44.0	36.1	1015.7	—	52	46

Weather Record, February, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h. Calm	mm.	hours
1	23	20	1028.3	060	—	2.9
2	25	17	1036.0	Calm	—	4.1
3	34	24	1040.4	Calm	—	4.3
4	38	14	1040.1	Calm	0.5	4.3
5	49	33	1035.3	280	0.2	0.1
6	46	41	1034.5	280	0.4	—
7	46	31	1038.4	Calm	—	4.4
8	45	37	1031.4	Calm	0.1	—
9	33	33	1028.0	040	1.4	0.9
10	30	23	1033.1	030	0.2	0.9
11	27	23	1026.4	050	0.9	1.2
12	37	25	1017.2	Calm	1.1	0.4
13	35	31	1007.1	040	—	5.0
14	32	21	1011.4	Calm	—	4.8
15	38	24	1013.8	270	0.1	1.5
16	39	24	1013.9	Calm	—	3.2
17	34	27	1017.9	Calm	0.4	0.3
18	34	27	1021.2	350	0.1	0.8
19	30	25	1019.1	360	0.9	0.5
20	30	16	1014.6	280	0.7	—
21	29	14	1015.7	Calm	—	0.7
22	30	27	1017.3	060	—	—
23	32	23	1023.5	030	—	2.9
24	29	21	1024.1	050	0.1	0.1
25	36	24	1028.7	060	—	5.8
26	37	21	1029.1	Calm	—	—
27	35	32	1029.5	Calm	—	—
28	54	30	1023.7	230	—	0.7
29	52	43	1022.0	240	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	7.0	49.8
Mean ...	35.8	25.9	1024.9	—	—	—
Average	45.2	35.7	1016.3	—	49	64

Weather Record, March, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h. Calm	mm.	hours
1	52	37	1027.6	260	—	0.1
2	59	50	1013.0	260	1.9	4.0
3	51	48	1014.4	270	8.9	—
4	48	44	1012.8	300	0.1	8.2
5	48	35	1025.1	300	—	6.0
6	49	33	1023.7	220	0.2	0.4
7	46	39	1028.4	250	—	4.1
8	46	35	1034.7	160	—	9.5
9	48	27	1029.0	150	—	9.9
10	50	29	1024.4	100	—	10.0
11	43	27	1027.5	090	—	5.3
12	45	27	1026.9	Calm	—	9.0
13	39	29	1027.8	060	—	0.3
14	45	30	1022.8	050	—	6.7
15	40	30	1012.0	Calm	—	1.7
16	49	24	1012.0	Calm	—	7.3
17	57	40	1013.0	160	—	4.1
18	51	38	1011.0	110	—	5.7
19	35	35	1017.7	050	0.1	4.6
20	56	39	997.7	150	3.5	4.8
21	54	42	994.8	130	—	2.4
22	53	41	998.6	160	1.2	3.2
23	59	39	1001.8	130	—	9.6
24	53	48	995.9	150	1.0	0.3
25	58	43	1003.7	180	—	5.1
26	52	44	1011.6	140	2.9	8.6
27	59	45	1022.5	070	—	7.8
28	50	38	1024.2	070	—	6.7
29	55	40	1015.7	060	1.1	1.8
30	47	40	1022.1	010	—	—
31	47	40	1024.4	020	—	1.0
Total ...	—	—	—	—	20.9	148.2
Mean ...	51.0	37.3	1016.3	—	—	—
Average	50.5	36.9	1016.6	—	52	117

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h. : Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading : Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry : Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h. : Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h. : Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. : Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods :—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50 ; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

Weather Record, April, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	48	38	1026.2	020	—	0.4
2	54	34	1028.9	022	—	6.8
3	58	38	1018.5	280	—	5.1
4	48	40	1018.1	340	2.0	4.0
5	49	39	1005.6	320	0.1	2.9
6	45	33	1017.6	340	—	2.0
7	50	29	1024.7	210	—	—
8	55	38	1022.5	210	—	0.7
9	62	39	1022.6	260	—	10.3
10	67	40	1016.7	220	0.4	3.9
11	56	42	1014.5	100	—	3.3
12	55	39	1010.5	080	7.7	1.3
13	53	44	1003.5	190	10.2	—
14	42	41	1001.3	050	0.9	—
15	49	37	1006.5	020	—	1.6
16	51	30	1012.2	330	—	5.7
17	48	33	1017.7	Calm	3.8	3.1
18	48	34	1026.7	060	—	10.4
19	49	27	1029.4	010	—	5.0
20	56	30	1028.2	Calm	—	10.5
21	53	31	1019.9	Calm	—	12.9
22	55	28	1012.4	030	—	7.1
23	57	27	1010.2	020	—	12.0
24	54	36	1011.9	Calm	0.4	3.6
25	54	41	1008.5	Calm	1.3	1.0
26	53	36	1006.0	110	4.6	0.8
27	48	39	1008.1	050	1.2	1.1
28	54	37	1011.3	020	—	6.1
29	54	33	1016.4	010	—	7.2
30	53	32	1020.1	Calm	—	5.7
Total ...	—	—	—	—	32.6	134.5
Mean ...	52.8	35.5	1015.9	—	—	—
Average	55.7	40.6	1014.3	—	42	149

Weather Record, May, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	60	48	1017.9	Calm	0.3	3.9
2	66	43	1022.0	Calm	—	8.2
3	59	46	1022.5	160	—	2.1
4	66	49	1027.9	220	—	6.9
5	71	46	1028.9	Calm	—	11.2
6	76	46	1026.6	Calm	—	13.1
7	70	47	1027.7	220	—	7.6
8	67	47	1027.2	240	—	3.1
9	62	52	1021.2	200	2.0	3.6
10	65	47	1016.4	250	—	9.7
11	65	46	1021.2	200	1.2	1.3
12	60	43	1024.1	320	—	4.2
13	69	38	1031.9	Calm	—	12.9
14	63	46	1029.4	260	—	2.5
15	70	40	1032.4	Calm	—	12.9
16	70	47	1026.6	260	—	4.0
17	62	44	1023.3	250	—	3.1
18	56	41	1018.1	290	—	5.3
19	56	34	1020.2	020	—	8.3
20	61	40	1020.6	270	—	9.7
21	66	38	1014.5	170	—	13.1
22	67	44	1011.7	070	—	12.6
23	75	40	1018.9	340	—	12.8
24	72	47	1017.9	250	2.8	9.7
25	61	44	1017.8	340	0.5	6.6
26	60	44	1027.5	040	—	9.5
27	61	40	1028.1	080	0.1	12.2
28	66	49	1016.3	060	—	10.8
29	62	55	1014.4	280	0.9	1.1
30	72	44	1020.2	Calm	—	8.9
31	75	48	1018.5	020	—	7.6
Total ...	—	—	—	—	7.8	238.5
Mean ...	65.8	44.6	1022.3	—	—	—
Average	62.2	45.2	1015.6	—	47	198

Weather Record, June, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	66	53	1022.3	310	—	—
2	68	50	1022.6	220	—	4.0
3	65	48	1020.1	250	2.8	6.2
4	57	50	1002.4	220	3.0	—
5	67	47	1008.9	250	—	7.3
6	64	45	1009.0	190	2.6	3.5
7	57	49	1006.1	250	7.6	0.1
8	50	47	1014.0	320	16.2	0.2
9	61	44	1021.3	300	—	—
10	56	47	1020.9	340	1.8	—
11	64	51	1014.0	350	7.0	—
12	70	59	1012.2	290	—	2.1
13	64	46	1021.6	300	1.8	2.9
14	64	44	1023.3	290	—	7.3
15	61	42	1026.5	300	3.3	6.7
16	54	48	1017.8	180	5.3	—
17	56	52	1006.8	290	0.2	—
18	64	45	1023.0	Calm	—	3.5
19	66	56	1018.0	220	—	0.1
20	65	49	1023.1	290	—	3.3
21	67	51	1026.1	Calm	0.4	6.1
22	64	55	1030.1	010	—	—
23	65	55	1031.5	270	—	0.3
24	64	57	1025.7	010	—	0.8
25	74	45	1022.3	Calm	—	2.4
26	73	49	1020.8	300	—	7.4
27	69	56	1022.5	320	—	5.9
28	71	52	1017.2	270	2.8	0.7
29	64	53	1014.5	Calm	0.4	—
30	71	53	1013.0	210	1.4	0.6
Total ..	—	—	—	—	56.6	71.4
Mean ..	64.0	49.9	1018.6	—	—	—
Average	68.1	50.9	1017.2	—	54	216

Weather Record, July, 1956

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	65	57	1001.9	180	6.1	4.4
2	69	51	1004.2	200	0.4	9.5
3	63	54	1016.8	220	—	1.6
4	69	56	1018.3	230	—	1.7
5	68	59	1010.2	220	—	2.7
6	73	55	1020.3	260	—	13.2
7	79	57	1020.0	220	—	7.7
8	79	60	1021.6	230	30.4	12.2
9	67	62	1015.3	050	0.1	—
10	68	56	1021.5	Calm	—	3.4
11	70	47	1024.7	Calm	—	9.4
12	62	48	1023.2	070	1.2	3.9
13	58	52	1012.6	060	1.7	—
14	59	54	1005.8	Calm	8.2	—
15	66	54	1007.1	200	—	0.2
16	74	54	1008.8	310	2.3	8.8
17	68	55	1014.4	200	—	2.5
18	70	52	1014.9	090	4.0	5.1
19	67	59	1008.7	070	44.0	0.1
20	62	56	1006.8	020	5.3	—
21	63	56	1017.4	020	—	—
22	71	49	1022.5	Calm	—	4.2
23	73	54	1020.8	300	—	11.3
24	74	59	1022.7	280	—	3.2
25	82	59	1028.0	280	—	14.9
26	83	55	1023.9	260	—	14.2
27	79	57	1013.8	100	—	11.7
28	68	60	1001.4	210	8.1	1.1
29	58	58	987.7	180	3.7	1.4
30	66	51	1010.9	250	—	12.6
31	65	53	1020.5	290	—	7.5
Total ...	—	—	—	—	117.1	168.5
Mean ...	69.0	55.1	1014.4	—	—	—
Average	71.5	54.6	1015.6	—	60	208

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h. Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69.17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901.8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The following estimate of the total population of the world by continents was published by the United Nations Statistical Office in July, 1955:

Continent, etc.	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population (June, 1954)
Europe*	2,085,000	406,500,000
Asia*†	10,348,000	1,323,000,000
U.S.S.R.	8,337,000	214,500,000
Africa	11,699,000	216,000,000
North America†	8,523,000	233,000,000
South America	7,037,000	121,100,000
Oceania (including Australasia)	3,201,000	14,200,000
World	51,230,000	2,528,000,000

* Exclusive of U.S.S.R. † Including Central America (British West Indies, Bermuda, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico and Salvador, etc.) with an area of approximately 310,000 square miles (see p. 200); North America (Canada, Mexico, U.S.A. and Alaska), approximately 8,213,000 sq. miles.

† According to a United Nations estimate the population of Asia, excluding the far North, will have increased by 1980 to between 1,816,000,000 and 2,227,000,000.

The total population of the world rose from 2,493,000,000 in mid-1953 to 2,528,000,000 in mid-1954, an increase of 35,000,000. The figure for Asia includes an estimate (1948) for China of 463,493,000. It should be noted that the total population of China is given in the reports of the 1953 Census of China as 601,938,035. Of this figure 574,205,940 was stated to have been reached by direct census and 27,732,095 by "indirect census," the latter including 7,590,298 in Formosa, 11,743,320 Chinese resident or studying abroad and 8,397,477 in remote border regions where transport facilities were exceptionally bad.

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,337,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles, and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include

the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

The population of Europe has been estimated by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski at 100,000,000 in 1600; 152,500,000 in 1700; 173,000,000 in 1789; and at 525,000,000 in 1934.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (89° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 52° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available.

With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

The *League of Nations Handbook*, which contained a large amount of statistical material, ceased to appear soon after the outbreak of the war of 1939-1945 and has been replaced by the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the assistance of the statistical offices of the various governments and of specialized agencies. The *Monthly Bulletin* is published at the headquarters of the United Nations at Great Neck (Lake Success Branch), New York, U.S.A.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania.....	Republic.....	10,700	1,210,000	112	Tirana.....	30,000
Andorra.....	Republic.....	175	5,200	30	Andorra La Vella.....	600
Austria.....	Republic.....	34,064	6,668,500	204	Vienna.....	1,614,287
Belgium.....	Kingdom.....	11,750	8,840,700	737	Brussels.....	976,399
Bulgaria.....	Republic.....	43,000	7,022,200	163	Sofia.....	434,888
Channel Islands:—						
Jersey.....	British.....	45	55,300	1,228	ψ St. Helier.....	28,000
Guernsey, etc.....	British.....	30	45,200	1,500	ψ St. Peter Port.....	18,250
Cyprus.....	British.....	3,600	520,000	136	Nicosia.....	68,000
Czechoslovakia.....	Republic.....	49,700	12,536,000	252	Prague.....	922,000
Denmark.....	Kingdom.....	16,608	4,406,000	265	ψ Copenhagen.....	974,901
Farøe (Sheep Islds.).....	Dependency.....	540	32,000	59	ψ Thorshavn.....	3,600
Greenland.....	Dependency.....	840,000	25,000	..	ψ Godthaab.....	700
England & Wales.....	Kingdom.....	58,020	43,744,924	753	ψ London.....	8,346,137
Finland.....	Republic.....	130,127	4,116,000	31	ψ Helsinki.....	394,500
France.....	Republic.....	213,000	42,731,000	200	Paris.....	2,850,189
Corsica.....	Department.....	3,367	244,300	73	ψ Ajaccio.....	32,997
Germany:—						
Federal Republic of Germany.....	..	96,700	49,278,000	506	Bonn.....	134,000
Eastern Germany.....	..	41,400	17,300,000	418		
Gibraltar.....	British.....	2	25,000	12,500	ψ Gibraltar.....	19,278
Greece.....	Kingdom.....	51,180	7,600,000	155	Athens.....	559,250
Crete.....	Department.....	3,000	438,000	146	ψ Canea.....	27,000
Dodecanese.....	Province.....	1,000	126,000	126	ψ Rhodes.....	55,000
Hungary.....	Republic.....	36,000	9,750,000	271	Budapest.....	1,164,000
Iceland.....	Republic.....	40,500	159,000	3	ψ Reykjavik.....	63,666
Ireland:—						
Irish Republic.....	Republic.....	26,601	2,961,000	111	ψ Dublin.....	522,000
Northern Ireland.....	Kingdom.....	5,238	1,370,709	262	ψ Belfast.....	443,670
Isle of Man.....	British.....	227	54,500	239	ψ Douglas.....	20,288
Italy.....	Republic.....	131,000	47,021,000	358	Rome.....	1,687,735
Elba.....	Province.....	140	30,000	214	ψ Portoferraio.....	6,000
Sardinia.....	Province.....	9,301	1,220,000	131	ψ Cagliari.....	140,500
Sicily.....	Province.....	9,926	4,383,000	445	ψ Palermo.....	506,000
Liechtenstein.....	Principality.....	60	14,800	246	Vaduz.....	2,735
Luxembourg.....	Grand Duchy.....	1,000	296,000	296	Luxembourg.....	64,000
Malta and Gozo.....	British.....	122	314,000	2,574	ψ Valletta.....	19,103
Monaco.....	Principality.....	1	20,000	..	Monaco.....	2,422
Netherlands.....	Kingdom.....	13,514	10,711,000	793	ψ The Hague.....	598,765
Norway.....	Kingdom.....	125,183	3,375,000	26	ψ Amsterdam.....	865,976
Svalbard (Spitsbergen, etc.).....	Dependency.....	24,300	3,000	..	ψ Oslo.....	447,064
Poland.....	Republic.....	121,000	27,500,000	227	ψ Longyearbyen.....	700
Portugal.....	Republic.....	34,500	8,654,000	251	ψ Warsaw.....	995,000
Azores.....	..	922	319,000	345	ψ Lisbon.....	784,000
Madeira.....	..	314	270,000	859	ψ Angra.....	10,296
					ψ Funchal.....	37,035

ψ Berlin—under international control.

ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe—continued						
Roumania.....	Republic.....	91,600	17,490,000	199	Bucharest.....	1,236,905
Saarland.....	Republic.....	990	98,000	1,008	Saarbrücken.....	121,950
San Marino.....	Republic.....	38	14,000	378	San Marino.....	2,000
Scotland.....	Kingdom.....	29,795	5,095,475	171	Ψ Edinburgh.....	466,761
Spain.....	Kingdom.....	190,700	19,089,000	152	Madrid.....	1,699,775
Balearic Islds.....		1,935	443,334	233	Ψ Palma.....	133,397
Canary Islds.....		2,800	697,000	249	Ψ Mahon.....	20,000
Sweden.....	Kingdom.....	173,436	7,235,000	41	Ψ Santa Cruz.....	103,110
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	15,950	4,927,000	307	Las Palmas.....	153,856
Turkey in Europe.....	Republic.....	9,256	1,626,000	163	Ψ Stockholm.....	776,947
U.S.S.R. (Europe):					Berne.....	155,600
R.S.F.S.R. (Europe)	Republic.....	1,970,000	90,600,000	46	See Asia.....	
Ukraine.....	Republic.....	234,000	40,600,000	173	Moscow.....	4,839,000
Belorussia.....	Republic.....	10,500	8,000,000	99	Kieff.....	991,000
Moldavia.....	Republic.....	13,140	2,700,000	206	Minsk.....	412,000
Estonia.....	Republic.....	17,480	1,100,000	63	Kishinev.....	190,000
Latvia.....	Republic.....	25,000	2,000,000	80	Ψ Tallinn.....	257,000
Lithuania.....	Republic.....	25,270	2,700,000	107	Ψ Riga.....	565,000
Vatican.....	State.....	109 acres	940	..	Vilnius.....	200,000
Yugoslavia.....	Republic.....	96,000	16,927,000	175	Vatican City.....	940
					Belgrade.....	479,000

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden.....	British.....	80	140,000	1,750	Ψ Aden.....	32,500
Aden Protectorate..	..	112,000	650,000	6	..	..
Kamran Island.....	..	22	2,200	100	..	..
Kuria Muria Islds..	..	30	100	3	..	..
Perim.....	..	5	360	72	..	..
Afghanistan.....	Kingdom.....	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul.....	300,000
Arabia:—						
Bahrain.....	Shaikhdom.....	213	110,000	516	Ψ Manamah.....	30,000
Kuwait.....	Shaikhdom.....	5,800	200,000	35	Ψ Kuwait.....	180,000
Muscat and Oman.....	Sultanate.....	82,000	550,000	6	Ψ Muscat.....	3,500
Qatar.....	Shaikhdom.....	8,000	35,000	4	Doha.....	20,000
Saudi Arabia.....	Kingdom.....	927,000	5,250,000	6	Ψ Riyadh.....	100,000
Nefj.....	Kingdom.....	800,000	3,000,000	4	Mecca.....	100,000
Hejaz.....	Kingdom.....	112,500	1,250,000	11	Abha.....	7,500
Asir.....	Kingdom.....	14,000	1,000,000	71	Taiz.....	8,000
Trucial States.....	Shaikhdoms.....	40,000	80,000	2	Punakha.....	..
Yemen.....	Kingdom.....	74,000	4,000,000	54		
Bhutan.....	Kingdom.....	18,000	700,000	39		
Borneo:—						
North Borneo and Labuan.....	British.....	30,000	334,000	12	Ψ Jesselton.....	11,701
Brunei.....	British.....	2,226	40,657	18	Ψ Brunei.....	11,000
Sarawak.....	British.....	50,000	614,000	12	Kuching.....	45,000
See also Indonesia						
Burma.....	Republic.....	254,000	17,750,000	69	Ψ Rangoon.....	740,000
Ceylon.....	Dominion.....	25,000	8,104,000	324	Ψ Colombo.....	425,000
China.....		4,135,000	575,206,000	116	Ψ Peking.....	2,768,149
Macao.....	Portuguese.....	5	188,000	37,635	Ψ Macao.....	157,175

Ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Asia—continued</i>						
Indo-China:—						
Viet Nam:—						
Northern Zone	Republic	63,000	9,649,000	153	Saigon	1,614,200
Central Zone	Republic	66,000	12,964,000	196	Hanoi	297,900
Cambodia	Kingdom	70,000	4,500,000	64	Ψ Phnom Penh	260,000
Laos	Kingdom	90,000	2,000,000	17	Vientiane	35,000
Hong Kong	British	391	2,400,000	6,232	Ψ Victoria	767,000
<i>India and Pakistan:—</i>						
Repub. of India	Republic	1,143,000	356,879,000	312	Delhi	1,008,085
Pakistan	Republic	304,737	75,842,000	207	Ψ Karachi	1,126,417
French India	French	200	293,000	1,465	Ψ Pondicherry	50,000
Portuguese India	Portuguese	1,636	633,000	399	Ψ Nova Goa	12,000
Indonesia	Republic	735,000	80,000,000	101	Ψ Djakarta	260,000
Iraq	Kingdom	172,000	4,799,500	27	Bagdad	552,047
Israel	Republic	8,050	1,817,000	225	Jerusalem	146,000
Japan	Kingdom	242,000	88,500,000	623	Tokyo	8,224,163
Jordan	Kingdom	30,000	1,400,000	47	Amman	20,000
<i>Korea:—</i>						
North Korea	Republic	44,800	7,000,000	156	Pyongyang	286,000
South Korea	Republic	37,426	21,526,000	575	Seoul	1,574,868
Lebanon	Republic	4,300	1,400,000	326	Ψ Beirut	450,000
<i>Malaya:—</i>						
Singapore	British	217	1,237,000	4,968	..	..
Penang with Prov. Wellesley	British	400	550,000	1,377	George Town	250,000
Malacca	British	640	307,000	481	Malacca	65,000
..	..	60	2,200	30	..	..
..	..	215	605	..	..	..
..	..	7,980	1,205,000	153	Ipoh	106,000
..	..	3,160	926,000	288	Kuala Lumpur	300,000
..	..	2,580	352,000	138	Seremban	42,200
..	..	13,280	299,000	22	Kuantan	..
..	..	7,300	943,000	129	Johore Bahru	46,000
Kedah	Sultanate	3,666	692,000	166	Alor Star	37,000
Perlis	Sultanate	310	26,000	876	Kangar	..
Kelantan	Sultanate	5,750	520,000	90	Kotah Bharu	25,000
Trengganu	Sultanate	5,050	265,000	59	Kuala Trengganu	30,000
Maldiv Islands	Sultanate	115	93,000	809	Ψ Malé	6,000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	8,432,000	155	Katmandu	175,000
Persia (Iran)	Kingdom	628,000	16,000,000	25	Tehran	1,123,907
Philippine Isds.	Republic	115,000	21,039,000	182	Ψ Manila	1,180,500
Syria	Republic	70,800	3,656,000	51	Damascus	372,708
Thailand (Siam)	Kingdom	198,247	19,528,000	98	Ψ Bangkok	1,179,000
<i>Timor:—</i>						
Eastern	Portuguese	7,329	442,000	62	Ψ Dilly	7,000
Western	see Indonesia					
Turkey in Asia	Republic	285,246	19,308,000	67	Ankara	552,369
Hayat	Ceded (1939)	..	198,000	..	Ψ Iskenderun	18,000
<i>U.S.S.R. (Asia):—</i>						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia)	Republic	6,640,000	22,600,000	2	See Europe	..
Armenia (Hyastan)	Republic	11,550	1,600,000	138	Erevan	385,000
Azerbaijan	Republic	33,200	3,400,000	102	Baku	901,000
Georgia	Republic	30,000	4,000,000	133	Tbilisi	625,000
Turkmenistan	Republic	187,900	1,400,000	7	Ashkhabad	142,000
Uzbekistan	Republic	157,250	7,300,000	46	Tashkent	760,000
..	..	55,040	1,800,000	32	Stalinabad	191,000
..	..	1,067,400	8,500,000	8	Alma Ata	330,000
Angren	Republic	77,020	1,900,000	25	Frunze	190,000

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria.....	French Dept.....	847,500	9,125,000	11	ψ Algiers.....	417,000
Angola.....	Portuguese.....	488,000	4,145,000	8	ψ St. Paul de Loanda.....	40,000
Basutoland.....	British Protect.....	11,720	561,000	48	Maseru.....	3,400
Bechuanaland.....	British Protect.....	275,000	294,000	1	Mafeking.....	..
Belgian Congo.....	Belgian.....	910,000	12,661,000	13	Leopoldville.....	299,121
Ruanda Urundi.....	Mandated.....	20,500	4,079,000	199	Usumbura.....	..
Cameroon, British.....	Mandated.....	34,000	1,083,000	31	Buca.....	3,000
Cameroon, French.....	Mandated.....	143,500	3,073,000	20	Yaoundé.....	6,000
Cape Verde Islands.....	Portuguese.....	1,516	147,000	94	ψ Praia.....	6,000
.....	.....	386,000	22,651,000	58	Cairo.....	2,100,500
and Eritrea.....	Kingdom.....	398,000	16,000,000	40	Addis Ababa.....	400,000
French Equatorial:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brazzaville.....	87,000
Chad.....	French.....	481,000	2,241,000	4	Fort Lamy.....	23,000
.....	.....	105,000	409,000	3	ψ Libreville.....	20,000
.....	.....	160,000	684,000	4	Brazzaville.....	87,000
.....	.....	230,000	1,072,000	5	Bangui.....	67,000
French W. Africa:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	ψ Dakar.....	150,000
Dahomey.....	French.....	47,000	1,505,000	32	ψ Porto Novo.....	31,000
French Guinea.....	French.....	97,000	2,262,000	22	ψ Conakry.....	37,000
French Sudan.....	French.....	582,000	3,350,000	5	Bamako.....	70,000
Ivory Coast.....	French.....	189,000	2,224,000	11	ψ Abidjan.....	46,000
Mauritania.....	French.....	322,340	560,000	1	ψ St. Louis.....	34,000
Niger.....	French.....	484,000	2,162,000	4	Niamey.....	5,000
Senegal.....	French.....	78,000	1,999,000	23	ψ St. Louis.....	63,000
East Togoland.....	Mandated.....	20,404	1,015,000	44	Lomé.....	34,000
Gambia.....	British.....	4,130	252,000	60	ψ Bathurst.....	20,000
Gold Coast.....	British.....	24,000	4,620,000	192	ψ Accra.....	136,000
Ashanti.....	British.....	24,380	819,000	34	Kumasi.....	78,000
North Territories.....	British.....	41,000	1,077,000	26	Tamale.....	16,000
West Togoland.....	Mandated.....	13,000	382,500	29	Ho.....	6,000
Kenya.....	British.....	225,000	5,900,000	25	Nairobi.....	100,000
Liberia.....	Republic.....	43,000	1,600,000	37	ψ Monrovia.....	35,000
Libya.....	Kingdom.....	810,000	1,091,000	1	ψ Tripoli.....	142,000
Madagascar, etc.....	French.....	228,000	4,369,000	14	Tananarive.....	177,734
Mauritius, etc.....	British.....	805	556,000	675	ψ Port Louis.....	77,000
Morocco.....	Sultanate.....	173,000	9,999,000	58	ψ Rabat.....	170,000
International Zone.....	International.....	225	100,000	408	ψ Tangier.....	170,000
Mozambique.....	Portuguese.....	298,000	5,732,000	19	ψ Lourenço Marques.....	48,000
Nigeria.....	British.....	373,000	31,850,000	84	ψ Lagos.....	267,000
Nyasaland.....	British.....	49,000	2,575,000	52	Zomba.....	5,500
Portuguese Guinea.....	Portuguese.....	14,000	511,000	34	ψ Bissau.....	6,000
Réunion.....	French.....	1,000	262,000	26	St. Denis.....	39,000
Rhodesia, North.....	British.....	290,000	2,106,000	7	Lusaka.....	5,000
Rhodesia, South.....	British.....	150,300	2,321,000	15	Salisbury.....	183,000
St. Helena.....	British.....	47	4,800	102	ψ Jamestown.....	1,500
.....	.....	38	196	5	ψ Georgetown.....	..
.....	.....	45	295	6	ψ Edinburgh.....	..
.....	.....	372	60,200	163	ψ Sao Thomé.....	3,200
Seychelles.....	British.....	156	39,000	244	ψ Victoria.....	9,500
Sierra Leone.....	British.....	28,000	1,660,000	66	ψ Freetown.....	64,500
Somaliland, British.....	British.....	68,000	600,000	8	Hargeisa.....	35,000
French.....	French.....	0,000	62,000	6	ψ Jibuti.....	17,000
Italian.....	Italian.....	220,000	1,254,000	5	ψ Mogadishu.....	70,000
Spanish Guinea.....	Spanish.....	10,000	204,000	20	ψ Santa Isabel.....	9,000
Spanish Presidios:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceuta.....	Spanish.....	5	62,000	..	.....	..
Melilla.....	Spanish.....	72	94,000	..	.....	..
Sahara.....	Spanish.....	100,000	32,000	..	Villa Cisneros.....	250
Sudan.....	Republic.....	977,000	8,972,000	9	Khartoum.....	87,000
Swaziland.....	British.....	6,700	185,000	27	Mbabane.....	..
Tanganyika.....	British.....	363,000	8,069,000	21	ψ Dar es Salaam.....	99,000
Tunisia.....	Kingdom.....	45,000	3,800,000	84	ψ Tunis.....	680,000
Uganda.....	British.....	94,000	4,955,000	53	Entebbe.....	8,000
Union of South Africa.....	Dominion.....	473,000	12,671,000	27	{ Pretoria.....	327,000
S.W. Africa.....	Mandate.....	327,725	418,000	1	{ Cape Town.....	479,000
Zanzibar.....	British.....	640	149,500	232	ψ Windhoek.....	13,000
Pemba.....	British.....	380	115,000	307	ψ Zanzibar.....	45,000

NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Dominion	3,846,000	15,601,000	6	Ottawa	282,000
Mexico	Republic	758,000	28,849,000	38	Mexico City	3,795,567
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,350	47	ψ St. Pierre	3,500
United States	Republic	3,022,000	154,178,000	50	Washington, D.C.	802,000
Alaska	U.S.A. Territory ..	586,000	129,000	..	ψ Juneau	4,000

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	41,000	1,956	ψ Hamilton	2,865
British Honduras	British	8,900	78,000	9	ψ Belize	22,000
British W. Indies:—						
Bahamas	British	4,500	98,000	21	ψ Nassau	46,821
Barbados	British	166	228,000	1,475	ψ Bridgetown	18,000
Jamaica	British	4,411	1,554,000	352	ψ Kingston	152,000
Cayman Islds.	British	100	6,670	67	ψ Georgetown	1,500
Turks and Caicos ..	British	170	6,500	38	ψ Grand Turk	1,830
Leeward Islds.:—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	170	52,000	304	ψ St. John	11,000
Montserrat	British	32	13,700	427	ψ Plymouth	2,500
St. Kitts-Nevis ..	British	170	53,600	314	ψ Basseterre	14,000
Virgin Islands	British	67	7,600	113	ψ Road Town	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,860	720,000	375	ψ Port of Spain ..	117,000
Windward Islands:—						
Dominica	British	305	59,000	197	ψ Roseau	12,000
Grenada	British	133	87,000	644	ψ St. George's	6,000
St. Lucia	British	238	88,000	360	ψ Castries	24,000
St. Vincent	British	150	77,000	511	ψ Kingstown	6,340
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	970,000	42	San José	123,577
Cuba	Republic	44,000	6,125,000	139	ψ Havana	783,000
Dominican Republic ..	Republic	19,300	2,539,000	131	ψ Ciudad Trujillo ..	248,228
Guadeloupe	French	688	279,000	392	ψ Pointe à Pitre	45,000
Guatemala	Republic	42,000	2,788,000	66	Guatemala	285,000
Haiti	Republic	10,500	3,112,000	296	ψ Port au Prince	196,000
Honduras	Republic	44,000	1,505,000	33	ψ Tegucigalpa	99,948
Martinique	French	400	283,000	700	ψ Fort de France ..	66,000
Netherlands Antilles ..	Netherlands	436	174,000	407	ψ Willemstad	45,000
Nicaragua	Republic	57,145	1,224,000	21	ψ Managua	107,000
Panama	Republic	31,900	805,000	25	ψ Panama	127,874
Panama Canal Zone ..	U.S.A.	553	52,000	94	ψ Balboa Heights ..	..
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	2,205,000	648	ψ San Juan	224,300
Salvador	Republic	8,000	2,000,000	250	San Salvador	187,200
Virgin Islands, U.S.	U.S.A.	132	27,000	204	ψ Charlotte Amalie ..	11,000

ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The First Triumvirate (Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus) 60–53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.); Assassinated A.U.C. 709. (44 B.C.).
- [The Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44–31 B.C.]
- II. Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born 63 B.C.; Emperor 27 B.C.; Died A.D. 14.
- III. Claudius Nero Caesar TIBERIUS, born 24 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
- IV. Caius Caesar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
- V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born 10 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
- VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
- VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born 3 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
- IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
- XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, born A.D. 48; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
- XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 52; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Pop.		Pop.
Ψ LONDON, England (1951)	8,346,137	CARACAS, Venezuela (1955)	1,000,000
TOKYO, Japan (1955)	8,224,163	Ψ SINGAPORE, Malaya (1949)	998,436
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1950)	7,891,957	WARSAW, Poland (1955)	996,000
Ψ Shanghai, China (1952)	5,407,000	Kobe, Japan (1955)	979,290
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1956)	4,839,000	BRUSSELS, Belgium (1953)	976,399
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1953)	3,795,567	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1950)	974,901
Chicago, U.S.A. (1950)	3,620,962	Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1950)	949,708
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1955)	3,554,906	Ψ Alexandria, Egypt (1937)	928,327
BERLIN, Germany (1951)	3,357,000	LIMA, Peru (1952)	926,400
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1939)	3,191,304	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1948)	922,000
Ψ Calcutta, India (1954)	2,982,307	Cleveland, U.S.A. (1950)	914,808
PARIS, France (1954)	2,850,189	Munich, Germany (1953)	906,500
Ψ Bombay, India (1951)	2,840,011	Baku, U.S.S.R. (1956)	901,000
PEKING, China (1953)	2,768,149	Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1955)	900,000
Ψ RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1950)	2,550,000	Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1956)	877,000
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1955)	2,547,321	Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1956)	876,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1950)	2,227,512	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (1954)	865,976
CAIRO, Egypt (1947)	2,100,486	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1950)	856,796
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1950)	2,071,605	Lahore, Pakistan (1954)	849,476
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1950)	1,970,358	Ψ MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1952)	802,566
Ψ Sydney, New South Wales (1955)	1,897,710	WASHINGTON, U.S.A. (1950)	802,178
Detroit, U.S.A. (1950)	1,849,568	Ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1950)	801,444
Tientsin, China (1952)	1,795,000	Hankow, China (1949)	800,000
Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1953)	1,722,800	Ψ Liverpool, England (1952)	785,500
MADRID, Spain (1955)	1,699,775	Ψ LISBON, Portugal (1950)	784,000
ROME, Italy (1951)	1,687,735	Ψ HAVANA, Cuba (1953)	783,162
VIENNA, Austria (1955)	1,674,287	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1955)	776,947
SAIGON, N. Viet Nam (1953)	1,614,200	Ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1950)	775,357
Ψ Melbourne, Victoria (1955)	1,595,300	Ψ VICTORIA, Hong-Kong (1951)	767,000
SEOUL, Korea (1955)	1,574,868	Ψ Rotterdam, Netherlands (1954)	760,789
Mukden, China (1952)	1,551,000	Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1956)	760,000
SANTIAGO, Chile (1952)	1,506,889	Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1956)	760,000
Ψ Canton, China (1952)	1,496,000	Tsingtao, China (1949)	756,000
Ψ Madras, India (1951)	1,429,985	Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1952)	740,000
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1955)	1,336,779	Turin, Italy (1951)	737,000
Milan, Italy (1951)	1,295,700	Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1956)	731,000
Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1950)	1,276,675	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1956)	707,000
BUCHAREST, Roumania (1955)	1,236,905	Ψ Manchester, England (1952)	705,400
Kyoto, Japan (1955)	1,204,017	Changsha, China (1949)	700,000
ATHENS, Greece (1954)	1,200,000	Ψ Wenchow, China (1949)	700,000
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1948)	1,180,611	Ψ CAPE TOWN, S. Africa (1956)	687,000
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1952)	1,178,881	Ψ Toronto, Canada (1954)	682,415
Hyderabad, India (1955)	1,166,860	Ψ TUNIS, Tunisia (1956)	680,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1955)	1,164,000	Ψ Genoa, Italy (1947)	678,740
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1955)	1,143,287	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1950)	676,806
Ψ KARACHI, Pakistan (1951)	1,126,417	Cologne, Germany (1953)	670,300
TEHRAN, Persia (1955)	1,123,907	Ψ Marseilles, France (1954)	661,492
Birmingham, England (1952)	1,119,000	Essen, Germany (1953)	660,900
Chungking, China (1952)	1,110,000	BOGOTA, Columbia (1951)	640,180
Ψ Singapore, Malaya (1952)	1,099,381	Harbin, China (1949)	638,000
Ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1951)	1,089,555	Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1950)	637,392
Ψ Montreal, Canada (1955)	1,070,000	Tbilisi U.S.S.R. (1956)	625,000
Ψ Pusan, Korea (1955)	1,045,183	Stalino, U.S.S.R. (1956)	625,000
Ψ Naples, Italy (1951)	1,041,130	Lodz, Poland (1950)	619,924
Nanking, China (1952)	1,020,000	Chelyabinsk, U.S.S.R. (1956)	612,000
Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1950)	1,018,468	Leipzig, Germany (1933)	607,655
DELHI, India (1955)	1,008,085	Ψ Odessa, U.S.S.R. (1956)	607,000
Johannesburg, S. Africa (1956)	1,006,500	Frankfurt, Germany (1953)	601,700

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Bagdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddess about 480 B.C.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea.....	Asia.....	680	170,000	Amadjuak.....	Baffin Land.....	75	4,000
Superior.....	North America.....	383	31,800	Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza.....	Africa.....	200	26,200	Eyre.....	Australia.....	..	3,700
Aral.....	Trans Caspia.....	265	24,400	Rudolf.....	Africa.....	185	3,500
Huron.....	North America.....	247	23,020	Titicaca.....	South America.....	120	3,200
Michigan.....	North America.....	321	22,400	Athabasca.....	Canada.....	100	3,058
Chad.....	Africa.....	..	20,000	Nicaragua.....	Central America.....	195	3,000
Nyasa.....	Africa.....	350	14,200	Gairdner.....	Australia.....	..	3,000
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	420	12,700	Van.....	Asia Minor.....	80	2,500
Great Bear.....	Canada.....	175	11,660	Reindeer.....	Canada.....	160	2,444
Baikal.....	Siberia.....	330	11,580	Torrens.....	Australia.....	130	2,400
Great Slave.....	Canada.....	325	11,170	Koko-Nor.....	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Eric.....	North America.....	241	9,940	Issyk-Kul.....	Turkestan.....	115	2,250
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	260	9,398	Vänern.....	Sweden.....	93	2,150
Maracaibo.....	South America.....	..	8,296	Winnipegosis.....	Canada.....	122	2,086
Ontario.....	North America.....	193	7,540	Bangweulu.....	Africa.....	150	2,000
Balkash.....	Siberia.....	323	7,050	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,870
Ladoga.....	Russia.....	125	7,000	Manitoba.....	Canada.....	191	1,817
Nettling.....	Baffin Land.....	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

ACTIVE

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi.....	Ecuador.....	19,612	Nyamuragira.....	Belgian Congo.....	10,150
Mount Wrangel.....	U.S.A.....	14,000	Paricutin.....	Mexico.....	9,000
Mauna Loa.....	Hawaii.....	13,675	Asama.....	Japan.....	8,200
Erebus.....	Antarctic Continent.....	13,000	Hecla.....	Iceland.....	5,700
Nyiragongo.....	Belgian Congo.....	11,560	Kilauea.....	Hawaii.....	4,090
Iliamna.....	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.....	11,000	Vesuvius.....	Italy.....	3,700
Etna.....	Sicily.....	10,800	Stromboli.....	Lipari Islands, Italy.....	3,000
Chillan.....	Chile.....	10,500	Volcanello.....	Lipari Islands, Italy.....	2,500

QUIESCENT.

Llullaillaco.....	Chile.....	20,244	Pelee.....	Martinique, W. Indies.....	4,430
Demavend.....	Persia.....	18,600	Soufrière.....	St. Vincent Is., W.I.....	3,000
Semerou.....	Java.....	12,050	Krakatoa.....	Sunda Strait.....	2,600
Haleakala.....	Hawaii.....	10,032	Two-Shima.....	Japan.....	2,480
Guntur.....	Java.....	7,300			

BELIEVED EXTINCT.

Aconcagua.....	Chile and Argentina.....	22,976	Popocatepetl.....	Mexico.....	17,540
Chimborazo.....	Ecuador.....	20,500	Orizaba.....	Mexico.....	17,400
Kilimanjaro.....	Tanganyika.....	19,340	Karisimbi.....	Belgian Congo.....	15,020
Antisana.....	Ecuador.....	18,850	Mikeno.....	Belgian Congo.....	14,780
Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526	Fujiyama.....	Japan.....	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest.....	Himalayas.....	29,002	Cotopaxi.....	Andes.....	19,612
K 2 (Godwin-Austen).....	Karakoram.....	28,250	Demavend.....	Iran.....	18,600
Kinchinjunga.....	Himalayas.....	28,146	Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526
Nanga Parbat.....	".....	26,629	Tolima.....	".....	18,526
Nanda Devi.....	".....	25,645	Mount.....	".....	18,526
Kamet.....	".....	25,447	Charles.....	".....	18,526
Mingyaa Konka.....	China.....	24,900	Popocatepetl.....	Mexico.....	17,540
Pik Stalin.....	Pamirs.....	24,590	Ararat.....	Armenia.....	17,160
Aik Pobedy.....	Tian Shan.....	24,410	Mount Lucania.....	Yukon.....	17,150
Aconcagua.....	Andes.....	22,976	King's Peak.....	".....	17,130
Huascarani.....	".....	22,211	Sangay.....	Ecuador.....	17,121
Sorata (Ilampu).....	".....	21,500	Koshtan Tau.....	Caucasus.....	17,096
Sahama.....	".....	21,480	Kenya.....	Kenya.....	17,040
Illimani.....	".....	21,221	Ruwenzori.....	Uganda.....	16,800
Huandoy.....	".....	20,855	Kluchevskaya.....	Kamchatka.....	16,124
Chimborazo.....	".....	20,500	Mont Blanc.....	Alps.....	15,782
McKinley.....	Alaska.....	20,300			
Llullaillaco.....	Andes.....	20,244			
Mount Logan.....	Yukon.....	19,850			

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Nile.....	Mediterranean	4,160
Amazon.....	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri.....	"	3,760
"	"	3,400
"	"	3,300
"	"	3,000
"	"	2,800
"	"	2,800
"	"	2,700
"	"	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609

Severn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of *waterway*.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa	11,322
Storstromsbroen, Denmark	10,499
Tay Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sone, India	9,839
Godavari, India	8,881
Forth Bridge, Scotland	8,291
Rio Salado, Argentina	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,260
Rio Dulce, Argentina	5,866
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,720
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	3,451
Torun, Poland	3,291
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	3,205

PRESIDENTIAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA

LEVEL	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*	15,782
England: Scafell Pike	3,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carruntuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,002
Africa: Kilimanjaro	19,340
North America: McKinley	20,300
South America: Aconcagua	22,976
Australia: Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand: Cook	12,349
Oceania: Charles Louis	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

The Third Republic

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894) ..	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932) ..	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932

The Fourth Republic

Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee, 11 July, 1940.

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault. On Oct. 13, 1946, a new Constitution was adopted and on Jan. 16, 1947 Vincent Auriol was elected by the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic.]

Vincent Auriol, born 1884	16 Jan. 1947
René Coty, born 1882	17 Jan. 1954

POPPES FROM 1700

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1845
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922
Pius XII	Pacelli	1939

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

BRITISH EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

Embassies:	Ambassadors	Embassy
Afghanistan.....	Sir D. W. Lascelles, K.C.M.G. (1953).....	Kabul.
Argentina.....	Sir F. H. Evans, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Buenos Aires.
Austria.....	Sir G. A. Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Vienna.
Belgium.....	Sir G. P. Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1955).....	Brussels.
Bolivia.....	Sir J. G. Lomax, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C. (1949).....	La Paz.
Brazil.....	Sir G. W. Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Rio de Janeiro.
Burma.....	P. H. Gore-Booth, C.M.G. (1953).....	Rangoon.
Cambodia.....	H. N. Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Phnom Penh.
Chile.....	Sir C. Empson, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	E. J. Joint, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Bogotá.
Cuba.....	(vacant).....	Havana.
Czechoslovakia.....	G. C. Pelham, C.M.G. (1955).....	Prague.
Denmark.....	Sir R. E. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1956).....	Copenhagen.
Dominican Repub.	T. C. Ravensdale, C.M.G. (1955).....	Ciudad Trujillo.
Ecuador.....	F. H. Gamble, C.M.G. (1955).....	Quito.
Egypt.....	Sir H. Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1955).....	Cairo.
Ethiopia.....	G. W. Furlong, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Addis Ababa.
Finland.....	M. J. Cresswell, C.M.G. (1954).....	Helsinki.
France.....	Sir H. M. G. Jebb, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1954).....	Paris.
Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	Sir F. R. Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1955).....	Bonn.
Greece.....	Sir C. B. P. Peake, G.C.M.G., M.C. (1951).....	Athens.
Haiti.....	S. Simmonds, O.B.E. (1955).....	Port au Prince.
Indonesia.....	D. F. MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1956).....	Djakarta.
Iraq.....	Sir M. R. Wright, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Bagdad.
Irish Republic.....	Sir A. Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C. (1955).....	Dublin.
Israel.....	Sir J. W. Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1954).....	Tel Aviv.
Italy.....	Sir H. A. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953).....	Rome.
Japan.....	Sir M. E. Dening, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1954).....	Tokyo.
Jordan.....	Sir C. B. Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1954).....	Amman.
Laos.....	L. G. Holliday, C.M.G. (1956).....	Vientiane.
Lebanon.....	G. H. Middleton, C.M.G. (1956).....	Beirut.
Liberia.....	C. F. Capper (1952).....	Monrovia.
Libya.....	W. G. C. Graham, C.B.E. (1954).....	Tripoli.
Luxemburg.....	M. S. Henderson, C.M.G. (1955).....	Luxemburg.
Mexico.....	Sir A. N. Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Mexico City.
Morocco.....	H. W. A. Freese-Pennfather, C.M.G. (1956).....	Rabat.
Nepal.....	R. B. B. Tolinton, C.B.E. (1955).....	Katmandu.
Netherlands.....	Sir P. Mason, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	The Hague.
Nicaragua.....	H. F. A. Gates (1954).....	Managua.
Norway.....	Sir P. W. S. Y. Scarlett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1954).....	Oslo.
Panama.....	I. L. Henderson, C.M.G. (1954).....	Panama.
Paraguay.....	J. Robinson, C.B.E. (1953).....	Asunción.
Persia (Iran).....	Sir R. B. Stevens, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Tehran.
Peru.....	W. H. Montagu-Pollock, C.M.G. (1953).....	Lima.
Philippines.....	G. L. Clutton, C.M.G. (1955).....	Manila.
Poland.....	Sir E. A. Berthoud, K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Warsaw.
Portugal.....	Sir C. N. Stirling, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Lisbon.
Saudi Arabia.....	R. W. Parkes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955).....	Jeddah.
Spain.....	Sir W. I. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Madrid.
Sudan.....	Sir E. A. Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Khartoum.
Sweden.....	Hon. Sir R. M. A. Hankey, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	Sir L. H. Lamb, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1953).....	Berne.
Syria.....	Sir A. J. Gardener, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1953).....	Damascus.
Thailand.....	Sir B. E. F. Gage, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Bangkok.
Tunisia.....	A. C. E. Malcolm, C.M.G. (1956).....	Tunis.
Turkey.....	Sir J. Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1953).....	Ankara.
U.S.S.R.....	Sir W. G. Hayter, K.C.M.G. (1953).....	Moscow.
United States.....	Sir H. A. Caccia, K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay.....	Sir R. K. Jopson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955).....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	J. Walker, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955).....	Caracas.
Viet Nam.....	Sir H. S. Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1954).....	Saigon.
Yugoslavia.....	Sir F. K. Roberts, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Belgrade.
Legations:	<i>E.-E., Extraordinary; M.-P., Minister Plenipotentiary.</i>	Legation.
Bulgaria.....	R. L. Speaight, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1955).....	Sofia.
Costa Rica.....	C. N. Ezard, C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1954).....	San José.
Guatemala.....	R. H. S. Allen, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1954).....	Guatemala.
Holy See.....	Sir D. F. Howard, K.C.M.G., M.C. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1953).....	Rome.
Honduras.....	G. H. S. Jackson (E.-E. & M.-P., 1955).....	Tegucigalpa.
Hungary.....	L. A. C. Fry, C.M.G., O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1955).....	Budapest.
Iceland.....	A. G. Gilchrist (E.-E. & M.-P., 1956).....	Reykjavik.
Korea.....	A. C. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1955).....	Seoul.
Roumania.....	A. A. Dudley, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1956).....	Bucharest.
Salvador.....	F. C. Everson (E.-E. & M.-P., 1956).....	San Salvador.

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES-GENERAL IN LONDON

Embassies:	Ambassadors and Embassies	Consulates-General
Afghan.....	Dr. Najib-Ullah, 31, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None)
American.....	Winthrop W. Aldrich, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.....	1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
Argentine.....	Dr. A. M. Condiotti, 9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.....	53, Hans Place, S.W.1.
Austrian.....	Prince Johannes Schwarzenberg, 18 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.....	(None).
Belgian.....	Marquis du Parc Locmaria, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.....	10, Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Bolivian.....	(vacant), 106, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.....	106, Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.
Brazilian.....	Señor Samuel de S. L. Gracie, 32, Green St., W. 1.....	32, Green Street, S.W.1.
Burmese.....	U. Kyin, 19A, Charles St. W.1.....	(None).
Cambodian.....	Au Chheun, 24, Phillimore Gdns., W.8.....	(None).
Chilean.....	Señor Don E. Balmaceda, 3 Hamilton Pla., W.1.....	3 Hamilton Pla., W.1.
Colombian.....	Don J. M. Villarreal, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.....	23, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Cuban.....	Dr. R. G. Mendoza, 27, Hyde Park Gate, W.2.....	329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Czechoslovakian.....	Jiri Hájek, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.....	(None).
Danish.....	M. V. de Steensen-Leth, 29, Pont St., S.W.1.....	67, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Dominican.....	Dr. Luis Thomén, 37, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.....	24, Wilton Street, S.W.1.
Ecuadorian.....	Senor Don L. A. Peñañherra, 3, Hans Cres., S.W.1.....	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Egyptian.....	Samy Abdul Fetouh, 75, S. Audley St., W.1.....	26, South Street, W.1.
Ethiopian.....	Ato Emmanuel Abraham, 17, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Finnish.....	M. S. Tuomioja, 65, Chester Square, S.W.1.....	(None).
French.....	M. Jean Chauvel, 58, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.....	51, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Germany (W.).....	Hans von Herwarth, 6 Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	6, Princes Gate, S.W.7.
Greek.....	M. Vassilios Mostras, 51, Upper Brook St., W.1.....	34, Hyde Park Square, W.2.
Haitian.....	M. J. L. Déjean, 12, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.....	(None).
Indonesian.....	Prof. R. Supomo, 38, Grosvenor Square, W.1.....	(None).
Iraqi.....	H.R.H. al Amir Zeid ibn al Hussein, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Irish Republic.....	C. C. Cremin, 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.....	(None).
Israel.....	Eliahu Elath, 2, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Italian.....	Count Vittorio Zoppi, 14, Three Kings Yard, W.1.....	38, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Japanese.....	Haruhiko Nishi, 32, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.....	(None).
Jordanian.....	Bahadin Tonkan, 7, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Laotian.....	Prince Tiao Khampan, 5, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Lebanese.....	Ibrahim el-Ahdab, 21, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.....	(None).
Liberian.....	C. L. Simpson, 21, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	13, New Burlington Street, W.1.
Libyan.....	E. M. Muntasser, 58, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Luxemburg.....	M. A. J. Clasen, 27, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.....	(None).
Mexican.....	(vacant), 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.....	8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.
Nepalese.....	R. P. Manandher, 12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.....	12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.
Netherlands.....	Dr. D. U. Stikker, 38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.....	38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Nicaraguan.....	Dr. Don Rubén Darío.....	18, Mount Street, W.1.
Norwegian.....	Hr. Per Prebensen, 25, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.....	42, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Panamanian.....	Dr. Roberto Arias, 123, Warnford Court, E.C.2.....	123, Warnford Court, E.C.2.
Paraguayan.....	(vacant), 51, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.....	51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.
Persian.....	Ali Soheily, 26 Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	50, Kensington Court, W.8.
Peruvian.....	Dr. Don R. R. Schreiber, 52, Sloane St., S.W.1.....	52, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
Philippine.....	Leon Guerrero, 9, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Polish.....	Eugeniusz Miłkiewicz, 47, Portland Pl., W.1.....	19, Weymouth Street, W.1.
Portuguese.....	Dr. P. T. Pereira, 11, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.....	103, Sloane St., W.2.
Saudi Arabian.....	Hafiz Wahba, 24, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.....	30, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
Soviet Union.....	J. A. Malik, 13, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.....	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.
Spanish.....	Duque de Primo de Rivera, 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.....	21, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Sudanese.....	Sayed Awad Staffi, 3, Cleveland Row, S.W.1.....	(None).
Swedish.....	M. Gunnar Hagglof, 29, Portland Pl., W.1.....	14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.
Swiss.....	M. A. Daeuiker, 18, Montagu Place, W.1.....	11, Montagu Place, W.1.
Syrian.....	Dr. N. Al-Armanzi, 19, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.....	(None).
Thai.....	Wongsanavatra Devakaha, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.7.....	(None).
Tunisian.....	Taieb Slim.....	(None).
Turkish.....	S. H. Urgüplü, 69, Portland Place, W.1.....	46, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Uruguayan.....	Dr. J. A. Quadros, 48, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.....	66, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Venezuelan.....	Señor Don M. Dagnino, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.....	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Viet-Namee.....	M. Ngo-Dinh-Luyen, 12, Victoria Road, W.8.....	(None).
Yugoslav.....	Dr. Vladimir Velebit, 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.....	(None).
Legations:	Ministers, Etc., and Legations	
Bulgarian.....	M. D. Halov, 12, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.....	(None).
Costa Rican.....	V. P. de Gallegos, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.....	95, Gresham St., E.C.2.
Guatemalan.....	D. S. Latour, 30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.....	30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.
Honduran.....	(vacant), 15, Mount St., W.1.....	15, Union Court, E.C.2.
Hungarian.....	M. Janos Katona, 35, Eaton Place, S.W.1.....	46, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Icelandic.....	Hr. A. Jonsson, 17, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.....	17, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Korean.....	Myo Mook Lee.....	(None).
Roumanian.....	M. Crucinschi, 26, Cadogan Sq., S.W.1.....	(None).
Salvadorean.....	Col. J. Arturo Castellanos, 6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.....	6, Roland Gardens, S.W.7.
Yemen.....	Assayed Hasan bin Ibrahim, 41, South St., W.1.....	(None).

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Argentine Republic.	General Pedro Aramburu, <i>President</i>		Nov. 13, 1955
Austria.....	Theodor Körner, <i>President</i>	April 24, 1873	May 27, 1951
Bahrain.....	Sir Sulman bin Hamid, <i>Shaik</i>	1895	Feb. 3, 1942
Belgium.....	Baudouin, <i>King</i>	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia.....	Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro, <i>President</i>		April 16, 1952
Brazil.....	Joscelino Kubitschek, <i>President</i>	1901	Jan. 31, 1956
Bulgaria.....	Lieut.-Gen. G. Damjanov, <i>President</i>		1949
Burma.....	Dr. Ba U, <i>President</i>	May 26, 1887	Mar. 13, 1952
Cambodia.....	Norodom Suramarit, <i>King</i>		Mar. 1955
Chile.....	Gen. Carlos Ibañez, <i>President</i>		Nov. 4, 1952
China.....	Mao Tse-tung, <i>President</i>	1893	1949
Colombia.....	Lt.-Gen. Gustavo Rojas, <i>President</i>		1953
Costa Rica.....	José Figueres, <i>President</i>		Nov. 8, 1953
Cuba.....	Gen. Fulgencio Batista, <i>President</i>		April 4, 1952
Czechoslovakia.....	Antonín Zápotocký, <i>President</i>	Dec. 19, 1884	March 21, 1953
Denmark.....	Frederik IX, <i>King</i>	Mar. 11, 1899	March 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Gen. H. B. Trujillo Molina, <i>President</i>		Aug. 16, 1952
Ecuador.....	Ponce Enriquez, <i>President</i>		Sept. 1, 1956
Egypt.....	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, <i>President</i>		June 23, 1956
Ethiopia.....	Haile Selassie, <i>Emperor</i>	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland.....	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, <i>President</i>	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
France.....	René Coty, <i>President</i>	March 20, 1882	Jan. 17, 1954
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	Theodor Heuss, <i>President</i>		Sept. 12, 1949
Germany (Eastern)	Wilhelm Pieck, <i>President</i>	1874	Oct. 11, 1949
Greece.....	Paul I, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala.....	Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, <i>President</i>		July 8, 1954
Haiti.....	Gen. Paul Eugène Magloire, <i>President</i>	1907	Dec. 6, 1950
Honduras.....	P. M. J. L. Diaz, <i>President</i>		Jan. 1, 1955
Hungary.....	István Dobi, <i>President</i>		July 1953
Iceland.....	Asgeir Asgeirsson, <i>President</i>		Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia.....	Dr. Achmed Sukarno, <i>President</i>	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Iraq (Mesopotamia).	Faisal II, <i>King</i>	May 2, 1935	April 4, 1939
Irish Republic.....	Sean T. O'Kelly, <i>President</i>	Aug. 25, 1882	June 25, 1945
Israel.....	Isaac Ben-Zvi, <i>President</i>	Nov. 24, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy.....	Giovanni Gronchi, <i>President</i>	1888	April 29, 1955
Japan.....	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan.....	Hissein, <i>King</i>	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Kuwait.....	Abdullah al-Sabah, <i>Ruler</i>	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Lebanon.....	Camille Chamoun, <i>President</i>		Sept. 23, 1952
Liberia.....	William V. S. Tolson, <i>President</i>		May 6, 1943
Libya.....	Idris, <i>King</i>	1890	Dec. 24, 1951
Liechtenstein.....	Franz Joseph II, <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxembourg.....	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Mexico.....	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, <i>President</i>	1890	Dec. 1, 1952
Monaco.....	Rainier, <i>Prince</i>	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco.....	Mohammed ben Youssef, <i>Sultan</i>	1910	Nov. 16, 1955
Muscat and Oman...	Saiyid Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal.....	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, <i>King</i>	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands.....	Juliana, <i>Queen</i>	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua.....	Gen. Anastasio Somoza, <i>President</i>		May 21, 1950
Norway.....	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Panama.....	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., <i>President</i>		Oct. 1, 1956
Papal State.....	Pius XII., <i>Pope</i>	Mar. 2, 1876	Mar. 2, 1939
Paraguay.....	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, <i>President</i>		Aug. 15, 1954
Persia.....	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru.....	Dr. Manuel Prado, <i>President</i>		June 17, 1956
Philippine Islands	Ramon Magsaysay, <i>President</i>	1907	Nov. 12, 1953
Poland.....	Aleksander Zawadzki, <i>Chairman of Council of</i> Gen. Craveiro Lopes, <i>President</i> [Ministers	April 12, 1804	Dec. 1952
Portugal.....	Dr. Petru Groza, <i>President</i>	1884	Aug. 9, 1951
Roumania.....	Dr. Petru Groza, <i>President</i>		June 2, 1952
Salvador.....	Francisco Farfán, <i>President</i>		Sept. 1956
Saudi Arabia.....			Nov. 9, 1953
Spain.....		Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sweden.....	Gustaf VI Adolf, <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Switzerland.....			Jan. 1, 1956
Syria.....		1891	Sept. 6, 1955
Thailand.....		Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1946
Tunisia.....		Sept. 4, 1881	May 15, 1943
Turkey.....		1884	May 22, 1950
United States.....	Dwight D. Eisenhower, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1890	Jan. 20, 1953
Uruguay.....	Dr. Alberto Zubiria, <i>President</i>		Mar. 1, 1956
U.S.S.R.....	Marshal K. V. Voroshilov, <i>President</i>		Mar. 6, 1953
Venezuela.....	Lt.-Col. Marco Perez Jimenez, <i>President</i>	Feb. 4, 1911	Dec. 2, 1952
Yemen.....	Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammed, <i>King</i>		Feb. 17, 1948
Yugoslavia.....	Josip Broz Tito, <i>President</i>	May 25, 1892	Jan. 14, 1953

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R.gnd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III (died 1400) <i>The House of Lancaster</i>	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; and Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399	34	22
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; and Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montfort, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France..	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471).	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
EDWARD IV.	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	Elizabeth Widville (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widville and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
HENRY VII.	<i>The House of Tudor</i> Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV.	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1st Katharine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); and Anne dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 2nd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of a son, aft. Edward VI); 3rd Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 4th Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 5th Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour.	(Died unmarried)	1547	1553	16	6
JANE.	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Lord Guilford Dudley	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	Philip II of Spain.	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I.	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn..	(Died unmarried)	1558	1603	69	44

BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)...	<i>The House of Stuart</i> Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I. <i>Commonwealth</i>	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France. <i>declared May 19, 1649</i>	1625	1649	48	24
CHARLES II.	<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.</i> Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660) ...	<i>Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9</i> The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.)..	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; and Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange Eldest daughter of James II. ....	.....	1689	1702	51	13
ANNE.	Second daughter of James II. <i>The House of Hanover</i>	Prince George of Denmark.	1702	1714	33 49	6 12
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA.	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III. <i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i>	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria.	Princess Alexandra of Denmark.	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII. <i>The House of Windsor</i>	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII.	Eldest son of George V. (abdicated 1936)..	(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1936	—	—	{ 325 days }
GEORGE VI.	Second son of George V.	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	1952	56	15
ELIZABETH II.	Elder daughter of George VI.	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (inter alios) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b. 742, d. 814), Rodrigo the Cid (b. 1030, d. 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b. 1123, d. 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (b. 1215, d. 1270).

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED	Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANNORI)	Son of Duncan I.	1st Ingibjorg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; and Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093
DONALD BÀN	Brother of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	. . . . .	1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage. . . . .	. . . . .	1094	1094
DONALD BÀN	(Restored) . . . . .	. . . . .	1094	1097
EDGAR	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage . . . . .	. . . . .	1097	1107
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Sybil, natural daughter of Henry I of England.	1107	1124
DAVID I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton.	1124	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	Died unmarried.	1153	1165
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	Ermenegar, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Beaumont.	1165	1214
ALEXANDER II	Son of William the Lion	1st Joanna, daughter of King John; and Mary, daughter of Ingebram de Coucy (<i>Picardy</i>).	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage.	1st Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; and Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux.	1249	1286
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, grand-daughter of Alexander III.	Died unmarried.	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. . . . .	. . . . .	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE)	Great-grandson of and daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	1st Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; and Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Ulster.	1306	1349
DAVID II	Son of Robert I, by second marriage . . . . .	. . . . .	1349	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	1st Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; and Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369).	1349	1390
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II.	1st Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Ross; and Euphemia, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray.	1371	1390
JAMES I	Son of Robert III	Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhill, niece of Margaret Logie.	1390	1406
JAMES II	Son of James I	Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, 4th son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England.	1406	1437
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II.	Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres	1437	1460
JAMES IV	Eldest son of James III	Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.	1460	1488
JAMES V	Son of James IV	Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII	1488	1513
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage	1st Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France; and Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, widow of Duc de Longueville.	1513	1542
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	1st Francis, Dauphin of France; and Henry, Lord Darnley; 3rd James, Earl of Bothwell.	1542	1587
		Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark	1567	1605

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth. King Edward VIII was installed as Prince of Wales in Caernarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979-985
Cadwallo, his brother	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III.	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I.	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1841
George (George V)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII)	1912

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 20, 1840, ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819; died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.L.M. William II, German Emperor 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1859, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (Crown Prince 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954; died July 20, 1951). (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1946); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919).

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppin. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922.)

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I, King of the Hellenes (see p. 215); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Welf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923).

(h) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(i) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 22, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 23, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917-1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, and Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950.

(d) Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 212), having issue Constantine (Dialoch), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 216).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, V.A., born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (see p. 215).

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married Feb. 4, 1950, Mrs. R. Simpson.

(d) Louis, Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947-48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, G.B.E., D.C.V.O., daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters,

the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924, and the Lady Pamela Mountbatten, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (see p. 212).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (see p. 215); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (Tsarina of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878. 4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(x) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(z) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Aug. 24, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II. of the Hellenes.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928; Prince Andrej, born 1929).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1900, married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 7, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glücksburg), born Jan. 28, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1902.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, V.A., C.I., G.B.E., born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerboten, born April 22, 1905, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen of Denmark), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue

Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay), C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., P.C., K.T., etc., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, having issue:—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900–1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956), and has issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII., K.G. (King of Spain 1886–1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, K.G., K.P., born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (H.M. QUEEN MARY, who died March 24, 1953); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911, by the Royal Proclamation (June 12, 1917) by his House and family as well as by the House of Commons, the name of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 215).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Pay Corps, born May 17,

1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

Lord Carnegie, born Sept. 23, 1929.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 2, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.

(c) H.R.H. Prince Harald, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 213); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langeburg (see p. 213), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita born 1932, Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1911, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 213).
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933, Princess Dorothea, born 1934, Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944), married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Guelf, born 1947, Prince George, born 1950, Princess Friederike-Elizabeth, born 1954.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh), born June 10, 1921 (see p. 216).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor).

Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George), born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 216).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Dowager Countess of Harewood, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), and Royal Canadian Signals, Hon. Col. Barbados Regt., Major-General W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

- (1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, born Oct. 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, born Feb. 14, 1955.
- (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ulick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Colloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Air Chief Marshal, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs. R. Innis. Fus. Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.), Hon. Air Commodore, No. 501 (County of Gloucester) Squadron Royal Aux. Air Force, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northampton Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941.

H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief The Dorset Regiment, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel the Buckinghamshire Bn. the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, T.A. and 431st L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.), born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicolas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, born Oct. 9, 1935, and Lieut., The Royal Scots Greys.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born Dec. 25, 1936.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942.

Residence of the Duchess of Kent.—Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (and Dragoons), the 16th/5th Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Royal Regiment (North Lancashire), K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Royal Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, Carleton and York Regiment, Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), the Royal Natal Carabineers, the Imperial Light Horse, the Royal Durban Light Infantry and the Railways and Harbours Brigade, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Air Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Honorary Air Commodore of 603 City of Edinburgh Squadron, R.A.F., with which is affiliated 2603 City of Edinburgh L.A.A. Squadron and 3603 City of Edinburgh Fighter Control Unit, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; born at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Royal Canadian Regiment, Hawkes Bay Regiment, New Zealand, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire Yeomanry, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps, Hon. Air Commodore, 601 (County of London) Air Squadron, R.A.A.F., Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. 215.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, born at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, born at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief the Bays, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.I., the Manchester Regiment, R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, Herts. Regt. (T.A.), City of London Yeomanry, Toronto Scottish Regt., and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada). Born Aug. 4, 1900, married April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who succeeded to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and died February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, C.L., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, the 3rd The King's Own Hussars, the Suffolk Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; born at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's son and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his sons, and her younger son and his son; then Princess Arthur of Connaught; then Lord Carnegie, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then Prince Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be fruitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in England

The Sovereign.	Comptroller of H.M.'s Household
The Duke of Edinburgh	Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.
The Duke of Cornwall.	Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
The Duke of Gloucester.	Viscounts' eldest Sons.
The Duke of Windsor.	Earls' younger Sons.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Barons' eldest Sons.
Lord High Chancellor.	Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Archbishop of York.	Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
The Prime Minister.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord President of the Council.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Lord Chief Justice of England.
Lord Privy Seal.	Master of the Rolls.
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.	President of the Probate Court.
Ambassadors and High Commissioners.	The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation :	Judges of the High Court.
(1) Of England ; (2) of Scotland ; (3) of Great Britain ; (4) of Ireland ; (5) those created since the Union.	Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.
Ministers and Envoys.	Viscounts' younger Sons.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Barons' younger Sons.
Five above Great Officers of State if Marquesses.	Sons of Life Peers.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Dukes' eldest Sons.	Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.
Five above Great Officers of State if Earls.	Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.	Members of the Order of Merit.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.	Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Dukes' younger Sons.	Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Five above Great Officers of State if Viscounts.	Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.
Earls' eldest Sons.	Companions of Honour.
Marquesses' younger Sons.	Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.	Knights Bachelor.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.	Official Referees of The Supreme Court.
Five above Great Officers of State if Barons.	Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.	
Barons, in same order as Dukes.	
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.	

Serjeants at law.

Masters in Lunacy.

Companions and Commanders, e.g. C.B. ; C.S.I. ; C.M.G. ; C.L.E. ; C.V.O. ; C.B.E. ; D.S.O. ; M.V.O. (4th) ; O.B.E. ; I.S.O.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

M.V.O. (5th) ; M.B.E.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' younger Sons.

Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers ; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands ; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, *see* pp. 298-300.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor ; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—*See* Index.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, The Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, H. D. Oakshott, M.B.E., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, *¶*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Edelman, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Russell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., C.D.; General Sir Richard Gale, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; General Sir George Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Francis Fogarty, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Mistress of the Robes, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; the Lady Alice Egerton; the Lady Rose Baring (temp.); Miss Kathryn Edith Helen Stanley (temp.).
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Major Edward W. S. Ford, C.B., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Charteris, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander Richard Colville, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Diana Lyttelton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Miss Helen Gardiner, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal.
Clerks, Miss L. E. G. Luker, M.V.O.; Miss L. Hocking, M.V.O. (Pres.); Miss O. M. Short; Miss J. Clark; Miss F. Tresidder; Miss J. F. Munro; Miss N. D. Mulholland; Miss G. Phillips.

The Queen's Archives,
 Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Registrar, Miss L. Smith, M.V.O.
Assistant, Miss Enid Price Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen and Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Commander Sir Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Secretary of the Privy Purse, Commander P. J. Row, O.B.E., R.N.

Privy Purse Office

Assistant Secretary of the Privy Purse, Lieutenant-Commander (S) Albert Stone, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.S.M., R.N.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O.
Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.
Clerk, D. Waters.

Agent, Sandringham, William A. Fellowes, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Brigadier the Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly.

Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (Balmoral); Ralph Freeman, C.B.E. (Sandringham).

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, James Kennedy, M.V.O.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.
Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, A. E. Bigden.

Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Wilms-hurst Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Secretary, A. J. Galpin, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Clerks, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O. (State Invitation Assistant); J. E. P. Titman; W. G. Leaper; Miss Ruth Webster, M.V.O.; Miss J. M. Arnold; Miss E. E. Grant.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot, M.V.O.; Geoffrey Deamer; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.
Examiner of Plays (Welsh), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan).

Permanent Lords in Waiting, Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.; The Viscount Allendale, K.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Lord Hawke; The Lord Fairfax of Cameron; The Lord Chesham.
Groom in Waiting, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Extra Groom in Waiting, The Earl of St. Germans, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bache de Satgé, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. John Manville Hugo, O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.; Rear-Admiral Frederick Robert Joseph Mack, C.B., C.B.E.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Maj. Hon. Sir John Spencer Coke, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O.; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, M.C.; Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal Valston Eldridge Hancock, C.B.E., D.F.C.; Brig. Shaiket Ali Shah; Maj. John Graham Hale; Maj. Christopher Fernando.

Gentlemen Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Sergeants at Arms, Lieut.-Commander (S) Albert Stone, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.S.M., R.N.; H. G. Pinnock, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, T.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Librarian, R. C. Mackworth Young.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliott.

Library Assistant, Miss O. Hedley.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, F.S.A.

Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, F.S.A.

Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D., L.D.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., L.D., F.S.A.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, W. Collins, M.M.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss G. Pooley (*Hampton Court Palace*).

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Norwich, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc.; Preb. A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., T.D., D.D.; Canon W. J. T. P. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon H. S. Stephenson, M.A.; Rev. T. M. Layng, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. R. French, M.C., M.A.; Ven. F. Boreham, M.A.; Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Canon C. H. Ritchie, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Canon I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Canon E. S. Abbott, M.A.; Canon W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Canon R. L. Whythead, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannering, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Ven. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A.; Canon V. J. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., M.A.; Ven. W. G. Fallows, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.; Very Rev. H. E. Ashdown, M.A.; Ven. S. C. Bulley, M.A.; Canon R. Nelson, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Canon A. L. E. Williams, M.A.; Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. H. C. Hollis, Th.L., Mus.B.

Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. (Dean of Windsor).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. H. Harris, M.A.

Organist—Hampton Court Palace (vacant).

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., Ch. B.; Sir Horace Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paiatrician, Wilfred Sheldon, C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physicians, Sir Henry Lethby Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Ralph Marnham, M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Extra Surgeon, Sir Thomas Dunhill, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Extra Orthopaedic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Aurist, John Douglas McLaggan, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.D.S.

Physician to the Household, William Neville Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physician to the Household, Sir Arnold Walsley Stott, K.B.E., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.
Surgeon to the Household, Edward Grainger Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Frank Juler, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Richard May, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. I. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, W. Bentley Purchase, C.B.E., M.C.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Vice-Marshal, Marcus Cheke, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Capt. Sir John Lindsay Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Brigadier Ivan de la Bere, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Chief Clerk, N. L. Swift, M.V.O.
Clerks, G. A. Harris, M.V.O.; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell;
 Miss A. A. Hamersley; Miss M. P. Horsfield;
 Miss S. Wells; Mrs. E. Rogers.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, Col. The Earl Fortescue, K.C., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; *Standard Bearer*, Major Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, M.C.; *Harbinger*, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Major-Generals, W. A. F. Lane Fox Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; C. A. L. Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Brigadiers, H. V. Charrington, D.S.O., M.C.; L. M. Gibbs, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; H. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.; T. Fairfax Ross, M.C.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Peypys, D.S.O.; R. Peake, D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. O. E. Vandeker, D.S.O.

Colonels, Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.; The Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir R. E. S. Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. M. Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonels, W. M. S. Cunninghame; D.S.O.; R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie, D.S.O., M.C.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl of Onslow, M.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, T.F.C.; *Ensign*, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons*, Lt.-Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Horning, O.B.E., M.C.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Major M. V. Milbank, M.V.O., M.C.
Deputy Master of the Household, Capt. the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, A. F. A. Stamborg, M.V.O.
Clerk, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.
Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.
Superintendent, Windsor Castle, William C. Ellis.
Palace Steward, J. Ainslie.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. J. E. Findlater.
Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Alice Jane Bruce.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Equerries, Captain the Lord Plunket, M.V.O. (temp.); Lt.-Cdr. D. A. Loram, R.N. (temp.); Squad-Ldr. C. C. Blount (temp.).

Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ullick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Com. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Comdr. Colin Buist, M.V.O., R.N.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Michael Charles Charteris, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Smith Hill Child, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Captain of the Queen's Flight*); Major Edward William Spencer Ford, C.B., M.V.O.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Col. Sir Dermot McMorrough Kavanagh, G.C.V.O.; Admiral Sir Charles Lambe, K.C.B., C.V.O., R.N.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.; Maj. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Major Mark Vane Milbank, M.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Ryrid Myddleton, M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Dudley B. N. North, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir Arthur H. Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Group Capt. Peter Woolridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Col. the Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.

Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H. Morgan, M.M.

Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly.

Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.

Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee.

Hereditary Keepers:—

Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Falkland, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-Stuart, M.C.

Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.

Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghamham Graham, K.B.E., C.B.

Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Horatius Murray, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Very Rev. W. White Anderson, M.C., D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Rev. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Rev. Sir George McLeod, Bt., D.D.

Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. John Baillie, D.D., D.Litt.

Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb, C.V.O., D.D.

Historiographer, Henry W. Meikle, C.B.E., D.Litt., I.L.D.

Botanist, Professor Sir W. W. Smith, M.A., I.L.D., F.R.S.E.

Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.

Sculptor, Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., R.S.A. (Hon.), A.R.A. (Hon.), F.R.S.S.

Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.C., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.

Surgeons in Scotland, George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir James R. Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, John Marshall, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.S.

Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, Thomas Rankin, O.B.E., I.D.S., F.D.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, George Proctor Middleton, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, George Brewster, M.D., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.

Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.

Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.

Lieutenants, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.; Sir Duncan Hay, Bt.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Teviot, D.S.O., M.C.

Ensigns, Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Edward D. Stevenson, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Col. Hugh B. Spens, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.

Brigadiers, Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.; Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. (Adjutant); The Lord Elphinstone; Major the Marquess of Tweeddale; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.; Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.; Major the Earl of Home, P.C.; Maj.-Gen. Neil

McMicking, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell; the Lord Bilsland, K.T., M.C.; Major Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.; The Earl of Dalkeith.

Adjutant, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.

Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.

President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.

Vice-President, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.

Secretaries, Major Alastair C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D.; Major J. G. S. Gammell, M.B.E. (Joint).

Treasurer, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. D. Watson, T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, Lt.-Comdr. Michael Parker, M.V.O., R.N. (ret.).

Equerry, Squadron Leader H. M. Chinnery, A.F.C., R.A.F.

Extra Equerries, Capt. P. P. J. de Zulucta; Capt. G. F. D. Roberts, R.M.

Clerk-Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

Lord Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Treasurer, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.

Comptroller, The Lord Adam Gordon, M.B.E.

Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Martin J. Gilliat, C.V.O., M.B.E.

Asst. Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. Hon. Francis M. Legh.

Extra Equerries, The Master of Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Seymour; Capt. Oliver P. Dawnay, C.V.O.

Equerry, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin (temp.).

Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon-Apothecary (Royal Lodge, Windsor), Richard May, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Patricia, Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Halifax, C.L., D.C.V.O.; The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarborough.

Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour, C.V.O.; The Lady Hyde, C.V.O.; The Lady Jean Rankin; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland.

Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.; The Lady Worsley, C.B.E.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Fermoy, O.B.E.

Clerk Comptroller, Allan G. Wickens, M.V.O.

Clerk Accountant, Robert E. Lambert.

Clerks, Miss G. Logan, M.V.O.; Miss M. V. Dunlop; Miss M. Murray Brown; Miss P. Pardington.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Iris Peake.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd Lloyd, M.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Lady Paynter, M.B.E.; Mrs. Cuthbert.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Lloyd; Miss Sybil Agnes Kenyon-Slaney, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.

Equerry and Assistant Private Secretary, Maj. Michael Hawkins, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Equerries, Capt. John Acland; Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Extra); Col. R. T. Stanforth, C.V.O., M.C. (Extra).

Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. Thompson, M.V.O., R.N. *Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Dorothy Meynell, M.V.O.; Mrs. Cedric Holland.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Philip Hay, C.V.O., T.D.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Davidson, C.V.O.; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, C.V.O.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Herbert, C.V.O.

Lady in Waiting, Princess Alexandra, The Lady Moyra Hamilton.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed until June 30, 1959.)

Dr. H. K. Cowan, *Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland*; Prof. I. G. Davies, *Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Leeds*; Dr. G. C. Kelly, *Senior Administrative Medical Officer, South Western Regional Hospital Board*; Dr. C. G. Magee, C.B.E., *Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance*; Dr. F. F. Main, *Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health and Local Government, Northern Ireland*; Dr. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., *Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, London County Council*.

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting

Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1955).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Major and Resident Governor, Brig. L. F. E. Weller, C.B., C.B.E.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1956).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or* (England); 2nd *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (Scotland); 3rd *azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent* (Ireland); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant *or*, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled *or*, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (England), a thistle (Scotland); a harp *or*, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (Ireland); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (Wales).

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I. Aug.	1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II. June	12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III. Oct.	25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV. Jan.	29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV. June	26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria June	20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII. Jan.	22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V. May	6, 1910	June 22, 1911
Edward VIII. Jan.	20, 1936	..
George VI. Dec.	11, 1936	May 12, 1937
Elizabeth II. Feb.	6, 1952	June 2, 1953

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1957

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1957, both at home and abroad, will be Thursday, June 13. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 22.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a velvet coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small pension in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in the ceremonies of the Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.
Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hawes Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcroft, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Colonel J. A. Fraser, D.S.O., D.C.M.; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O.; D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel F. C. Hitchcock, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel E. P. O. Boyle, M.V.O.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
Salaries of Household	185,000
Expenses of Household	121,800
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200
Supplementary Provision	95,000
	<u>£475,000</u>

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother ..	£70,000
The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
The Princess Margaret	6,000
The Princess Royal	6,000

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.

May 24.—Empire Day.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.

June 13.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1957.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 10.—Remembrance Sunday, 1957.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Duke of Cornwall.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases

where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) Daily from the announcement of the death up to and including the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of Great Britain.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1957

Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2.	Purification.
" 6.	Queen's Accession.
" 24.	St. Matthias.
Mar. 6.	Ash Wednesday.
" 25.	Annunciation.
Apr. 21.	Queen's Birthday.
" 25.	St. Mark.
May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.
" 30.	Ascension Day.
June 2.	Coronation Day.
" 10.	Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.
" 11.	St. Barnabas.
" 13.	Queen's Official Birthday.

June 24.	St. John the Baptist.
" 29.	St. Peter.
July 25.	St. James.
Aug. 4.	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Oct. 18.	St. Luke.
" 28.	St. Simon and St. Jude.
Nov. 1.	All Saints.
" 9.	Lord Mayor's Day.
" 14.	Birthday of Duke of Cornwall.
" 30.	St. Andrew.
Dec. 21.	St. Thomas.

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament; and from the date of the Union with Ireland 28 Irish Peers were so elected for life; the number of the latter is now reduced to 5 and the 23 vacancies are unlikely to be filled.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example.

Fees for Dignities were payable as Inland Revenue until abolished by the Finance Act of 1937. They were in the form of revenue stamps, as follows: for a Dukedom £350; a Marquessate £300; an Earldom £250; a Viscounty £200; a Barony £150; a Baronetcy £100.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

EARLS (2)—Attlee; Woolton. **VISCOUNTS (5)**—Cherwell; Cilcennin; Crookshank; De L'Isle; Ingleby. **BARONS (7)** Astor of Hever; Cohen of Birkenhead; Colyton; Evershed; Godber; McCorquodale of Newton; Weeks.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

VISCOUNT (1) Guillamore (l. cr. 1831); **BARONS (6)** Alness (cr. 1934); Courthope (cr. 1945); Perry (cr. 1938); Porter (Life Peerage, cr. 1938); Schuster (cr. 1944); Trent (cr. 1929).

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1957)

ROYAL DUKES (1): Cornwall (b. 1948).
MARQUESES (2): Dufferin and Ava (b. 1938); Londonderry (b. 1937).

EARLS (5): Chichester (b. 1944); Erne (b. 1937); Gowrie (b. 1939); Kingston (b. 1943); Norbury (b. 1939).

VISCOUNTS (3): Gormanston (b. 1939); Gough (b. 1941); Ulswater (b. 1942).

BARONS (9): Chetwode (b. 1937); Davies (b. 1940); Fermoy (b. 1939); Hesketh (b. 1950); Lyell (b. 1939); Phillimore (b. 1939); Sudeley (b. 1939); Sysonby (b. 1945); Vestey (b. 1941).

BARONESS (1): Darcy de Knayth (b. 1938).

The following Peer will come of age during 1957:—
EARL: Winchelsea and Nottingham (Nov. 17).

OCTOGENARIAN PEERS

(With age on Jan. 1, 1957)

DUKE:
St. Albans (82)

MARQUESES:
Allesbury (83)
Bristol (86)
Sligo (83)
Winchester (94)

EARLS:
Arran (88)
Athlone (82)
Bradford (83)
Cork and Orrery (83)
Courtown (79)
Dunmore (85)
Enniskillen (80)
Glasgow (82)
Ilchester (82)
Ivagh (82)
Mount Edgumbe (83)
Russell (84)
St. Germans (86)
Sandwich (82)
Shaftesbury (87)

VISCOUNTS:
Barrington (83)
Bledisloe (89)
Cecil of Chelwood (92)
Doneraile (87)
Hampden (87)
Hawarden (79)
Hill (80)
Lambert (90)
Maugham (90)
Mersey (83)
Molesworth (87)
Nuffield (79)
Samuel (86)
Stansgate (79)
Torrington (80)
Weir (79)

VISCOUNTS:
Daventry (87)

BARONS:
Ammon (83)
Amwell (80)

Bagot (79)
Brassey (86)
Chatfield (83)
Clinton (93)
Cozens Hardy (83)
Cranworth (79)
Dorchester (80)
Egerton of Tatton (82)
Erskine (91)
Goddard (79)
Graves (79)
Haden-Guest (79)
Hailey (84)
Hankey (79)
Hayter (85)
Henage (79)
Henley (79)
Iliff (79)
Leconfield (79)
Londesborough (80)
McGowan (82)
Magheramorne (91)
Milford (82)
Monkswell (81)

Muskerry (82)
Penrhyn (91)
Pethick Lawrence (85)
Quickwood (87)
Riverdale (83)
Roche (85)
Rugby (79)
Sackville (86)
Sandys (80)
Sinclair (81)
Skelmersdale (80)
Southampton (89)
Stamore (85)
Teviot (82)
Whitburgh (82)
Wigram (83)
Wright (86)
Wrottesley (83)
BARONESSSES:
Berkeley (81)
Burton (83)
Wentworth (83)
Zouche (81)

§ The Peerage

	Hereditary	Peers	Minors	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes.....	5	..	1	..	..	4
Archbishops.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dukes.....	26	1	..	..	..	26
Marquesses.....	39	..	2	1	..	36
Earls.....	214	6	6	26	12	176
Viscounts.....	131	2	3	10	3	116
Bishops.....	..	..	..	17	24	24
Barons.....	551	16	8	38	16	483
Total.....	966	25	20	92	57	867

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both as Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1947 *Edinburgh*, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., b. 1921, m. (see pp. 215 and 216).
 1337 *Cornwall*, Charles, Duke of Cornwall, b. 1948, M. (see p. 216).
 1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see p. 215).
 1934 *Kent* (and), Edward, Duke of Kent, b. 1935, s. 1942 (see p. 215).
 1936 *Windsor*, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 215).

ARCHBISHOPS

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.

Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

- Trans. 1945 *Canterbury* (99th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1887.
 Consecrated Bishop of *Chester* 1932, translated to *London*, 1939.
 1956 *York* (92nd), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., b. 1904. Consecrated Bishop of *Durham* 1952.

DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of —. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.

- Created. 18681.* *Abercorn* (4th), James Edward Hamilton (11th Brit. Marq., 1790, and 13th Scott. Earl, 1806, both *Abercorn*), b. 1904, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Hamilton, b. 1931.
 1701 S.* } *Argyll*, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th Scottish and 4th U.K. Duke, 1892)*, b. 1903, s. 1949, m. Marquess of Lorne, b. 1937.
 1703 S.* } *Atholl* (9th), James Thomas Stewart-Murray (5th Brit. Earl, *Strange*, 1786), b. 1879, s. 1942. George Iain Murray, b. 1931.
 1682 *Beaufort* (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.C., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. (Master of the Horse). Henry R. S. F. de V. S., D.S.O., b. 1898.
 1694 *Bedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, b. 1917, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1940.
 1663 S.* *Buccleuch* (8th) & (10th) *Queensberry* (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., E.D. (7th Engl. Earl, *Doncaster*, 1662), b. 1894, s. 1935, m. Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1923.
 1694 *Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1950, m. Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.
 1675 *Grafton* (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m. Earl of Euston, b. 1919.
 1643 S.* *Hamilton* (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, *Brandon*, 1711) (Lord Steward), b. 1903, s. 1940, m. Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.
 1694 *Leeds* (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th Scott. Visct., *Dunblane*), b. 1901, s. 1927, m. Sir Francis D'Arcy G.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1884.
 17661.* *Leinster* (7th), Edward FitzGerald (Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland; 9th Brit. Visct., *Leinster*, 1747), b. 1892, s. 1922, m. Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.
 1719 *Manchester* (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m. Visct. Mandeville, b. 1929.
 1702 *Marlborough* (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, m. Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.
 1707 S.* *Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th Brit. Earl, *Graham*, 1722), b. 1907, s. 1954, m. Marquess of Graham, b. 1935.
 1756 *Newcastle* (under *Lyme*) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941, m. Capt. Henry C.F. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1892.
 1483 *Norfolk* (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (Premier Duke and Earl, 13th Scott. Baron, *Herries*, 1489), b. 1908, s. 1917, m. (Earl Marshal). Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent, b. 1883 (see p. 233) (to Dukedom); to *Herries* Barony, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.

- Created.*
 1766 *Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, b. 1014, s. 1040, m.
 1716 *Portland* (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., b.
 1893, s. 1943, m.
- 1675 *Richmond* (9th) & *Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-
 Lennox (9th *Scott. Duke, Lennox*, 1675), b. 1904, s. 1935, m.
 1707 S.* *Roxburghe* (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th U.K.
Earl, Innes, 1837), b. 1913, s. 1932, m. (*Premier Baronet of Scotland*).
 1703 *Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, b. 1919, s. 1940.
 1684 *St. Albans* (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., b. 1874, s. 1934,
 w.
 1547 *Somerset* (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour, b. 1910, s. 1954, m.
 1833 *Sutherland* (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-
 Gower, P.C., E.T. (23rd *Scott. Earl. Sutherland*, 1235), b. 1888, s.
 1913, m.
 1814 *Wellington* (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th *Irish Earl, Mornington*,
 1746), b. 1885, s. 1943, w.
 1874 *Westminster* (3rd), William Grosvenor, b. 1894, s. 1953.

MARQUESSSES

Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.
 In titles marked ° the " of " is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and
 daughters, see under " DUKES," p. 225.



- 1915 *Aberdeen and Temair* (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th *Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*, 1682), b. 1879, s. 1934, w.
 1876 *Abergavenny* (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., b. 1914,
 s. 1954, m.
 1821 *Alisbury* (6th), George William James Chandos Brudenell-Bruce,
 D.S.O., T.D., b. 1873, s. 1911, m.
 1831 *Ailsa* (6th), Angus Kennedy (18th *Scott. Earl, Cassillis*, 1509), b.
 1882, s. 1956, m.
 1815 *Anglesey* (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947,
 m.
 1789 *Bath* (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1946, m.
 1826 *Bristol* (5th), Herbert Arthur Robert Hervey, b. 1870, s. 1951, w.
 1796 *Bute* (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th *Scott. Earl, Dumfries*, 1633),
 b. 1933, s. 1956, m.
 1917 *Cambridge* (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b.
 1895, s. 1927, m.
 1812 ° *Camden* (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.
 1917 *Carisbrooke* (1st), Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b.
 1886, w. (see also p. 214)
 1815 *Cholmondeley* (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley,
 G.C.V.O. (9th *Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*, 1628), b. 1883, s. 1923,
 m. (*Lord Great Chamberlain*).
 18161.* ° *Conyngham* (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th
 U.K. *Baron, Minster*, 1821), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.
 1791 L.* *Donegall* (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton
 Chichester (6th *Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*, 1790), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.
 17891.* *Downshire* (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull
 Sandys Hill (7th *Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*, 1772), b. 1894, s. 1918, m.
 1888 *Dufferin & Ava* (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-
 Temple-Blackwood (11th *Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboyle*,
 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945, M.
 18011.* *Ely* (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. *Baron, Loftus*,
 1801), b. 1903, s. 1935, m.
 1801 *Exeter* (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905,
 s. 1956, m.
 18001.* *Headfort* (5th), Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, T.D., (3rd U.K.
Baron, Kenlis, 1831), b. 1902, s. 1943, m.
 1793 *Hertford* (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th *Irish Baron*,
Conway, 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.
 1599 S.* *Huntly* (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (*Premier Marquess*
of Scotland) (4th U.K. *Baron, Meldrum*, 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937, m.
 1784 *Lansdowne* (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-
 Fitzmaurice (8th *Irish Earl, Kerry*, 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.
 1902 *Linlithgow* (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th *Scott.*
Earl, Hopetoun 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.
 18161.* *Londonderry* (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-
 Stewart (6th U.K. *Earl, Vane*, 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, M.
 1701 S.* *Lothian* (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. *Baron, Ker*
 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.
 1917 *Milford Haven* (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., b.
 1919, s. 1938 (see also p. 213).
- Eldest Son or Heir.*
 Earl Percy, b. 1953.
 Major Sir Ferdinand W.
 C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b.
 1888.
 Earl of March, b. 1929.
 Marquess of Bowmont, b.
 1954.
 Lord John M., b. 1922.
 Lord William B., b. 1883.
 Lord Seymour, b. 1952.
 Fredk. N. S.-L.-G., b. 1874;
 to Scott. Earldom, Eliza-
 beth M. Janson, b. 1921.
 Lt.-Col. Marquess Douro,
 M.V.O., M.C., b. 1915.
 Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G.,
 D.S.O., b. 1907.
- Lord Dudley G., D.S.O.,
 b. 1883.
 Earl of Lewes, b. 1948.
 Earl of Cardigan, b. 1901.
 Earl of Cassillis, b. 1925.
 Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
 Viscount Weymouth, b.
 1932.
 Earl Jermyn, b. 1915.
 Lord David C.-S., b. 1933.
 (None).
 Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
 (None).
 Earl of Rocksavage, M.C.,
 b. 1919.
 Earl of Mount Charles, b.
 1924.
 Lord Templemore, b. 1916
 (see p. 245).
 A. Robin I. H. b. 1929.
 (None to Marquessate), to
 Irish Barony, Sir Francis
 E. T. Blackwood, Bt.,
 b. 1901.
 Guy A. G. L., b. 1899.
 Lord Martin C., b. 1909.
 Earl of Bective, b. 1932.
 Andrew C. P. S., b. 1939.
 Earl of Aboyne, b. 1944.
 Earl of Shelburne, b. 1941.
 Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1946.
 Francis C. J. Vane-Tempest,
 b. 1911.
 Earl of Ancrum, b. 1945.
 Earl Mountbatten of
 Burma, K.G., P.C., b.
 1900 (see pp. 213 & 230).

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1838	<i>Normanby</i> (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, <i>Mulgrave</i> , 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	<i>Northampton</i> (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
1825 L*	<i>Ormonde</i> (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, M.C. (6th U.K. Baron <i>Ormonde</i> , 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., b. 1899.
1682 S.	<i>Queensberry</i> (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954.	Lord Gawain D., b. 1948.
1926	<i>Reading</i> (2nd), Gerald Rufus Isaacs, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Erleigh, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916.
1789	<i>Salisbury</i> (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil K.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. 1916.
1800 L*	<i>Sligo</i> (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. Baron, <i>Monteagle</i> , 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	<i>Townshend</i> (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	<i>Tweeddale</i> (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Tweeddale</i> , 1881), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	David G. M. H., b. 1921.
1789 L*	<i>Waterford</i> (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brit. Baron, <i>Tyrone</i> , 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934.	Lord Patrick B., b. 1934.
1936	<i>Wiltshire</i> (2nd), Philip George Herbert Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	Montagu Paulet (Premier Mar-	Richard C. P., b. 1905.
1892	<i>Zetland</i> (2nd), Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E. (4th U.K. Earl of <i>Zetland</i> , 1838, 5th Brit. Baron <i>Dundas</i> , 1794), b. 1876, s. 1929, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1908.

EARLS

	Style (see also footnote, p. 253). The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked "the" of "is" is not used.	
1639 S. (R.)	<i>Airlie</i> (11th), David Lyulph Gore Wolesey Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
1696	<i>Albemarle</i> (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
1952	<i>Alexander of Tunis</i> (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1891, m.	Lord Rideau, b. 1935.
1826	<i>Amherst</i> (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	Hon. Humphrey W. A., b. 1903.
1892	<i>Ancaster</i> (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1936.
1789 L.	<i>Annesley</i> (8th), Berestord Cecil Bingham Annesley, b. 1894, s. 1934, m.	Robert A., b. 1900.
1785 L.	<i>Antrim</i> (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
1762 L.*	<i>Arran</i> (6th), Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Sudley</i> , 1884), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903.
1917	<i>Athlone</i> (1st), Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1874, m. (Gold Stick) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen).	(None.)
1955	<i>Attlee</i> (1st), Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.B., b. 1883, m.	Viscount Prestwood, b. 1928.
1714	<i>Aylesford</i> (10th), Charles Daniel Finch-Knightley, b. 1886, s. 1941, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1918.
1937	<i>Baldwin of Bewdley</i> (2nd), Oliver Ridsdale Baldwin, b. 1899, s. 1947.	Hon. Windham B., b. 1904.
1922	<i>Balfour</i> (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Traprain, b. 1925.
1800 L.	<i>Bandon</i> (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B. b. 1904 (Twin).
1772	<i>Bathurst</i> (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943.	Hon. George B. B., b. 1929.
1919	<i>Beatty</i> (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1946.
1815	<i>Beauchamp</i> (8th), William Lyon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1915.
1797 L.	<i>Belmore</i> (7th), Galbraith Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1913, s. 1949, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1951.
1739 L.	<i>Bessborough</i> (2nd), Frederick Edward Neufize Ponsonby, (10th Irish Earl <i>Bessborough</i>), b. 1913, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Bertie B.P., b. 1885 (to Irish Earldom only).
1937*	<i>Birkenhead</i> (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
1815	<i>Bradford</i> (5th), Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, w.	Viscount Newport, T.D., b. 1911.
1677 S. (R.)	<i>Breadalbane and Holland</i> (9th), Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919.
1469 S.	<i>Buchan</i> (15th), Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, b. 1878, s. 1934.	Lord Erskine, b. 1865 (see p. 239).
1746	<i>Buckinghamshire</i> (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1906, s. 1930.	Arthur E. O. Hobart-Hampden, b. 1893.
1800	<i>Cadogan</i> (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Cheisea, b. 1937.
1878	<i>Cairns</i> (5th), David Charles Cairns, b. 1909, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Garmoylc, b. 1939.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1543 S.(R.)	<i>Caithness</i> (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	Lord Berriedale, b. 1948.
1800 I.	<i>Caledon</i> (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O., b. 1888.
1661	<i>Carlisle</i> (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., b. 1923.
1793	<i>Carnarvon</i> (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923.	Lord Porchester, b. 1924.
1748 I.*	<i>Carrick</i> (8th), Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (and U.K. Baron, Butler, 1912), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1931.
1800 I.	<i>Castle Stewart</i> (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1928.
1814	<i>Cathcart</i> (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th <i>Scott, Baron, Cathcart</i>), b. 1919, s. 1927, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1952.
1647 I.	<i>Cavan</i> (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1950, m.	Oliver F. W. L., b. 1895.
1827	<i>Cawdor</i> (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., b. 1900, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932.
1801	<i>Chichester</i> (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. 1944, s. 1944, M.	Anthony G. P., b. 1911.
1803 I.*	<i>Clancarty</i> (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th U.K. <i>Visct. Clancarty</i> , 1823), b. 1891, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Greville S. R. Le P. T., b. 1902.
1776 I.*	<i>Clanwilliam</i> (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. Baron <i>Clanwilliam</i> , 1828), b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade - <i>Fetherstonhaugh</i> , G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1875.
1776	<i>Clarendon</i> (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, b. 1933, s. 1955.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1916.
1620 I.*	<i>Cork & Orrery</i> (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B. G.C.V.O. (12th <i>Irish Earl</i> and 8th <i>Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston</i> , 1711), Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1873, s. 1934, m.	Maj. Patrick R. B., b. 1910.
1850	<i>Cottenham</i> (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, b. 1907, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Crowhurst, b. 1948.
1762 I.*	<i>Courtoun</i> (7th), James Richard Neville Stopford, O.B.E. (6th <i>Brit. Baron, Salfersford</i> , 1796), b. 1877, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1908.
1697	<i>Coventry</i> (11th), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John C., b. 1903.
1857	<i>Cowley</i> (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Dangan, B.E.M., b. 1921.
1892	<i>Cranbrook</i> (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1933.
1831	<i>Craven</i> (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, b. 1917, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Rupert C., O.B.E., b. 1870.
1398 S.*	<i>Crawford</i> (28th) and <i>Balcarras</i> (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (<i>Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan</i> , 1826), b. 1900, s. 1940, m.	Lord Balmiel, b. 1927.
1901	<i>Cromer</i> (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E., b. 1918, s. 1953.	Viscount Errington, b. 1946.
1633 S.*	<i>Dalhousie</i> (16th) Simon Ramsay, M.C. (4th U.K. <i>Baron, Ramsay</i> , 1875), b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1948.
1725 I.*	<i>Darnley</i> (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (19th <i>English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswold</i> , 1608), b. 1915, s. 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. B., b. 1941.
1711	<i>Dartmouth</i> (7th), William Legge, G.C.V.O., V.D., T.D., b. 1881, s. 1936, m.	Com. Hon. Humphry L., C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1888.
1761	<i>De La Warr</i> (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921.
1622	<i>Denbigh</i> (10th) and <i>Desmond</i> (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th <i>Irish Earl, Desmond</i> , 1622), b. 1912, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1943.
1485	<i>Derby</i> (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard S., M.P., b. 1920.
1553	<i>Devon</i> (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.	Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
1800 I.*	<i>Donoughmore</i> (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. <i>Visct. Hutchinson</i> , 1821), b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Viscount Suirddale, b. 1927.
1661 S.(R.)	<i>Drogheda</i> (10th), Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1st U.K. <i>Baron, Moore</i> , 1954), b. 1884, s. 1908, w.	Viscount Moore, O.B.E., b. 1910.
1837	<i>Ducie</i> (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, b. 1917, s. 1952, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1951.
1860	<i>Dudley</i> (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1932.	Viscount Ednam, b. 1920.
1660 S.*	<i>Dundee</i> (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn (1st U.K. <i>Baron, Glassary</i> , 1954), b. 1902, s. 1924 (<i>claim admitted</i> , 1953), m. <i>Hereditary Standard Bearer</i> .	Lord Scrymgeour, b. 1949.
1669 S.	<i>Dundonald</i> (13th), Thomas Hesketh Douglas Blair Cochrane, b. 1886, s. 1935.	Ian D. L. C., b. 1918.
1686 S.*	<i>Dunmore</i> (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (3rd U.K. <i>Baron, Dunmore</i> , 1831), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1939.
1822 I.	<i>Dunraven and Mowbray</i> (6th), Richard Southwell Windham (Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, s. 1952, m.	Viscount Adare, b. 1939.
1833	<i>Durham</i> (5th), John Frederick Lambton, b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Lambton, M.P., b. 1922.
1837	<i>Effingham</i> (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John A. F. C. H., b. 1907.
1507 S.*	<i>Eglinton</i> (17th) & (8th) <i>Winton</i> (1600), Archibald William Alexander	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1939.
1859 S.*	<i>Montgomerie</i> (5th U.K. <i>Earl Winton</i> , 1859), b. 1914, s. 1945, m.	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
17331.*	<i>Egmont</i> (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland, 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
1821	<i>Eldon</i> (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1926, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1937.
16335.*	<i>Elgin</i> (10th) & <i>Kincardine</i> (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, Elgin, 1849), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1924.
1846	<i>Ellesmere</i> (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Cyril R. E., b. 1905.
17891.*	<i>Enniskillen</i> (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1921.
17891.*	<i>Erne</i> (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.	David G. C., b. 1914.
1661	<i>Essex</i> (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Malden, T.D., b. 1906.
1711	* <i>Ferrers</i> (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1952.
1868	<i>Feversham</i> (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th U.K. Baron Feversham, 1826), b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	(None to Earldom), to Baron, Charles A. P. Duncombe-Anderson, b. 1945.
16281.*	<i>Fingall</i> (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None to Earldom), to Baron, Lord Dunsany (see p. 239). (None.)
1746*	* <i>Fitzwilliam</i> (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam, 1716), b. 1904, s. 1952.	Hon. Denzil F., M.C., T.D., b. 1893.
1789	* <i>Fortescue</i> (5th), Hugh William Fortescue, K.G., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1950.
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
1623 S.*	<i>Galloway</i> (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies, 1796), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.	Capt. Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C., R.N., b. 1910.
1703 S.*	<i>Glasgow</i> (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, Fairlie, 1897), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1942.
18061.*	<i>Gosford</i> (6th), Archibald Alexander John Stanley Acheson, O.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Worthingham, 1835), b. 1911, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Malise W. M. K. H-R, b. 1942.
1945	<i>Gourie</i> (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron, Ruthven of Gourie, 1919), b. 1939, s. 1955, M.	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
16841.*	<i>Granara</i> (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U. K. Baron, Granard, 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.	(None.)
1833	* <i>Granville</i> (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953.	Richard F. G. C. G., b. 1939.
1806	* <i>Grey</i> (5th), Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m.	Hon. John M. W. N., b. 1905.
1752	<i>Guilford</i> (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949.	Lord Binning, b. 1941.
1619 S.(R.)	<i>Haddington</i> (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	(None.)
1919	* <i>Haig</i> (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1912.
1944	<i>Halifax</i> (1st), Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.L., G.C.L.E., T.D., (3rd U.K. Viscount, Halifax, 1866), b. 1881, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
1898	<i>Halbury</i> (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
1754	<i>Hanover</i> (4th), Philip Graham Yorke, 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1812	<i>Harcourt</i> (1st), George Henry Herbert Leveson, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 215).	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1742	<i>Harrington</i> (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1922.
1809	<i>Harrowby</i> (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1943.
1604 S.*	<i>Home</i> (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th U.K. Baron, Douglas, 1875), b. 1903, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1908.
1821	* <i>Howe</i> (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	David F. G. H., b. 1909.
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
1885	<i>Idesleigh</i> (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905.
1756	<i>Ilchester</i> (6th), Giles Stephen Holland Fox-Strangways, G.B.E., b. 1874, s. 1905, w.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1929	<i>Inchcape</i> (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Viscount Elveden, b. 1937.
1919	<i>Iveagh</i> (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1925	* <i>Jellicoe</i> (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1697	<i>Jersey</i> (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (11th Irish Visct., Grandison, 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	(None.)
1951	* <i>Jowitt</i> (1st), William Allen Jowitt, P.C., b. 1885, m.	Francis J. R. P. N., b. 1915.
18221. (R.)	<i>Kilmore</i> (4th), Francis Charles Adelbert Henry Needham, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., V.D., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1951.
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941, m.	Capt. R. D. Kine-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1891.
17681.	<i>Kingston</i> (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, M.	George V. Hay-Drummond, b. 1910.
16335.*	<i>Kimroul</i> (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine, 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938.	

- Created.* *Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.* *Eldest Son or Heir.*
- 1677S.* *Kintore* (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th U.K. Baron, Kintore, 1838), b. 1879, s. 1930, m.
- 1914 **Kitchener of Kharoum* (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.
- 1756 L. *Lanesborough* (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1950.
- 1624 S. *Lauderdale* (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, b. 1904, s. 1953, m.
- 1837 *Leicester* (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908, s. 1949, m.
- 1641 S. *Leven* (14th) & (13th) *Melville* (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.
- 1831 *Lichfield* (4th), Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.
- 1803 L.* *Limerick* (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th U.K. Baron, Foxford, 1815), b. 1888, s. 1929, m.
- 1633 S. (R.) *Lindsay* (14th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.
- 1626 *Lindsey* (13th) and *Abingdon* (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.
- 1776 L. *Lisburne* (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, w.
- 1822 L.* *Listowel* (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare, 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931.
- 1905 *Liverpool* (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1941, m.
- 1945 **Lloyd George of Dwyfor* (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, b. 1889, s. 1945, m.
- 1785 L.* *Longford* (6th), Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (8th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821), b. 1902, s. 1915, m.
- 1807 *Lonsdale* (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.
- 1838 *Lovelace* (4th), Peter Malcolm King (11th British Baron King, 1725), b. 1905, s. 1929, m.
- 1795 L.* *Lucan* (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1898, s. 1949, m.
- 1880 *Lytton* (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton, b. 1900, s. 1951, m.
- 1721 *Macclesfield* (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1838, s. 1896, m.
- 1800 *Malmesbury* (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.
- 1776 & 1792 *Mansfield* (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scot. Visct., Stormont, 1621), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.
- 1404 S. *Mar* (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (Premier Earl of Scotland) b. 1801, s. 1932.
- 1565 S. *Mar* (13th) & (14th) *Kellie* (1616), John Francis Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.
- 1785 L. *Mayo* (9th), Ulick Henry Bourke, b. 1890, s. 1939, m.
- 1627 L.* *Meath* (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.
- 1766 L. *Mexborough* (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.
- 1920 *Middleton* (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount, Middleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.
- 1813 *Minto* (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.
- 1562 S.* *Moray* (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1894, s. 1943, m.
- 1815 *Morley* (5th), Montagu Brownlow Parker, b. 1878, s. 1951.
- 1458 S. *Morley* (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.
- 1947 **Mountbatten of Burma* (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, m. (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen). (See also p. 213.)
- 1789 *Mount Edgumbe* (6th), Kenelm William Edward Edgumbe, T.D., b. 1873, s. 1944, m.
- 1831 *Munster* (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., b. 1906, s. 1928, m.
- 1805 **Nelson* (6th), Albert Francis Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1890, s. 1951, m.
- 1827 L. *Norbury* (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955, M.
- 1806 L.* *Normanton* (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (3rd U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.
- 1647 S. *Northesk* (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.
- 1801 *Onslow* (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, M.C., T.D., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.
- To Earldom, Sydney, Viscountess Stonehaven, b. 1874; to U.K. Baroness, A.W. K.-F., T.D., b. 1893. Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.*
- Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913.*
- Hon. Patrick F. M., M.P., b. 1911.*
- Anthony L. C., b. 1909.*
- Lord Balgonie, b. 1954.*
- Viscount Anson, b. 1913.*
- Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930.*
- Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.*
- Hon. Arthur M. B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1885.*
- Viscount Vaughan, b. 1913.*
- Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907.*
- Hon. Robert F., b. 1887.*
- Viscount Gwynedd, b. 1924.*
- Lord Pakenham, b. 1905 (see p. 243).*
- Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.*
- Viscount Ockham, b. 1951.*
- Lord Bingham, b. 1934.*
- Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.*
- Viscount Parker, b. 1914.*
- Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1946.*
- Viscount Stormont, b. 1932.*
- James C. Lane, b. 1914.*
- Lord Erskine, b. 1949.*
- Hon. Bryan L. B., b. 1897.*
- Lord Ardee, b. 1941.*
- Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.*
- (None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, W. J. H. B., O.B.E., b. 1874.*
- Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., b. 1928.*
- Lord Doune, b. 1928.*
- John St. A. P., b. 1923.*
- Hon. Charles D., b. 1881.*
- Baroness Brabourne, b. 1921 (see pp. 213 and 237).*
- Edward P. E., b. 1903.*
- Edward C. FitzC., b. 1899.*
- Hon. Henry E. J. H. N., b. 1894.*
- Viscount Somerton, b. 1945.*
- John Douglas C., b. 1895.*
- Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.*

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1525	<i>Oxford & Asquith</i> (and), Julian Edward George Asquith, b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith of Morsley, b. 1952.
1929	<i>Peel</i> (and), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. Viscount Peel, 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1551	<i>Pembroke</i> (15th) & (12th) <i>Montgomery</i> (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Lord Herbert, C.V.O., b. 1906.
1605 S.(R.)	<i>Perth</i> (17th), John David Drummond, b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	<i>Plymouth</i> (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, b. 1913, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 L	<i>Portarlington</i> (6th), Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1938.
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lynton, b. 1923.
1706	<i>Poulett</i> (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, m.	(None.)
1804	<i>Powis</i> (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.
1765	<i>Radnor</i> (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 L*	<i>Ramfurlly</i> (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. Baron, Ramfurlly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Capt. John N. K., R.N., b. 1890.
1771 L.(R.)	<i>Roden</i> (8th), Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Capt. Viscount Jocelyn, R.N., b. 1900.
1801	<i>Romney</i> (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1912.
1703 S.*	<i>Rosebery</i> (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (and U.K. Earl of Midlothian, 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, o. 1929.
1806 L	<i>Rosse</i> (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	<i>Resslyn</i> (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Hon. James St. C.-E., M.C., b. 1909.
1457 S.(R.)	<i>Roths</i> (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	<i>Russell</i> (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	<i>St. Aldwyn</i> (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	<i>St. Germans</i> (8th), Montague Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1942, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1914.
1660	<i>Sandwich</i> (9th), George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Hinchingbrooke, M.P., b. 1906.
1690	<i>Scarborough</i> (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (12th Irish Visct., Lumley, 1628), b. 1896, s. 1945, m. (Lord Chamberlain).	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 L.*	<i>Sefton</i> (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron, Sefton, 1831), b. 1898, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1882	<i>Selborne</i> (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, m.	Lord Malcolm D.-H., O.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1909.
1646 S.(R.)	<i>Selkirk</i> (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., O.B.E., A.F.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1938.
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> (9th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1921.
1756 L.*	<i>Shannon</i> (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th Brit. Bn., Carleton, 1786), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1442	<i>Shrewsbury</i> (21st) & <i>Waterford</i> (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot, 1784), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Thrawley, b. 1940.
1880	<i>Sondes</i> (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1929 (see p. 214).
1633 S.*	<i>Southesk</i> (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balinhard, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	Viscount Althorp, M.V.O., b. 1924.
1765	<i>Spencer</i> (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., b. 1905.
1703 S.*	<i>Stair</i> (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th U.K. Baron, Oxenford, 1841), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	(None.)
1628	<i>Stamford</i> (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1806, s. 1910.	None to Earldoms, to Vis-
1718	<i>Stanhope</i> (7th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th Earl of Chesterfield, 1628) (7th U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, 1717), b. 1880, s. (to Earldom of Stanhope), 1905 (to Earldom of Chesterfield), 1952, w.	county, Earl of Harrington, b. 1922, see p. 229.
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i> (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	<i>Strafford</i> (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1956.
1937	<i>Strathmore</i> (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne 1606), b. 1918, s. 1949.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1928.
1603	<i>Suffolk</i> (21st) & (14th) <i>Berkshire</i> (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1955	<i>Swinton</i> (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Lord Masham, b. 1937.
1714	<i>Tankerville</i> (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Osulston, b. 1921.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1822	° Temple of Stowe (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1909, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Ronald T.-G.-L., b. 1910.
1815	Verulam (1st), John Greville (9th Irish Visct., Grimston, b. 1719, s. 1763), b. 1910, s. 1949.	Hon. John G., M.P., b. 1912.
1720	° Waldegrave (1st), Waldegrave, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & ° Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (8th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1948.
1621 L.	Westmeath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1928.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharnclyffe (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953.	Ralph Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b. 1897.
1793 L.	Wicklow (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946.	Cecil A. F.-H., v. 1909.
1801	Wilton (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927.	Lord Ebury, D.S.O., b. 1914 (see p. 239).
1628	Windchelsea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Robin H. F.-H., b. 1939.
1766 L.*	° Winterton (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st U. K. Baron, Turnour, 1952), b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	(To Earldom), Gerard A. T., b. 1873.
1956	Woolton (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Viscount Walberton, b. 1922.
1837	Yarborough (6th), Marcus Herbert Pelham, b. 1893, s. 1948, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1920.
1922	Ypres (2nd), John Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	Viscount French, b. 1921.
VISCOUNTS		
	Style (see footnote, p. 253), The Right Hon. the Viscount —.	Addressed as, My Lord.
	The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.	Hon. Michael A. b. 1914.
1945	Addison (and), Christopher Addison, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas B., b. 1920.
1946	Alam Brooke (1st), Alan Francis Brooke, K.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Field Marshal, b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1950	Alexander of Hillsborough (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1931.
1919	Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Westworth B., b. 1922.
1911	Allendale (2nd), Wentworth Henry Canning Beaumont, K.G., C.M., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Maj.-Gen. Robert K. A., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1897.
1641 S.	Arbuthnott (14th), John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
1751 L.	Ashbrook (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. William W. A., b. 1951.
1917	Astor (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1907, s. 1952, m.	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
1781 L.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.	Hon. Bernard B., b. 1876.
1720 L.*	Barrington (10th), William Reginald Shute Barrington (4th U.K. Baron Shute, 1880), b. 1873, s. 1933.	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., b. 1911.
1925	Beairsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. B., Q.C., b. 1899.
1935	Bledisloe (1st), Charles Bathurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., b. 1867, w.	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889.
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899.	Hon. Richard H.-R., D.S.O., b. 1909.
1717 L.*	Boyme (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, Brancorpe, 1866), b. 1921, s. 1942, m.	(None.)
1952	Bracken (1st), Brendan Bracken, P.C., b. 1901.	Hon. Sir Lancelot W. J.-H., Bt., M.P., b. 1902.
1929	Brentford (2nd), Richard Cecil Joynson Joynson-Hicks, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., b. 1893.
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Alexander N. H., b. 1948.
1868	Bridport (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th Duke of Bruné in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1911, s. 1924, m.	Hon. John W. B., b. 1922.
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1947	Bruce of Melbourne (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., F.R.S., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934.	Hon. Piers J. H. I., b. 1947.
1939	Caldecote (and), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Michael B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1912.
1941	Camrose (and), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1954.	(None.)
1923	Cecil of Chelwood (1st), (Edgar Algernon) Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., C.H., Q.C., b. 1864, m.	Hon. Antony A. L., b. 1920.
1954	Chandos (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1916	Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Niall G. C., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1665 I.	Charlemont (9th), Charles Edward St. George Caulfeild (13th Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont, 1620), <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Harry F. St. G. C., <i>b.</i> 1881.
1921	Chemsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederic T., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1956	Cherwell (1st), Frederick Alexander Lindemann, P.C., C.H., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1886.	(None.)
1717 I.	Cheswylm (1st), Adam Dumas Cheswylm, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Adam C., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1911	Chilston (1st), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1947.	Alastair G. A.-D., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1902	Churchill (1st), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Victor G. S., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1956	Cikemin (1st), James Purdon Lewes Thomas, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1903.	(None.)
1781 I.*	Cliffden (7th), Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th Brit. Baron, Mendip, 1794), <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1930.	Major Hon. Victor A.-R., <i>b.</i> 1887.
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lytton (7th Irish Baron, Westcote, 1618), <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John W. L. L., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1902	Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1945.	Hon. Charles A. C., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1827	Cumbermere (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael S.-C., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1917	Cowdrey (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, Cowdrey, 1910), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael P., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Janric C., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1956	Crookshank (1st), Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, P.C., C.H., <i>b.</i> 1893.	(None.)
1886	Cross (3rd), Asheton Henry Cross, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1946	Cunningham of Hyndhope (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1937	Davidson (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. D., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1956	De L'Isle (1st), William Philip Sidney, P.C. (6th Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, 1835), <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip S., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1776 I.(R.)	De Vespi (5th), Ivo Richard Vesey (6th Irish Baron, Knapton, 1750), <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1884.
1917	Devonport (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Terence K., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1622 I.	Dillon (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles D., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1785 L.	Doneraile (7th), Hugh St. Leger, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Algernon St. L., <i>b.</i> 1878.
1680 I.*	Downe (10th), Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dawnay, 1897), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C. G. D., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1911	Elbank (3rd), Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th Scott. Bn., Elbank, 1643), <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>w.</i>	(To Barony), James A. F. C. Erskine-Murray, <i>b.</i> 1902.
1897	Esher (3rd), Oliver Sylvain Balfour Brett, G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lionel B., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1816	Exmouth (9th) Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul P., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1620 S.	<i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Master of Falkland, <i>b.</i> 1905.
1720	<i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George H. B., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1921	<i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1947.	(None.)
1918	Furness (2nd), William Anthony Furness, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1940.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1720 I.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage, 1790), <i>b.</i> 1805, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	William A. Monckton, <i>b.</i> 1894.
1727 I.*	Gahway (9th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton, 1887), <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert Shaw-Preston, <i>b.</i> 1915.
1478 I.*	Gormanston (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; 5th U.K. Baron, Gormanston, 1868), <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>M.</i>	Colin L. P. V., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1816 I.	Gort (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1900	Goscher (1st), <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Guy V. H. G., <i>b.</i> 1887.
1849	Gough (1st), <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1937	Greenw (1st), <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1948.	Hon. Douglas M. H., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1929	Hailsham (2nd), Quintin McGarel Hogg, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. W. G. Leonard H., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1946	Hall (1st), George Henry Hall, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William H. S., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1891	Hambleton (4th), William Herbert Smith, <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas H. B., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1900.
1884	Hampden (3rd), Thomas Walter Brand, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. (25th Eng. Baron, Dacre, 1307), <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>w.</i>	Hon. David P., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1936	Harworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas De V. P., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1791 I.	Harborton (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1956.	(None.)
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry N. H., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert L. E. M., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1791 I.	Hawarden (7th), Eustace Wyndham Maude, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Rodney de B. D., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1550	Hereford (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1952.	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldes Son or Heir.</i>
1946	<i>Hewart</i> (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, b. 1896, s. 1943.	(None.)
1842	<i>Hill</i> (6th), Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Gerald C.-H., b. 1904.
1796	<i>Hood</i> (6th), Samuel Hood, C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1910 s. 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1952	<i>Hudson</i> (1st), Robert Spear Hudson, P.C., C.H., b. 1886, m.	Hon. Robert W. H., b. 1924.
1948	<i>Hyndley</i> (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1956	<i>Ingleby</i> (1st), Osbert Peake, P.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Martin, P., b. 1926
1945	<i>Kensley</i> (1st), (James) Gomer Berry, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1909.
1954	<i>Kilmuir</i> (1st), David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1900 (Lord Chancellor), m.	(None.)
1911	<i>Knollys</i> (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1924, m.	Hon. David F. D. K., b. 1931.
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, b. 1888, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Julian H.-H., b. 1920.
1945	<i>Lambert</i> (1st), George Lambert, P.C., b. 1866, m.	Hon. George L., M.P., b. 1909.
1954	<i>Leathers</i> (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Fredk. A. L., b. 1908.
1922	<i>Leverhulme</i> (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1781	<i>Lifford</i> (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, b. 1900, s. 1954, m.	[1949. Hon. Edward J. W. H., b.
1921	<i>Long</i> (3rd) (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1929.
1955	<i>Malvern</i> (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., b. 1883, m.	Hon. John G. H., b. 1922.
1945	<i>Marchwood</i> (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David G. S. P., b. 1936.
1941	<i>Margesson</i> (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., b. 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. M., b. 1922.
1660. L*	<i>Massereene</i> (13th) & (6th) Ferrard (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Mcville Skeffington, (6th U.K. Baron, Oriel, 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John D.C.W.M. S., b. 1940.
1930	<i>Maugham</i> (1st), Frederick Herbert Maugham, P.C., b. 1866, w.	Hon. Robert M., b. 1916.
1802	<i>Melville</i> (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Robert D., b. 1937.
1916	<i>Mersey</i> (2nd), Charles Clive Bigham, P.C., C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1872, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Edward Clive B., b. 1906.
1716	<i>Molesworth</i> (10th), Charles Richard Molesworth, b. 1869, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Richard M., b. 1907.
1801. L*	<i>Monck</i> (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck, 1866), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Charles S. M., b. 1953.
1935	<i>Monsell</i> (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Graham E.-M., b. 1905.
1946	<i>Montgomery of Alamein</i> (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1887, w.	Hon. David M., b. 1928.
1550. L*	<i>Mountgarret</i> (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, Mountgarret, 1911), b. 1903, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Richard H. B. b. 1936.
1952	<i>Norwich</i> (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1938	<i>Nuffield</i> (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	(None.)
1946	<i>Portal of Hungerford</i> (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron Portal of Hungerford, 1945), Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Rosemary Ann P., b. 1923 (to Baroncy only).
1873	<i>Portman</i> (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Michael B. P., b. 1906.
1743. L*	<i>Powerscourt</i> (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, Powerscourt, 1885), b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1935.
1900	<i>Ridley</i> (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925.
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940.	Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
1951	<i>Ruffside</i> (1st), Douglas Clifton Brown, P.C., b. 1879, m.	(None.)
1937	<i>Runciman</i> (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd, U.K. Baron, Runciman, 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
1918	<i>St. Davids</i> (and), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1951.
1937	<i>Samuel</i> (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., b. 1870, m.	Hon. Edwin H. S., C.M.G., b. 1898.
1911	<i>Scarsdale</i> (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, Scarsdale, 1761), b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
1905	<i>Selby</i> (3rd), Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, b. 1911, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Michael G., b. 1942.
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, b. 1887, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John T. A., b. 1914.
1940	<i>Simon</i> (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jan D. S., b. 1940.
1954	<i>Simonds</i> (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C. b. 1881, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(None.)
1954	<i>Soulbury</i> (1st), Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, w.	Hon. J. Herwald R., b. 1915.
1776. L	<i>Southwell</i> (6th), Robert Arthur William Joseph Southwell, b. 1898, s. 1944, m.	Pyers A. J. S., b. 1930.
1942	<i>Stansgate</i> (1st) (William) Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Anthony N. W. B., M.P., b. 1925.
1938	<i>Stonchaven</i> (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1939.

Created	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1806.1	Templetown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1944	Templewood (1st), Samuel John Gurney Hoare, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1880, m.	(None.)
1952	Thurso (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922. [1943]
1721	Torrington (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, D.C.M., b. 1876, s. 1944.	Timothy H. St. G. B., b. 1948.
1936	Trenchard (and), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	Ullswater (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur J. B. L., b. 1888.
1952	Waverley (1st), John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., F.R.S., b. 1882, m.	Hon. David A. P. A., b. 1911.
1938	Weir (1st), William Douglas Weir, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Kenneth W., C.B.E., b. 1905.
1918	Wimborne (and), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1903, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1939.
1923	Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George Y., b. 1931.

BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
 [Those marked * always sit—21 of the others, except † Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses).]



Appd.	Entd. Lords
1956	*London (113th), Henry Colville Montgomery-Campbell, P.C., M.C., D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1940, trans. 1942, 1949 and 1956. 1956
1956	*Durham (86th), Arthur Henry Harland, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1942, trans. 1947 and 1956. 1954
1952	*Ely (vacant), William Percival Petre Williams, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1939, trans. 1952. 1939
1946	*Gloucester (2nd), Patrick William Bradfield, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1946. 1953
1953	Birmingham (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., b. 1897, cons. 1941, trans. 1953. (3)
1954	Blackburn (3rd), Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1894, cons. 1932, trans. 1947 and 1954. (7)
1955	Bradford (3rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1955. (10)
1946	Bristol (51st), Frederic Arthur Cockin, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1946. 1953
1946	Carlisle (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1946. 1953
1951	Chelmsford (4th), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951. (1)
1955	Chester (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, M.A., b. 1910, cons. 1950, trans. 1955. (8)
1929	Chichester (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1929. 1937
1956	Coventry (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1947, trans. 1956. (12)
1935	Derby (2nd), Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1936. 1941
1949	Ely (vacant). 1955
1954	Exeter (6th), Robert Cecil Stopford, C.B.E., M.A., B.C.L., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1954. 1950
1956	Gloucester (2nd), Patrick William Bradfield, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1946. (13)
1949	Hereford (101st), Tom Longworth, D.D., b. 1891, cons. 1939, trans. 1949. 1955
1953	Leicester (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953. (5)
1953	Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1953. (4)
1956	Lincoln (68th), Kenneth Riches, M.A., b. 1908, cons. 1952, trans. 1956. (15)
1944	Liverpool (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1944. 1953
1947	Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947. 1955
1941	Newcastle (7th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1931, trans. 1941. 1949
1942	Norwich (67th), Percy Mark Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1922, trans. 1927 and 1942. 1934
1955	Oxford (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955. (11)
1956	Peterborough (33rd), Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., M.A., B.C.L., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1956. (14)
1949	Portsmouth (4th), William Launceott Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949. 1956
1946	Ripon (8th), George Armitage Chase, M.C., D.D., b. 1886, cons. 1946. 1954
1940	Rochester (103rd), Christopher Maude Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1940. 1945
1950	St. Albans (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1942, trans. 1950. 1956
1954	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (5th), Arthur Harold Morris, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1949, trans. 1954. (6)
1949	Salisbury (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1892, cons. 1937, trans. 1942 and 1949. 1949
1939	Sheffield (and), Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., b. 1890, cons. 1939. 1944
1954	†Sodor & Man (75th), Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1936, trans. 1954. 1949
1942	Southwark (5th), William Fitzgerald Sharpson, M.C., D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1932, trans. 1942. 1949
1941	Southwell (9th), Percy Russell Bury, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1941. 1949
1951	Truro (9th), Edmund Robert Morgan, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1943, trans. 1951. (2)
1949	Wakefield (6th), Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949. 1955
1955	Worcester (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1955. (9)

BARONS

Style (see footnote, p. 253). The Right Hon. the Lord —.
Addressed as, My Lord.



Created	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	Aberconway (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.
1873	Aberdare (3rd), Clarence Napier Bruce, G.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1929, w.	Hon. Morrys G. B., b. 1919.

Created	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1835	<i>Abinger</i> (8th), James Richard Scarlett, b. 1914, s. 1943.	Hon. John S., b. 1916.
1869	<i>Acton</i> (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., b. 1941. (None.)
1949	<i>Adams</i> (1st), John Jackson Adams, O.B.E., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884.
1887	<i>Addington</i> (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915.	Hon. Richard H. A., b. 1927.
1955	<i>Adrian</i> (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Carol A. F., T.D., b. 1895.
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, b. 1887, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Oliver V. K., b. 1915.
1907	<i>Airedale</i> (3rd) Roland Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Antony G., b. 1922.
1896	<i>Addingham</i> (4th) and (2nd) Hunsdon (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, b. 1888, s. 1935 and 1939, m.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1928.
1902	<i>Allerton</i> (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Anthony D.U.D. G., b. 1934.
1945	<i>Altrincham</i> (2nd), John Edward Poynder Grigg, b. 1924, s. 1955.	Hon. William C., b. 1940.
1929	<i>Alvingham</i> (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	(None.)
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, b. 1912, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1921.
1944	<i>Ammon</i> (1st), Charles George Ammon, P.C., b. 1873, m.	(None.)
1881	<i>Amphill</i> (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Frederick M., b. 1912.
1929	<i>Amulree</i> (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., b. 1900, s. 1942.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927.
1947	<i>Amwell</i> (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., b. 1876, m.	Hon. George Christopher A., b. 1926.
1863	<i>Annaly</i> (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, w.	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., b. 1919.
1949	<i>Archibald</i> (1st), George Archibald, b. 1898, m.	Hon. Edward B. G. G., b. 1933.
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, b. 1892, s. 1947, m.	Hon. John F. H. B., b. 1922.
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1901, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Henry E. C., b. 1924.
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, b. 1898, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Thomas J. A., b. 1926.
1892	<i>Ashcombe</i> (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, b. 1899, s. 1947, w.	Hon. Dudley T., b. 1901.
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, b. 1901, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Gavin A., b. 1918.
1800 I.	<i>Astown</i> (4th), Robert Power Trench, b. 1897, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Ian G. E., b. 1926.
1956	<i>Astor of Hever</i> (1st), John Jacob Astor, b. 1886, m.	Hon. Mrs. Rosina L. V. Macnamer, b. 1911.
1789 I.	<i>Auckland</i> (8th), Terence Eden. M.C. (8th Brit. Baron, Auckland), b. 1892, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Maurice P. L., b. 1900.
1793 J.	<i>Audley</i> (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tucket-Jesson, M.B.E., b. 1913, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Kenneth A. A., b. 1883.
1900	<i>Avebury</i> (3rd), John Lubbock, b. 1915, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Robert C. B.-P., b. 1936.
1718 I.	<i>Aylmer</i> (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Capt. Harry E. B., b. 1894.
1929	<i>Baden-Powell</i> (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, b. 1913, s. 1947, m.	Hon. William L. B., b. 1915.
1780	<i>Bagot</i> (6th), Caryl Ernest Bagot, b. 1877, s. 1946, m.	Master of Burleigh, b. 1927.
1953	<i>Baillet</i> (1st), Clive Latham Baillicu, K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Ian B., b. 1924.
1607 S. (R.)	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, b. 1883, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Charles W. B., b. 1953.
1945	<i>Balfour of Inchrye</i> (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Harry J. N. V., b. 1923.
1924	<i>Banbury of Southam</i> (2nd), Charles William Banbury, b. 1915, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1698	<i>Barnard</i> (10th), Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1888, s. 1918, m.	George L. S.-B., b. 1903.
1922	<i>Barnby</i> (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell A., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1910.
1887	<i>Basing</i> (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Slater-Booth, T.D., b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1927.
1917	<i>Beaverbrook</i> (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b. 1879, w.	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., b. 1890.
1647 S.	<i>Belhaven & Stenton</i> (12th), Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, b. 1903, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Richard H. S., b. 1941.
1848 I.	<i>Bellew</i> (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Hon. John J. G., b. 1932.
1856	<i>Belper</i> (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Sirutt, b. 1912, s. 1956.	(None.)
1938	<i>Belstead</i> (1st), (Francis) John Chids Ganzoni, b. 1882, m.	Hon. Guy B., b. 1928.
1953	<i>Bennett of Edgbaston</i> (1st), Peter Frederick Blaker Bennett, O.B.E., b. 1880, m.	(None.)
1922	<i>Bethell</i> (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Hon. V. S., b. 1930.
1946	<i>Beveridge</i> (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Robert M. C. B., b. 1931.
1938	<i>Bicester</i> (2nd), Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, b. 1898, s. 1956, m.	(None.)
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, b. 1898, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Mark W. O. B., b. 1938.
1950	<i>Bilsland</i> (1st) (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., b. 1892, m.	
1938	<i>Birdwood</i> (2nd), Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1935	Blackford (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, D.S.O., b. 1887, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith M., D.F.C., b. 1923.
1907	Blyth (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1931.
1797	Bolton (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Richard O.-P., b. 1929.
1922	Borwick (3rd), Robert Geoffrey Borwick, b. 1886, s. 1941, m.	Hon. James H. M. B., M.C., b. 1917.
1761	Boston (7th), Greville Northey Irby, b. 1889, s. 1941, m.	Maj. Hon. Cecil E. I., M.C., b. 1897.
1949	Boyd-Orr (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1880, m.	(None.)
1942	Brabazon of Tara (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Hon. Derek C. M.-B., b. 1910.
1880	Brabourne (7th), John Ulrick Knatchbull, b. 1924, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Norton K., b. 1947.
1925	Bradbury (2nd), John Bradbury, b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1940.
1948	Brayntree (1st), Valentine George Crittall, b. 1884, m.	(None.)
1946	Branu (1st), Robert Henry Brand, C.M.G., b. 1878, w.	(None.)
1938	Brassey of Apethorpe (1st) (Henry) Leonard (Campbell) Brassey, b. 1870, w.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Bernard T. B., M.C., T.D., b. 1905.
1788	Brayrooke (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, b. 1897, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Robin N., b. 1932.
1529	Braye (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, b. 1902, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., b. 1941.
1945	Broadbridge (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, b. 1895, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Peter H. B., b. 1938.
1933	Brocket (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall Nall-Cain, b. 1904, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Ronald N.-C., b. 1928.
1860	Brougham and Vaux (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, b. 1909, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Michael J. B., b. 1938.
1945	Broughshane (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Alexander D., b. 1936.
1776	Brownlow (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, b. 1899, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Edward C., b. 1936.
1942	Bruntisheld (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., b. 1890, m.	Hon. John R. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1950	Burden (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Philip B., b. 1916.
1529	Burgh (6th), Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, b. 1906, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Alexander L., b. 1935.
1903	Burnham (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., b. 1890, s. 1943, m.	Hon. William E. H. L., b. 1920.
1643	Byron (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., b. 1899.
1937	Cadman (2nd), John Basil Cope Cadman, b. 1909, s. 1941, m.	Hon. John A. C., b. 1938.
1796	Calthorpe (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1927, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1945	Calverley (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, b. 1914, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Charles R. M., b. 1946.
1383	Camoy's (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Sherman S., b. 1913.
1950	Campion (1st), Gilbert Francis Montrieux Campion, G.C.B., b. 1882, m.	(None.)
1715 L	Carbery (10th), John Evans Carbery, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, M.B.E., b. 1897.
1834 L	Carew (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th U.K. Baron, b. 1838* }	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., b. 1938.
1916	Carnock (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., b. 1884, s. 1952, m.	Hon. David H. A. N., b. 1920.
1796 L	Carrington (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Rupert F. J. C., b. 1948.
1812 L	Castlemaine (7th), John Michael Schomberg Staveley Handcock, b. 1904, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Roland T. J. H., b. 1943.
1936	Catto (1st), Thomas Sivewright Catto, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Stephen G. C., b. 1923.
1918	Cawley (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, b. 1913, s. 1954, m.	Hon. John F. C., b. 1946.
1937	Chatfield (1st), (Alfred) Ernie Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1873, m.	Hon. Ernie D. L. C., b. 1917.
1858	Chesham (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, b. 1916, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Nicholas C., b. 1941.
1945	Chetwode (2nd), Philip Chetwode, b. 1937, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Christopher R. C., b. 1940.
1887	Cheylessmore (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1893, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Herbert E., b. 1895.
1945	Chorley (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, b. 1895, m.	Hon. Roger C., b. 1930.
1858	Churston (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., b. 1910, s. 1930, m.	Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1934.
1946	Citrine (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Norman C., b. 1914.
1800 L	Clanmorris (6th), Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. John Michael B., b. 1908.
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh (11th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, b. 1887, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Lewis C., b. 1889.
1299	Clinton (1st), Charles John Robert Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1904, w.	Two co-heiresses.
1955	Clitheroe (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., b. 1901, m.	Hon. Ralph J. A., b. 1929.
1919	Clwyd (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, b. 1900, s. 1955, m.	Hon. John A. R., b. 1935.
1947	Clydesmuir (2nd), Ronald John Bilsland Colville, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1917, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David R. C., b. 1949.
1919	Cochrane of Cults (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas C. A. C., b. 1922.

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1951	Cohen, Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., b. 1888, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(None.)
1956	Cohen of Birkenhead (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., b. 1900.	(None.)
1954	Coleraine (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. b. 1901, m.	Hon. James M. B. L., b. 1931.
1873	Coleridge (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1955, m.	Hon. William D. C., b. 1937.
1946	Colgrain (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., b. 1891, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David C. C., b. 1920.
1917	Colwyn (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, b. 1914, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Ian A. H. S., b. 1942.
1956	Colyton (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., b. 1902, w.	(None.)
1955	Conesford (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Christopher P., b. 1930.
1841	Congleton (7th), William Jared Parnell, b. 1925, s. 1932.	Hon. Fiennes C., b. 1921.
1927	Cornwallis (and), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1892, s. 1935, m.	Hon. John T. F., b. 1927.
1874	Cottesloe (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, T.D., b. 1900, s. 1956.	Hon. Herbert A. C-H., b. 1907.
1914	Cozens-Hardy (3rd), Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, b. 1873, s. 1924, m.	(None.)
1929	Craigmyle (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1944, m.	Philip B. G., b. 1940.
1899	Cranworth (and), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. David B., b. 1911.
1892	Crawshaw (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, b. 1933, s. 1946.	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., b. 1949.
1940	Croft (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, b. 1916, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles E.P. C., b. 1949.
1797 L.	Crofton (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, b. 1926, s. 1942, m.	Hon. David B.-C., b. 1929.
1375	Cromwell (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, called out of abeyance 1923, m.	Hon. Douglas C., b. 1926.
1947	Crook (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, b. 1901, m.	Hon. Edmund C. b. 1916.
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne (and), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Roger C. b. 1932.
1914	Cunliffe (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.
1927	Daresbury (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Robert D., b. 1944.
1924	Darling (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1919, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Roger M. D., b. 1938.
1946	Darwen (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, b. 1915, s. 1950, m.	(None.)
1943	Darlington (and), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, b. 1908, s. 1949.	Hon. Jonathan H. D., b. 1944.
1932	Davies (3rd), David Davies, b. 1940, s. 1944, M.	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., b. 1948.
1812 L.	Decies (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John R., b. 1928.
1299	De Clifford (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., b. 1907, s. 1909.	Hon. William J. F., b. 1835.
1851	De Freyne (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Hugh G. C., b. 1934.
1821	Delamere (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Raoul G., b. 1919.
1700	De Longueuil (10th) (<i>Peerage of Canada</i>), Ronald Charles Grant, b. 1888, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Gerald J. P., b. 1921.
1838	De Mauley (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, b. 1878, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1937	Denham (and), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, b. 1927, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Sir Richard D. D., Bt., b. 1876.
1834	Denman (4th), Thomas Denman, b. 1905, s. 1954.	Hon. Richard A. de Y.-B., b. 1911.
1885	Deramore (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1903, s. 1943, m.	Hon. John A. F., b. 1942.
1887	De Ramsey (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., b. 1930.
1881	Derwent (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. James V. B. S., b. 1924.
1831	De Saumarez (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, b. 1889, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Alexander C. de V., b. 1940.
1910	De Villiers (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 1911, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Peter D., b. 1927.
1930	Dickinson (and), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943.	Hon. Edward H. K. D., b. 1924.
1620 L.	Digby (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th Brit. Baron, Digby), b. 1894, s. 1920, m.	(None.)
1765*	Dorchester (and), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914.
1615	Dormer (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	(None.)
1950	Douglas of Barloch (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	(None.)
1948	Douglas of Kirtleside (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1954	Doercount (1st), (Joseph) Stanley Holmes, b. 1878, m.	(None.)
1943	Dowding (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Derek D., b. 1919.

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1439	Dudley (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, <i>b.</i> 1907.
1929	Dulverton (1st), Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Hon. F. Anthony H.W., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1800 L	Dunally (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry P., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1324 L	Dumboyne (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. B., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1802	Dunleath (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1956.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. M., Bt., <i>b.</i> 1888.
1439 L	Dunsany (18th), Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Randal P., <i>b.</i> 1906.
1780	Dyncevor (8th), Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard C. U. R., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1928	Ebbisham (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1857	Ebury (5th), Robert Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis G., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1859	Egerton of Tatton (4th), Maurice Egerton, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1920.	(None.)
1802	Ellenborough (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1509 S.*	Elphinstone (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1885), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. B.-F.-E., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1934	Elton (1st), Godfrey Elton, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rodney E., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1939	Ennisdale (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1806	Erskine (6th), Montague Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>w.</i>	Lt.-Col. Hon. Donald E., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1932	Essendon (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1936	Evershed (1st), (Francis) Raymond Evershed, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> (Master of the Rolls).	(None.)
1627 S.(R.)	Fairfax of Cameron (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1939, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas J. A. F., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1929	Fairhaven (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, <i>b.</i> 1896.	(None.)
1916	Faringdon (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1934.	Charles M. H., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1756 L (R.)	Farnham (11th), Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Barry O. S. M., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1893	Farrer (5th), Anthony Thomas Farrer, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1856 L	Fermoy (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Francis G. R., <i>b.</i> 1885.
1798 L	ffrench (7th), Peter Mairtn Joseph Charles John ffrench, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Son, <i>b.</i> 1956.
1909	Fisher (3rd), John Vavasour Fisher, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick V. F., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1295	Fitzwalter (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumtre, <i>b.</i> 1914, called out of abeyance, 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian B. P., <i>b.</i> 1952.
1776	Foley (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1927.	Cmdr. Lawrence F. F., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1894.
1445 S.(R.)	Forbes (23rd), Nigel Ivan Forbes (Premier Baron of Scotland), <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Master of Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1946.
1821	Forester (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1922	Ferres (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alastair S. G. W., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1917	Forteviot (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. J. J. Evelyn D., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1946	Fraser of North Cape (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, <i>b.</i> 1888.	(None.)
1951	Freyberg (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, VC, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul R. F., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1917	Gainsford (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1818 L	Garvagh (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1942	Geddes (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Euan M. R. G., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1876	Gerard (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1894.
1824	Gifford (5th), Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony M. G., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1917	Gishborough (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1951.	(None.)
1899	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Bailey, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher B., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1918	Glenarthur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Simon M. A., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1921	Glenavy (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick G. C., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1911	Glenconner (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Colia T., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1922	Glendyne (2nd), John Nivison, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert N., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1916	Glenlamar (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1939	Glenloran (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1953	Glyn (1st), Ralph George Campbell Glyn, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1956	Godber (1st), Frederick Godber, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1944	Goddard (1st), Rayner Goddard, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>w.</i> (Lord Chief Justice of England).	(Life Peerage.)
1909	Gorell (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., <i>b.</i> 1927.

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1953	<i>Granthester</i> (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1782	<i>Granley</i> (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Richard W. B. N., b. 1956.
1794 L	<i>Graves</i> (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, b. 1877, s. 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. G., b. 1911.
1445 E	<i>Gray</i> (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1946.	Master of Gray, b. 1934.
1950	<i>Greenhill</i> (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Stanley E. G., M.D., b. 1917.
1927	<i>Greenway</i> (and), Charles Kelynge Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.	Hon. C. Paul G., b. 1917.
1902	<i>Grenfell</i> (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1944	<i>Gretton</i> (and), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1941.
1869	<i>Greville</i> (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(None.)
1324	<i>Grey de Ruthyn</i> (25th), John Lancelot Wykeham Butler-Bowden, b. 1883, called out of abeyance, 1939.	(None.)
1955	<i>Gridley</i> (1st), Arnold Babb Gridley, K.B.E., b. 1878, w.	Hon. Arnold H. G., b. 1906.
1880	<i>Grimthorpe</i> (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, T.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915.
1945	<i>Hacking</i> (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1938.
1950	<i>Haden-Guest</i> (1st), Leslie Haden-Guest, M.C., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Stephen H.-G., b. 1900.
1936	<i>Hailey</i> (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., b. 1872, w.	(None.)
1886	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i> (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1938.
1874	<i>Hampton</i> (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906.	Hon. Humphrey P., O.B.E., b. 1888.
1939	<i>Hankey</i> (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. b. 1905.
1910	<i>Hardinge of Penshurst</i> (2nd), Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1894, s. 1944, m.	Hon. George H., b. 1921.
1877	<i>Harlech</i> (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1885, s. 1938, m.	Hon. W. David O.-G., M.P., b. 1918.
1939	<i>Harmsworth</i> (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	<i>Harris</i> (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	<i>Harvey of Tasburgh</i> (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Peter C. O. H., b. 1921.
1295	<i>Hastings</i> (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Melton A. b. 1885.
1835	<i>Hatherton</i> (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	<i>Hawke</i> (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1904.
1927	<i>Hayter</i> (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, b. 1871, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George C. H. C., b. 1911.
1945	<i>Hazlerigg</i> (and), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1797 I.	<i>Headley</i> (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Charles A.-W., b. 1902.
1943	<i>Hemingford</i> (and), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, b. 1904, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1934.
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> (4th), Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, b. 1901, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Peter P. M. H., b. 1928.
1945	<i>Henderson</i> (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891.	(None.)
1896	<i>Heneage</i> (3rd), Rev. Thomas Robert Heneage, b. 1877, s. 1954.	(None.)
1799 L*	<i>Henley</i> (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th U.K. Baron, Northington, 1885), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Michael F. E., b. 1914.
1800 L*	<i>Henniker</i> (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Hartismere, 1866), b. 1883, s. 1956, w.	Hon. John P. E. C. H.-M., M.C., b. 1916.
1886	<i>Herschell</i> (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1935	<i>Hesketh</i> (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1950, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Robert F.-H., b. 1951.
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Francis H. à C., b. 1931.
1955	<i>Heyworth</i> (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, b. 1894, m.	(None.)
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, b. 1922, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Charles J. M., b. 1951.
1886	<i>Hindlip</i> (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912.
1950	<i>Hives</i> (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.B., M.B.E., b. 1886, m.	Hon. John W. H., b. 1913.
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. 1887.
1897	<i>Holm Patrick</i> (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, m.	Hon. H. J. D. H., b. 1955.
1933	<i>Horde</i> (and), Thomas Mervyn Horde, b. 1911, s. 1955, m.	(None.)
1954	<i>Hore-Belisha</i> (1st), Leslie Hore-Belisha, P.C., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Henry D. H., b. 1940.
1797 L	<i>Hotnam</i> (7th), Henry Frederick Hotnam, b. 1899, s. 1923, m.	Thomas S. T., b. 1916.
1881	<i>Hothead</i> (3rd), Henry Hastings Sackville Thanet Tufton, b. 1897, s. 1952, m.	

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1597	<i>Howard de Walden</i> (9th), John Osmal Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron Seaforth, 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, m.	Cohereces. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.
1869	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Miles F.-H., M.C., b. 1915.
1930	<i>Howard of Penrith</i> (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
1951	<i>Hungation</i> (1st), Archibald Crawford, b. 1890, m.	(None living.)
1796 I.	<i>Huntingfield</i> (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, w.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1915.
1950	<i>Hurcomb</i> (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1883, w.	(None.)
1866	<i>Hylton</i> (4th), William George Hurvey Jolliffe, b. 1808, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Raymond J., b. 1932.
1933	<i>Iliffe</i> (1st), Edward Mauger Iliffe, G.B.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Langton I., b. 1908.
1543 I.	<i>Inchiquin</i> (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (O'Brien of Thomond), b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Phadrig O'B., b. 1900.
1946	<i>Inman</i> (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Philip J. I., b. 1929.
1897	<i>Inverclyde</i> (4th), John Alan Burnes, b. 1897, s. 1919.	(None.)
1919	<i>Inverforth</i> (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, b. 1897, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Andrew C. R. W., b. 1932.
1941	<i>Ironside</i> (1st), (William) Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1880, m.	Lieut. Hon. Edmund I., R.N., b. 1924.
1947	<i>Ismay</i> (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., b. 1887, m.	(None.)
1952	<i>Jeffreys</i> (1st), George Darrell Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1878, w.	Mark G. C. J., b. 1932.
1924	<i>Jessel</i> (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Timothy E. J., b. 1935.
1906	<i>Joicey</i> (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Michael J., b. 1925.
1953	<i>Keith of Avonholm</i> (1st), James Keith, P.C., b. 1886, m., Lord of Appeal.	(Life Peerage.)
1937	<i>Kenilworth</i> (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John D. S., b. 1924.
1935	<i>Kennet</i> (1st), Edward Hilton Young, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1879, w.	Hon. Wayland Y., b. 1923.
1776 I.	<i>Kensington</i> (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1804, s. 1938.	Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
1886*	<i>Kenswood</i> (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John M. H.W., b. 1930.
1951	<i>Kenyon</i> (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
1947	<i>Kershaw</i> (1st), Fred Kershaw, O.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Herbert K., b. 1904.
1943	<i>Keyes</i> (2nd), Roger George Bowly Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1951.
1909	<i>Kilbracken</i> (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1950.	Hon. Christopher I. G., b. 1945.
1900	<i>Killanin</i> (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. George R. F. M., b. 1947.
1943	<i>Killearn</i> (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., b. 1880, m.	Maj. Hon. Graham L., b. 1919.
1789 I.	<i>Kilmaine</i> (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1927.
1941	<i>Kindersley</i> (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., K., b. 1929.
1223 I.	<i>Kingsale</i> (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931, m.	John de C., b. 1941.
1682 S.	<i>Kinnaird</i> (12th), Kenneth Fitzgerald Kinnaird, K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1860*	<i>Kinnaird</i> (1st), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939.	Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906.
1902	<i>Kirkwood</i> (2nd), David Kirkwood, b. 1903, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David H. K., b. 1931.
1800 I.	<i>Langford</i> (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conwy, C.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1942	<i>Latham</i> (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	<i>Latimer</i> (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	<i>Lawrence</i> (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. David L., b. 1937.
1950	<i>Lawson</i> (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1947	<i>Layton</i> (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1884, m.	Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
1859	<i>Leconfield</i> (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, b. 1877, s. 1952, w.	Col. Hon. Edward S. W., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1839	<i>Leigh</i> (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1797	<i>Lilford</i> (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	<i>Lindsay of Birker</i> (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 I.	<i>Lisle</i> (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1945	<i>Llewellyn</i> (1st), John Jestyn Llewellyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1893.	(None.)
1925	<i>Lloyd</i> (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1949.
1895	<i>Loch</i> (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.

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1850	<i>Londesborough</i> (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1937. m.	Capt. Edward C. D., M.V.O., R.N., b. 1888. Hon. Jonathan O.P. b. 1952
1541 l.	<i>Louth</i> (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1458 s. 1837 * }	<i>Lovat</i> (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Lovat</i>), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Michael L., b. 1926. Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
1946	<i>Lucas of Chilworth</i> (1st), George William Lucas, b. 1896, m.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 1911. (None.) (None.)
1929	<i>Luke</i> (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Sydney M. V., b. 1888. (None.) (Life Peerage.)
1839	<i>Lurgan</i> (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	Hon. Godfrey M., b. 1947.
1914	<i>Lyell</i> (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Gordon R. M., b. 1915.
1945	<i>Lyle of Westbourne</i> (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, b. 1905, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Harry McG., b. 1906. Hon. John McN., b. 1915.
1859	<i>Lyveden</i> (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1921. Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1941. Hon. J. Gordon M., b. (None.) [1924.] (None.)
1955	<i>McCorquodale of Newton</i> (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., b. 1901, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923. Hon. Joseph W., b. 1924. Hon. Ronald G. W., O.B.E., b. 1890. (None.) Hon. Hugh H. J. S. M., b. 1921. (None.) Hon. Patrick W. M., b. 1911. Hon. Peter R. H. M., b. 1948. (None.)
1947	<i>MacDermott</i> , John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland).	Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948. Hon. Trevor O. L., b. 1935.
1776 l.	<i>Macdonald</i> (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. James M., b. 1950. Hon. Anthony P. M., b. 1891. Hon. Jack Michelham, b. 1903. Hon. Michael G. J. W., M.C., b. 1921. Hon. Wogan P., b. 1902. Hon. George M., b. 1941. Hon. Michael M., b. 1923. Hon. Fraser R., b. 1930. Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., b. 1954. (None.) William A. L. C., b. 1913. Hon. John M., b. 1932. (None.)
1949	<i>Macdonald of Gwaenysgor</i> (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Charles J. S. R., b. 1953. Hon. Richard W., b. 1924. Hon. Michael M., b. 1937.
1937	<i>McGowan</i> (1st), Harry Duncan McGowan, K.B.E., b. 1874, w.	(None.) (Life Peerage.)
1955	<i>McNair</i> (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A., T.D., b. 1885, m.	
1948	<i>Mackintosh of Halifax</i> (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, b. 1891, m.	
1922	<i>MacLay</i> (2nd), Joseph Paton MacLay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	
1951	<i>Macpherson of Drumochter</i> (1st), Thomas Macpherson, b. 1888, m.	
1887	<i>Magheramorne</i> (4th), Ronald Tracey McGarel-Hogg, b. 1865, s. 1946.	
1937	<i>Mancroft</i> (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, M.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	
1807	<i>Manners</i> (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	
1922	<i>Manton</i> (2nd), George Miles Watson, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.	
1908	<i>Marchamley</i> (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949.	
1930	<i>Marley</i> (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952, m.	
1776 l.	<i>Massy</i> (8th), Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, b. 1894, s. 1926, m.	
1951	<i>Mathers</i> (1st), George Mathers, P.C., K.T., b. 1886, m.	
1935	<i>May</i> (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 1931, s. 1950.	
1928	<i>Melchett</i> (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, b. 1925, s. 1949, m.	
1941	<i>Merriman</i> (1st), (Frank) Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1880, m. (President, Probate, Divorce & Admiralty Division).	
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, b. 1917, s. 1951, m.	
1911	<i>Merthyr</i> (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., b. 1901, s. 1932, m.	
1919	<i>Meston</i> (2nd), Dougal Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	
1838	<i>Methuen</i> (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, A.R.A., b. 1886, s. 1932, m.	
1905	<i>Michelham</i> (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1900, s. 1919, m.	
1711	<i>Middleton</i> (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., T.D., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.	
1939	<i>Milford</i> (1st), Laurence Richard Phillips, b. 1874, m.	
1933	<i>Milne</i> (2nd), George Douglass Milne, b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	
1951	<i>Milner of Leeds</i> (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., b. 1889, m.	
1947	<i>Milvinton</i> (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.C., b. 1885, m.	
1873	<i>Moncreiff</i> (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1942, m.	
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933.	
1885	<i>Monkswell</i> (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, m.	
1728	<i>Monson</i> (10th), John Rosebery Monson, b. 1907, s. 1940, m.	
1885	<i>Montagu de Beaulieu</i> (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1929.	
1839	<i>Monteagle of Brandon</i> (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, b. 1926, s. 1946, m.	
1943	<i>Moran</i> (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., b. 1882, m.	
1918	<i>Morris</i> (2nd), Michael William Morris, b. 1903, s. 1935.	
1950	<i>Morris of Kenwood</i> (2nd), Philip Geoffry Morris, b. 1928, s. 1954.	
1945	<i>Morrison</i> (2nd), Dennis Morrison, b. 1914, s. 1953.	
1947	<i>Morton of Henryton</i> , Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., b. 1887, m. (Lord of Appeal).	
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	
1933	<i>Mottistone</i> (2nd), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, b. 1899, s. 1947.	
1945	<i>Mountevans</i> (1st), Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans, K.C.B., D.S.O., b. 1881, m.	

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1283	<i>Mowbray</i> (25th), <i>Segrave</i> (26th) (1283), & <i>Stourton</i> (22nd) (1448). William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (Premier Baron of England), b. 1895, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1923.
1932	<i>Moyné</i> (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
1929	<i>Moynihan</i> (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Antony M., b. 1936.
1781 I.	<i>Muskerry</i> (7th), Matthew Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, b. 1874, s. 1954, w.	Hon. Hastings F. T. D., b. 1907.
1627 S.*	<i>Napier and Ettrick</i> (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Baron, Ettrick, 1872), b. 1930, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Charles M.N., b. 1933.
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1940.
1940	<i>Nathan</i> (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Roger N., b. 1922.
1946	<i>Newall</i> (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1886, m.	Hon. Francis N., b. 1930.
1776 I.	<i>Newborough</i> (5th), Thomas John Wynn, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Lt. Col. Robert Vaughan W., O.B.E., b. 1877.
1892	<i>Newton</i> (3rd), Richard William Davenport Legh, T.D., b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Peter R. L., M.P., b. 1915.
1930	<i>Noel Buxton</i> (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Martin C. B., b. 1940.
1947	<i>Normand</i> , Wilfrid Guild Normand, P.C., b. 1884, m. (Lord of Appeal retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1895, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1926.
1866	<i>Northbrook</i> (5th), Francis John Baring, b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Francis T. B., b. 1954.
1878	<i>Norton</i> (6th), Hubert Bowyer Arden Adderley, b. 1886, s. 1945, w.	Hon. John A., b. 1915.
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> (3rd), Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Ben Charles W., b. 1928.
1947	<i>Oaksey</i> (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1880, m. (Lord of Appeal).	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1950	<i>Ogmore</i> (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Gwilym R.-W., b. 1931.
1870	<i>O'Hagan</i> (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagan, b. 1882, s. 1900, m.	Charles T. Strachey, b. 1945.
1868	<i>O'Neill</i> (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, b. 1933, s. 1944.	Hon. Terence O'N., b. 1914.
1836 I.*	<i>Oranmore and Browne</i> (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
1868	<i>Ormathwaite</i> (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1944.	(None.)
1945	<i>Pakenham</i> (1st), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C., b. 1905, m.	Hon. Thomas P., b. 1933.
1933	<i>Palmer</i> (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, b. 1916, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., M.B.E., b. 1918.
1914	<i>Parnoor</i> (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, b. 1882, s. 1941.	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1885.
1937	<i>Pender</i> (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John W. D.-P., b. 1933.
1866	<i>Penshyn</i> (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, b. 1865, s. 1949, m.	Admiral Hon. Sir Cyril E. D.-P., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1894.
1909	<i>Pentland</i> (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1953	<i>Percy of Newcastle</i> (1st), Eustace Sutherland Campbell Percy, P.C., b. 1897, m.	(None.)
1945	<i>Pethick-Lawrence</i> (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., b. 1871, w.	(None.)
1603	<i>Petre</i> (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1918	<i>Phillimore</i> (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947, M.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1911.
1945	<i>Piery</i> (1st), William Piery, C.B.E., b. 1886, w.	Hon. Nicholas P.P., b. 1918.
1827	<i>Plunket</i> (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, M.V.O., b. 1923, s. 1938.	Hon. Robin P., b. 1925.
1831	<i>Polimore</i> (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1882, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., b. 1883.
1690 S.(R).	<i>Polwarth</i> (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
1930	<i>Ponsonby of Shulbrede</i> (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, b. 1904, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Thomas A. P., b. 1930.
1945	<i>Quibell</i> (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, b. 1879, m.	(None.)
1941	<i>Quickswood</i> (1st), Hugh Richard Heathcote Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., b. 1869.	(None.)
1949	<i>Radcliffe</i> (1st), Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1899, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1852	<i>Raglan</i> (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b. 1885, s. 1921, m.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1927.
1932	<i>Rankeillour</i> (2nd), Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.L.E., M.C., b. 1897, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Henry J. H., b. 1899.
1953	<i>Rathcavan</i> (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., b. 1909.
1916	<i>Rathcreedan</i> (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1868 L	Rathdonnell (4th), William Robert McClintock-Bunbury, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Thomas M.-B., b. 1938.
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1910.
1937	Rea (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, O.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1948, m.	John N. R., b. 1928.
1628 S. (R.)	Reay (13th), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921, m.	Master of Reay, b. 1937.
1902	Redesdale (and), David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Capt. Hon. Bertram F.-M., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1880.
1948	Reid, James Scott Cummoerland Reid, P.C., b. 1890, m. (Lord of Appeal)	(Life Peerage.)
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Christopher J. R., b. 1928.
1928	Remnant (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930.
1806 L	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Charles W. B. T., b. 1954.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Peter R., b. 1904.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. John B., b. 1934.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Colin R., b. 1908.
1935	Riverdale (1st), Arthur Balfour, G.B.E., b. 1873, m.	Hon. Robert A. B., b. 1901.
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcombe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
1913	Rochdale (and), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1935	Roche, (Alexander) Adair Roche, P.C., b. 1871, w. (Lord of Appeal retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1931	Rochester (and), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David C. L., b. 1944.
1934	Rockley (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, b. 1901, s. 1941, m.	Hon. James H. C., b. 1937.
1782	Rodney (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1891, s. 1909, m.	Hon. John F. R., b. 1920.
1651 S.	Rollo (13th), Eric John Stapyton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dunning, 1860), b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, m.	(None.)
1796 L	Rossmore (6th), William Westenra (5th U.K. Baron, Rossmore), b. 1892, s. 1921, m.	Hon. William W. W., b. 1931.
1838*	Rotherherst (1st), Herbert Robin Cayzer, b. 1881, m.	Hon. H. Robin C., b. 1912.
1930	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., b. 1910, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Nathaniel R., b. 1936.
1911	Rowallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919.
1947	Rugby (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Alan L. M., b. 1913.
1945	Rusholme (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, b. 1890.	(None.)
1929	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Langley G. H. R., M.C., b. 1922.
1876	Sackville (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1870, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Edward C. S.-W., b. 1901.
1911	St. Audries (and), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917.	Hon. A. John F.-A.-H., b. 1906.
1559	St. John of Bletso (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917, s. 1934.	Comdr. Oliver St. J. D.S.C., R.N., b. 1914.
1935	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941.	(None.)
1852	St. Leonard's (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908.	Arthur H. S., b. 1889.
1887	St. Levan (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., b. 1919.
1885	St. Oswald (3rd), Rowland George Winn, b. 1893, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Rowland W., M.C., b. 1916.
1953	Salter (1st), (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1445 S. (R.)	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Flora M. F., b. 1930.
1945	Sandford (1st), Albert James Edmondson, b. 1886, w.	Comdr. Hon. John E., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1871	Sandhurst (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Hon. J. E. Terence M., D.F.C., b. 1920.
1802	Sandys (6th), Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, b. 1876, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard M. O. H., b. 1931.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1447	Saye and Sele (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Nathaniel T.-W.-F., b. 1920.
1932	Selsdon (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., b. 1913, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., b. 1937.
1489 S. (R.)	Sempill (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., b. 1893, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Ann Moira Chant, b. 1920.
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Patrick J. S., b. 1944.
1946	Shepherd (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Grahame G. S., b. 1949.
1784	Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 1911, s. 1949, m.	Hon. George E. D., b. 1912.

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1941	<i>Shenwood</i> (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, b. 1898.	(None.)
1902	<i>Shuttleworth</i> (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Charles G. N. S., b. 1948.
1950	<i>Silkin</i> (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Arthur S., b. 1916.
1947	<i>Simon of Wythenshawe</i> (1st), Ernest Darwin Simon, b. 1879, m.	Hon. Roger S., b. 1913.
1449 s. (R.)	<i>Sinclair</i> (16th), Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1875, s. 1922, w.	Master of Sinclair, M.V.O., b. 1914.
1919	<i>Sinha</i> (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Sudhindro S., b. 1920.
1828	<i>Skelmersdale</i> (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876, s. 1930.	Claude B.-W., b. 1877.
1916	<i>Somerleyton</i> (2nd), Francis Savile Crossley, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Savile C., b. 1928.
1784	<i>Somers</i> (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	John S. S. C., b. 1907.
1954	<i>Somervell of Harrow</i> , Donald Bradley Somervell, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1889, w. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage).
1780	<i>Southampton</i> (4th), Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Charles F., b. 1904.
1927	<i>Southborough</i> (2nd), (James) Spencer Neill Hopwood, b. 1889, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Sir Frank J. H., b. 1897.
1640	<i>Stafford</i> (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Francis M. W. F., b. 1954.
1938	<i>Stamp</i> (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.
1839	<i>Stanley of Alderley</i> (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th Irish Baron, <i>Sheffield</i> , 1783), b. 1907, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Lylph H. V. O. S., b. 1915.
1893	<i>Stannmore</i> (2nd), George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1871, s. 1912.	(None.)
1318	<i>Straboli</i> (11th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1916.
1911	<i>Strachie</i> (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1954	<i>Strang</i> (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., C.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Colin S., b. 1922.
1955	<i>Strathalmond</i> (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1888, m.	Hon. William F., b. 1916.
1930	<i>Strathcarron</i> (and), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
1955	<i>Strathclyde</i> (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.
1900	<i>Strathcona and Mount Royal</i> (3rd), Donald Sterling Palmer Howard, b. 1891, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Donald H., b. 1923.
1836	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, w.	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1884	<i>Strathspey</i> (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.
1838	<i>Suaelely</i> (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941, m.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1910.
1786	<i>Suffield</i> (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H., b. 1953.
1893	<i>Swansea</i> (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1931, m.	(None.)
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1928.
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> (and), Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1938.
1935	<i>Sysonby</i> (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, b. 1945, s. 1956, m.	(None.)
1831 l. } 1856* }	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Talbot de Malahide</i>), b. 1912, s. 1948.	Francis J. R. T., b. 1889 (to Irish Baronry).
1946	<i>Tedder</i> (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1890, m.	Hon. John M. T., b. 1925.
1797 l.	<i>Teignmouth</i> (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, b. 1881, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Frederick S., D.S.C., b. 1920.
1831	<i>Templemore</i> (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, b. 1916, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Arthur P. C., b. 1952.
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1951.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T. D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1918	<i>Terrington</i> (3rd), Horace Marton Woodhouse, K.B.E., b. 1887, s. 1940, m.	Hon. I. A. David W., b. 1915.
1940	<i>Teviot</i> (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1874, m.	Hon. Charles J. K., b. 1934.
1616	<i>Teynham</i> (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.A.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. John R.-C., b. 1923.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, s. 1952.	Hon. Francis E. H.-T.-C.B., b. 1912.
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Timothy J. E. T., b. 1939.
1564 s.	<i>Torphichen</i> (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917.
1946	<i>Tovey</i> (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1859	<i>Tredegar</i> (6th), (Frederic Charles) John Morgan, b. 1908, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David T. b. 1941.
1947	<i>Trefgarne</i> (1st), George Morgan Trefgarne, b. 1894, m.	Lord Oaksey, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1880 (see p. 245).
1921	<i>Trevelin</i> (and), Charles Trevor Lawrence, D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1936.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., b. 1931.
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, b. 1928, s. 1950.	

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1461 I.	Trimlestown (10th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1940	Tryon (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony T., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1950	Tucker (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1888 (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), <i>m.</i>	(Life Peerage.)
1935	Tweedsmuir (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1946	Uvedale of North End (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1941	Vansittart (1st), Robert Gilbert Vansittart, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1800 I.	Ventry (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1936.	Hon. Francis E.-de-M., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1762	Vernon (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John L. V.-V., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1922	Vestey (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, <i>b.</i> 1941, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>M.</i>	Mark W. V., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1841	Vivian (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas V., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1934	Wakehurst (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i> (<i>Governor of Northern Ireland</i>).	Hon. John C. L., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1905	Waleran (2nd), William George Hood Walrond, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1925.	(None.)
1723	Walpole (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert H. W., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1780	Walsingham (8th), George de Grey, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John de G., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1936	Wardington (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1950.	Hon. William S. P., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1792 I.	Waterpark (7th), Frederick Caryl Phillip Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Henry S. C., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1948	Webb-Johnson (1st), Alfred Edward Webb-Johnson, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., F.R.C.S., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1942	Wedgwood (2nd), Francis Charles Bowen Wedgwood, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh W., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1956	Weeks (1st), Ronald Morce Weeks, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890.	(None.)
1861	Westbury (4th), Richard Morland Tollemache Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1930.	Hon. David A. B., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1944	Westwood (2nd), William Westwood, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William G. W., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1544	Wharton (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. Vincent, <i>b.</i> 1906.
1912	Whitburgh (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, <i>b.</i> 1874.	(None.)
1935	Wigram (1st), Clive Wigram, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Royal Victorian Chain, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Neville W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1948	Williams (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1491	Willoughby de Broke (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Leopold D. V., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1950	Wilmot of Selmeston (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1895.	(None.)
1946	Wilson (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Field Marshal, Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London</i> , <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick M. W., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1937	Windlesham (2nd), James Bryan George Hennessy, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>w.</i>	Hon. David J. G. H., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1942	Winstler (1st), Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, P.C., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1951	Wise (1st), Frederick John Wise, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C. W., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1869	Wolverton (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1928	Wraxall (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1915	Wrenbury (3rd), John Burton Buckley, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1940.	Hon. Colin B., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1932	Wright, Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., F.B.A., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i>	(Life Peerage.)
1838	Wrottesley (4th), Victor Alexander Wrottesley, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1910.	Hon. Walter B. W., <i>b.</i> 1877.
1919	Wyfold (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1942.	(None.)
1829	Wynford (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P. R. B., <i>b.</i> 1950.

SCOTTISH LORDS OF COURT OF SESSION

The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England, which replaced the titles "Baron" and "Lord Chief Baron." An Order in Council of February, 1905, authorized the retention of this Scottish honour for life, irrespective of retirement, and the style "Lady" is to be enjoyed by the wife and to continue in widowhood, though not after remarriage; but no distinction is conferred upon children. Lord in this case takes the prefix "Hon." in place of "Rt. Hon." of actual Lords, unless the Judges are also Privy Counsellors, in which case "Rt. Hon." is correct (see p. 253). There are 14 Lords of Session (see Index). The Chairman of the Scottish Land Court has the same rank and tenure as if he had been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session.

Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A resolution to admit Peeresses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1930, but when submitted on July 27, 1949, was carried by a substantial majority. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1900	<i>Fife</i> (and), Alexandra (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1891, s. 1912, w. (see p. 214).	Lord Carnegie, b. 1920.



COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Countess of — Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1861	<i>Cromartie</i> , Sibell Lilian Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1895, w.	Viscount Tarbat, M.C., b. 1904.
1643 S.	<i>Dysart</i> , Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, b. 1889, s. 1935, w.	Lady Rosamund G., b. 1914.
1452 S.	<i>Erroll</i> , Diana Denyse Hay (<i>Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland</i>), b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Lord Hay, b. 1948.
1633 S.	<i>Loudoun</i> , Edith Maud Abney-Hastings (<i>Baroness Botreaux, Baroness Hastings, and Baroness Stanley</i>), b. 1883, s. 1920, m.	(To Earldom only—Lady Barbara Greenwood, b. 1919.)
1660 S.	<i>Newburgh</i> , Maria Sofia Guiseppina Gravina di Ramacca (<i>Princess Giustintani-Bandini</i>), b. 1889, s. 1941, w.	Prince Giambattista Rospirosi, b. 1877.
1401 S.	<i>Seafield</i> , Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, b. 1906, s. 1915, m.	Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1939.



VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Viscountess — Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1943	<i>Daventry</i> , Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., b. 1869, w.	Capt. Hon. R. Oliver F., R.N., b. 1893.
1918	<i>Rhondda</i> , Margaret Haig Mackworth, b. 1883, s. 1918.	(None.)



BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Baroness — Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1309	<i>Beaumont</i> , Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (<i>Baroness Howard of Glossop</i>), b. 1894, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., M.V.O., M.C., b. 1915.
1421	<i>Berkeley</i> , Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foiey, M.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1899, w.	Two co-heiresses.
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Vera Ruby Williams, b. 1901, s. 1950, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1897	<i>Burton</i> , Nellie Lisa Melles, b. 1873, s. 1909, w.	Michael E. V. Baillie, b. 1924.
1332	<i>Darcy de Knayth</i> , Davina Marcia Herbert, b. 1938, s. 1943, M.	Lady Hermione Lucchesi Palli (<i>Duchessa della Grazia</i>), b. 1900.
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Una Mary Ross (<i>Premier Barony of England</i>), b. 1879, s. 1943, w.	Two co-heiresses.
1295	<i>Furnivall</i> , Mary Frances Katherine Dent, b. 1900, s. 1913.	Two co-heiresses.
1602 S.	<i>Kinloss</i> , Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
1663	<i>Lucas of Crudwell</i> (<i>Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609</i>), Nan Ino Herbert Cooper, b. 1880, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Anne R. Palmer, b. 1919.
1681 S.	<i>Nairne</i> , Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham, b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1911	<i>Ravensdale</i> , Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1925.	Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923.
1651 S.	<i>Ruthven</i> , Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E., b. 1896, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., b. 1923 (see p. 228).
1299	<i>Strange of Knokin</i> , 1426 <i>Hungerford</i> and 1445 <i>De Moleyns</i> , Elizabeth (<i>Dowager Viscountess St. Davids</i>), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.	Viscount St. Davids, b. 1917. (see p. 234).
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> , Grace Mary Eleanor Gilbey, b. 1887, s. 1938, m.	Rev. Hon. Peter H. G. G., b. 1914.
1529	<i>Wentworth</i> , Judith Anne Dorothea Blunt-Lytton, b. 1873, s. 1917.	Earl of Lytton, b. 1900 (see p. 230).
1308	<i>Zouche</i> , Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, w.	Sir James F., Bt., b. 1943.



Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — Low- down	Boole Wilbraham — Skelmersdale	Cavendish Bentinck — Portland	Dewar—Forteviot
Acheson—Gosford	Borthwick—Whitburgh	Cayzer—Rotherwick	Dixon—Glenmoran
Adderley—Norton	Boscawen—Falmouth	Cecil—Amherst of Hack- ney	Dodson—Monk Bretton
Addington—Sidmouth	Bourke—Mayo	Cecil—Exeter	Douglas—Douglas of Bar- loch
Agar—Normanton	Bowes Lyon — Strath- more	Cecil—Rockley	Douglas — Douglas of Kintleside
Agar Robartes—Clifden	Bowyer—Denham	Chalonier—Gisborough	Douglas—Morton
Aitken—Beaverbrook	Boyd—Kilmarnock	Charteris—Wemyss and March	Douglas—Queensberry
Akers Douglas—Chilston	Boyle — Cork and Ortery	Chetwynd Talbot — Shrewsbury	Douglas Hamilton — Hamilton
Alexander—Alexander of Tunis	Boyle—Glasgow	Chichester—Donegall	Douglas Hamilton — Selkirk
Alexander—Alexander of Hillsborough	Boyle—Shannon	Chichester — Temple- more	Douglas Home—Home
Alexander—Caledon	Brabazon—Meath	Child Villiers—Jersey	Douglas Pennant—Pen- rhyn
Allanson Winn — Head- ley	Brand—Hampton	Cholmondeley — Dela- mere	Douglas Scott Montagu —Montagu of Beaulieu
Alsopp—Hindlip	Brassey — Brassey of Apethorpe	Chubb—Hayter	Drummond—Perth
Aman—Marley	Brett—Essex	Clegg Hill—Hill	Duff—Fife
Anderson—Waverley	Bridgeman—Bradford	Clements—Letrim	Duke—Merrivale
Anson—Lichfield	Brock—Middleton	Clifford — Clifford of Chudleigh	Duncombe—Faversham
Arthur—Glenarthur	Brooke—Alanbrooke	Clifford Brown—Ruffside	Dundas—Melville
Ashley Cooper—Shaftes- bury	Brooke—Brookeborough	Coats—Glenanar	Dundas—Zetland
Ashton—Ashton of Hyde	Brooks—Crawshaw	Cochrane — Cochrane of Culls	Dutton—Sherborne
Ashteton—Clitheroe	Brougham — Brougham and Vaux	Cochrane—Cochrane of Culls	Eady—Swinfen
Asquith—Oxford & A.	Broughton—Fairhaven	Cochrane—Dundonald	Eaton—Chaylesmore
Aspley—Hastings	Browne—Kilmaine	Cocks—Somers	Eden—Auckland
Astor—Astor of Hever	Browne — Oranmore and Browne	Cohen—Cohen of Birken- head	Eden—Henley
Bailey—Glanusk	Browne—Sligo	Cokayne — Cullen of Ashbourne	Edgcombe—Mount Edg- combe
Baillie Hamilton—Hal- dington	Brownlow—Lurgan	Cole—Leicester	Edmondson—Sandford
Baird—Stonehaven	Bruce—Aberdare	Cole—Enniskillen	Edwardes—Kensington
Baldwin — Baldwin of Bewdley	Bruce—Balfour of Bur- leigh	Collier—Menkswell	Egerton — Egerton of Tatton
Balfour—Kinross	Bruce—Bruce of Mel- bourne	Colville—Clydesmuir	Egerton—Wilton
Balfour—Riverdale	Bruce — Elgin and Kincardine	Colville—Colville of Cul- ross	Eliot—St. Germans
Balfour — Balfour of Methy	Brudenell Bruce — Ailes- bury	Compton—Northampton	Elliot—Minto
Bampfylde—Poltimore	Buchan—Tweedmuir	Conolly Carew—Carew	Erskine—Buchan
Banbury — Banbury of Southam	Buckley—Wrenbury	Cooper—Lucas of Crud- well	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Baring—Ashburton	Burns—Inverclyde	Cooper—Norwich	Evans—Mountevans
Baring—Cromer	Butler—Carrick	Corbett—Rowallan	Eveleigh de Moleyns— Ventry
Baring—Northbrook	Butler—Dunboyne	Courtney—Devon	Eyres Monsell—Monsell
Baring—Revelstoke	Butler—Lanesborough	Craig—Craigavon	Fane—Westmorland
Barnes—Gorell	Butler—Mountgarret	Crawford—Hungarton	Faulding—Denbigh
Barnewall—Trimlestown	Butler—Ormonde	Crichton—Erne	Fellowes—Atiway
Bathurst—Bledisloe	Butler—Bowdon—Grey de Ruthyn	Crichton Stuart—Bute	Fellowes—De Ramsey
Beaucherk—St. Albans	Buxton—Noel-Buxton	Cripps—Parnoor	Fermor Hesketh—Hes- keth
Beaumont—Allendale	Byng—Strafford	Crittall—Bramtree	Finch Hatton—Winchilsea
Beckett—Grimthorpe	Byng—Torrington	Croesley—Somerleyton	Finch Knightley—Ayles- ford
Benn—Stansgate	Cambridge—Athlone	Cubitt—Ashcombe	Fitzalan Howard—Beam- mont
Bennet—Tankerville	Campbell—Argyll	Cunliffe Lister—Swinton	Fitzalan Howard—Fitz- Alan of Derwent
Bennett—Bennett of Edg- baston	Campbell — Breadalbane and Holland	Cunningham — Cunning- ham of Hyndhop	Fitzalan Howard — Howard of Glossop
Beresford—Decies	Campbell—Cavdon	Curzon—Howe	Fitzalan Howard—Nor- folk
Beresford—Waterford	Campbell—Colgrain	Curzon—Ravensdale	FitzClarence—Munster
Bernard—Bandon	Campbell—Glenavy	Curzon—Scarsdale	FitzGerald—Leinster
Berry—Camrose	Campbell—Stratheden and Campbell	Cust—Broomlow	Fitzherbert—Stafford
Berry—Kemsley	Campbell Gray—Gray	Dalrymple—Stair	FitzRoy—Daventry
Bertie—Lindsey	Canning—Gravagh	Davis—Darwen	FitzRoy—Grafton
Best—Wynford	Capell—Essex	Davison—Broughshane	Fitzroy—Southampton
Bethell—Westbury	Carberry—Carbery	Dawney—Downe	Fletcher—Winstler
Bewicke Copley — Crom- well	Carrington—Carrington	Dawson Damer — Por- tlington	Flower—Ashbrook
Bigham—Mersey	Carleton—Dorchester	De Courcy—Kingsale	Foley—Berkeley
Bigham—Nairne	Carnegie—Northesk	De Grey—Walsingham	Foljambe—Liverpool
Bingham—Clanmorris	Carnegie—Southesk	De Yarbrough Bateson— Deramore	Forbes—Granard
Bingham—Lucan	Cary—Falkland	Deane—Muskerrey	Forbes Sempill—Sempill
Blades—Ebbisham	Caulfeild—Charlemont	Denison—Londesborough	Forward Howard — Wicklow
Bligh—Clifton	Cavendish—Chesham	Denison Pender—Pender	
Bligh—Darnley	Cavendish—Devonshire	Dent—Furnivall	
Blunt Lytton — Went- worth	Cavendish—Waterpark	Devereux—Hereford	

Fox Strangways — Ilchester	Harbord Hamond — Suffield	Keith—Keith of Avonholm	M'Carel Hogg — Magheramorne
Frankland—Zouche	Hardinge — Hardinge of Penshurst	Keith Falconer—Kintore	Mackay—Inchcape
Fraser—Lovat	Harc—Listowel	Kemp—Rochdale	Mackay—Reay
Fraser—Saltoun	Harmsworth — Rothermere	Kennedy—Ailsa	Mackenzie—Amulree
Freeman Strathalmond	Harris—Malmesbury	Kenworthy—Strablogi	Mackenzie—Cromartie
Freeman Greenvile—Kinloss	Harvey—Harvey of Tasburgh	Keppel—Albemarle	Mackintosh—Mackintosh of Halifax
Freeman Mitford — Redesdale	Hastings—Huntingdon	Kerr—Lothian	Mackworth—Rhonda
Freeman Thomas—Willingdon	Hay—Erroll	Kerr—Teviot	McLaren—Abercromby
Fre mantle—Cottesloe	Hay—Kinnoull	King—Lovelace	Macpherson — Macpherson of Drumochter
French—De Freyne	Hay—Tweddale	King Tenison—Kingston	Macpherson — Strathcarron
French—Ypres	Heathcote Drummond	Kitchener — Kitchener of Khartoum	Maffey—Rugby
Fuller Acland Hood—St. Audries	Wiltoughby—Ancaster	Kitson—Airedale	Maitland—Lauderdale
Fyfe—Kilmuir	Hely Hutchinson—Donoughmore	Knatchbull—Brabourne	Manners—Rutland
Galbraith—Strathclyde	Henderson—Faringdon	Knox—Ramsbury	Mansfield—Sandhurst
Ganzoni—Belstead	Hennessy—Windlesham	Lamb—Rochester	Marquis—Woolton
Gascayne Cecil—Cecil of Chelwood	Henniker Major — Henniker	Lambart—Cavan	Marshall—Romey
Gascayne Cecil—Quickswood	Hepburn Stuart Forbes	Lambton—Durham	Mason—Blackford
Gascayne Cecil—Salisbury	Trefusis—Clinton	Lampson—Killearn	Maude—Hawarden
Gathorne Hardy—Cranbrook	Hepburne Scott — Polwarth	Larnach Nevill — Abergavenny	Maxwell—Farnham
Gibbs—Aldenhall	Herbert—Carnarvon	Law—Coleraine	Meade—Clawtham
Gibbs—Wrexall	Herbert—Darcy de Knayth	Law—Ellenborough	Melles—Burton
Gibson—Ashbourne	Herbert—Hemingford	Lawrence—Oaksey	Mercer Henderson — Buckinghamshire
Giffard—Halsbury	Herbert—Pembroke	Lawrence—Trevelthine	Milles Lade—Sondes
Gilbey—Vaux of Harrowden	Herbert—Powis	Lawson—Burnham	Mills—Hillingdon
Glyn—Wolverton	Hermon Hodge—Wyfold	Lawson Johnston—Luke	Milner—Milner of Leeds
Godley—Kilbracken	Hervey—Bristol	Le Poer Trench—Clancarty	Mitchell Thomson — Selsdon
Gordon—Aberdeen	Hewitt—Lifford	Legge—Dartmouth	Molynieux—Sefton
Gordon—Humby	Hicks Beach—St. Aldwyn	Leigh—Newton	Monckton—Ruthven
Gordon Lennox—Richmond	Hill—Downshire	Leith—Burg	Monckton Arundell — Galway
Gore—Arran	Hill—Sandys	Leslie—Rathes	Mond—Melchett
Gough Calthorpe—Calthorpe	Hill Trevor—Trevor	Leslie Melville—Leven	Money—Coufts—Latymer
Graham—Montrose	Hindley—Hyndley	Lever—Leverhulme	Montagu—Manchester
Graham Toler—Norbury	Hoare—Templewood	Leveson Gower—Granville	Montagu—Sandwich
Grant—De Longueuil	Hogg—Hailsham	Lewis—Essendon	Montagu—Swaythling
Grant—Strathpey	Holland Hibbert—Knutsford	Lewis—Merthyr	Montagu Douglas Scott — Buccleuch
Graves—Dysart	Holmes—Dovercourt	Liddell—Ravensworth	Montagu Stuart Wortley
Greenall—Daresbury	Holmes à Court—Heytesbury	Lindemann—Cherwell	Mackenzie — Wharfedale
Grenfell—St. Just	Hood—Bridport	Lindsey Bethune — Lindsay	
Greville—Warwick	Hope—Linlithgow	Lindsay—Crawford	Montague—Amwell
Grey—Stamford	Hope—Rankellour	Lindsay — Lindsay of Barker	Montgomerie—Eglinton
Grigg—Altrincham	Hope Morley—Hollenden	Littleton—Hatherton	Montgomery — Montgomery of Alamein
Grimston—Verulam	Hopkinson—Colyton	Lloyd George — Lloyd George of Dwyfor	Moore—Dragheda
Grosvenor—Ebury	Hopwood — Southborough	Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn	Moore Brabazon—Brabazon of Tara
Grosvenor—Westminster	Hore Ruthven—Gowrie	Loder—Wakehurst	Moreton—Ducie
Guest—Wimborne	Hove Thurlow Cumming Bruce—Thurlow	Loftus—Ely	Morris—Kilmarin
Guinness—Iveagh	Howard—Carlisle	Lopes—Roborough	Morris—Morris of Kenwood
Guinness—Moynne	Howard—Effingham	Lowry Corry—Belmore	Morris—Nuffield
Gully—Selby	Howard—Howard of Penrith	Lowther—Lonsdale	Morton—Morton of Henryton
Gurdon—Cranworth	Howard—Strathcona	Lowther—Ullswater	Mountbatten — Carisbrooke
Hamilton—Abercorn	Howard—Suffolk	Lubbock—Avebury	Mountbatten—Edinburgh
Hamilton—Belhaven and Stenton	Hubbard—Addington	Lumley—Scarborough	Mountbatten — Milford Haven
Hamilton — Hamilton of Dalzell	Huggins—Maburn	Lumley Savile—Savile	Mountbatten — Mountbatten of Burma
Hamilton — Holm-Patrick	Innes Ker—Roxburgh	Lygon—Beauchamp	Muff—Calverley
Hamilton Gordon — Stanmore	Inskip—Caldecote	Lyle—Lyle of Westbourne	Mulholland—Dunleath
Hamilton Russell—Boyne	Irby—Boston	Lyon Dalberg Acton—Acton	Murray—Dunmore
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—Dufferin	Isaacs—Reading	Lyons—Emmisdale	Murray—Elbank
Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley	Jackson—Allerton	Lysaght—Lisle	Murray—Mansfield
Handcock—Castlemaine	James—Northbourne	Lytelton—Chandos	Nail Caim—Brocket
	Jervis—St. Vincent	Lytelton — Cobham (Viscounty)	Napier — Napier and Etrick
	Jocelyn—Roden	McClintock Bunbury—Rathdonnell	Napier — Napier of Magdala
	Jolliffe—Hylton	McCorquodale—McCorquodale of Newton	
	Joynson Hicks—Brentford	Macdonald — Macdonald of Gwaenysgor	
	Kaye Shuttleworth — Shuttleworth	McDonnell—Antrim	
	Kearley—Devonport		

Needham—Kilmory	Powys—Lilford	Smith—Bicéster	Vanneck—Huntingfield
Neville—Braybrooke	Pratt—Camden	Smith—Birkenhead	Vaughan—Lisburne
Nicolson—Carnock	Preston—Gormanston	Smith—Colwyn	Vavasour Fisher—Fisher
Nivison—Glendyne	Primrose—Rosebery	Smith—Dudley (Barony)	Venables Vernon—Vernon
Noel—Gainsborough	Prittie—Dunalley	Smith—Hambleton	Verker—Gart
North—Guilford	Ramacca—Newburgh	Somerset—Beaufort	Verney—Willoughby de Broke
Northcote—Idesleigh	Ramsay—Dalhousie	Somerset—Raglan	Verney Cave—Braye
Norton—Grantley	Ramsbotham—Soulbury	Somervell—Somervell of Harrow	Vernon—Lyveden
Norton—Rathcreedan	Rees Williams—Ogmores	Spencer—Churchill	Vesey—De Vesci
Nugent—Westmeath	Rhys—Dynevor	Spencer Churchill—Marlborough	Villiers—Clarendon
O'Brien—Inchiquin	Richards—Milverton	Spring Rice—Monteagle of Brandon	Vivian—Swansea
Ogilvy—Airlie	Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee	Stanhope—Harrington	Wallop—Portsmouth
O'Neill—Rathcavan	Roberts—Clwyd	Stanley—Derby	Walrand—Waleran
Orde Powlett—Bolton	Roche—Fermoy	Stanley—Stanley of Alderley	Walsh—Ormaizwaile
Ormsby Gore—Harlech	Rodd—Rennell	Stapleton Cotton—Combermere	Ward—Bangor
Osborne—Leeds	Roper Curzon—Teynham	Stern—Michelham	Ward—Dudley (Earldom)
Paget—Anglesey	Ross—De Ros	Stewart—Galloway	Warrender—Bruntisfield
Pakenham—Longford	Rous—Stradbroke	Stewart Murray—Atholl	Watson—Manton
Pakington—Hampton	Rowley Conwy—Langford	Stonor—Camoys	Watson Armstrong—Armstrong
Palmer—Rusholme	Runciman—Runciman of Doxford	Stonor—Courtown	Weir—Inverforth
Palmer—Selborne	Russell—Amphill	Stourton—Mowbray	Weld Forester—Forester
Parker—Macclesfield	Russell—Bedford	Strachey—Strachie	Wellesley—Cowley
Parnell—Congleton	Russell—De Clifford	Strauss—Comesford	Wellesley—Wellington
Parsons—Rose	Russell—Russell of Liverpool	Strutt—Belper	Wentworth Fitzwilliam—Fitzwilliam
Paulet—Winchester	Ryder—Harrowby	Strutt—Raleigh	Westenra—Rossmore
Peake—Ingleby	Sackville—De La Warr	Stuart—Castle Stewart	White—Annaly
Pearson—Cowdray	Sackville West—Sackville	Stuart—Moray	Whiteley—Marchamley
Pease—Daryngton	St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Studley Herbert—Seafield	Whitfield—Kenswood
Pease—Gainford	St. Clair—Sinclair	Suenson Taylor—Grantchester	Wiley—Barbary
Pease—Wardington	St. Clair Erskine—Rosslyn	Sugden—St. Leonards	Williams—Berners
Pelham—Chichester	St. John—St. John of Bleto	Sutherland—Leveson Gower—Sutherland	Williamson—Forbes
Pelham—Yarborough	St. John—Bolingbroke and St. John	Talbot—Talbot de Malahide	Willoughby—Middleton
Pelham Clinton Hope—Newcastle	St. Leger—Doneraile	Temple—Headfort	Wills—Dulverton
Pellev—Exmouth	Samuel—Bearsled	Temple Gore Langton—Temple of Stowe	Wilmot—Wilmot of Selmeiston
Penny—Machwood	Sandilands—Torphichen	Tennant—Glencouner	Wilson—Moran
Pepys—Cottenham	Saumarez—De Saumarez	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Perceval—Egmont	Savile—Mickbrough	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Windsor—Cornwall
Percy—Northumberland	Scarlett—Abinger	Thomas—Cilkenin	Windsor—Gloucester
Percy—Percy of Newcastle	Scater Booth—Basing	Thynne—Bath	Windsor—Kent
Pery—Limerick	Scott—Fildon	Towneley O'Hagan—O'Hagan	Windsor Clive—Plymouth
Petty Fitzmaurice—Lansdowne	Scott Ellis—Howard de Walden	Trench—Ashdown	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Philipps—Milford	Scrymgeour Wedderburn—Dundee	Tuchet Jesson—Audley	Winn—St. Oswald
Philipps—St. Davids	Seely—Mottistone	Tufton—Hothfield	Winn—Headley
Philipps—Strange of Knokin	Seely—Sherwood	Turnour—Winterton	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Phippys—Normanby	Seymour—Hertford	Twisleton Wykeham	Wood—Halifax
Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor	Seymour—Somerset	Fiennes—Saye and Sele	Woodall—Uvedale of North End
Plumptre—Fitzwalter	Shaw—Craigmyl	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Woodhouse—Terrington
Plunkett—Dunsany	Shirley—Ferrers	Upton—Templetown	Wyndham—Leconfield
Plunkett—Fingall	Shore—Teignmouth	Vanden Bempde—Johnstone—Derwent	Wyndham Quin—Dunraven
Plunkett—Louth	Siddleley—Kenilworth	Vane—Banard	Wynn—Newborough
Pollock—Hamworth	Sidney—De L'Isle	Vane Tempest Stewart—Londonderry	Yarde Buller—Churston
Pomeroy—Hartberton	Simon—Simon of Wythenshawe		Yerburgh—Alvingham
Ponsonby—Bessborough	Sinclair—Caithness		Yorke—Hardwicke
Ponsonby—De Mauley	Sinclair—Peniland		Young—Kennet
Ponsonby—Ponsonby of Shulbrede	Sinclair—Thurso		Young Erskine—Mar
Ponsonby—Sysonby	Skeffington—Massereene		Younger—Younger of Leckie
Portal—Portal of Hungerford			

LIFE PEERS

This class, once not infrequent, is now restricted to a very small number of *Law Lords*, at present nine. The first recent creation occurred in 1856 in the case of Lord Wensleydale, when the Peers decided that a Life Temporal Peer was not entitled to a seat in their House. An Act was accordingly passed giving power to the Sovereign to elevate two Judges of Appeal into Life Barons of Parliament and in 1876 the number was enlarged, so that the House now admits all the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, whether active or retired. The wives of these Peers take the title of "Lady" with precedence as Baronesses and children of these Life Peers rank next after those of hereditary Barons and take the courtesy title of "Honourable."

Courtesy Titles (in actual use in 1957)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough and the "Earl of Aboyne" to the Marquessate of Huntly, and "Viscount Acheson" heir to the Earldom of Gosford; *the titles of second heirs are also given; e.g. Viscount Savernake, eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan" heir to the Marquessate of Ailesbury.

.. In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of ——" e.g. "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland.

Marquesses.

*Blandford—Marlborough
Bowmont—Roxburghe
Douglas & Clydesdale
—Hamilton
*Douro—Wellington
Graham—Montrose
Hamilton—Abercorn
Hardington—Devonshire
*Kildare—Leinster
Lorne—Argyll
Tavistock—Bedford

Earls.

Aboyne—Huntly
Altamont—Sligo
Ancrum—Lothian
Beccive—Headfort
Brecknock—Camden
*Cardigan—Ailesbury
Cassilis—Ailsa
Compton—Northampton
*Dalkeith—Buccleuch
*Euston—Grafton
Hopetoun—Linlithgow
*Jermyn—Bristol
Lewes—Abergavenny
March—Richmond
Mornington—*Douro
*Mount Charles—Conyngham
Mulgrave—Normanby
Offaly—*Kildare
*Percy—Northumberland
Rocksavage—Cholmondeley
*Ronaldshay—Zetland
Shelburne—Lansdowne
Sunderland—*Blandford
Uxbridge—Anglesey

Viscounts.

Acheson—Gosford
Adare—Dunraven
Althorp—Spencer
Amberley—Russell
Anson—Lichfield

Asquith of Morley—Oxford and Asquith
Borodale—Beatty
Boyle—Shannon
Brocas—Jellicoe
Bury—Albemarle
Camden—Gainsborough
Carlou—Portarlino
Chelsea—Cadogan
Chewton—Waldgrave
Clanfield—Peel
Cole—Enniskillen
Corry—Belmore
Cranborne—Salisbury
Cranley—Onslow
Crowhurst—Cottenham
Curzon—Howe
Dairymple—Stair
Dangan—Cowie
Dunlinc—Antrim
Edsall—Dudley
Elveden—Iveagh
Emlyn—Cawdor
Encombe—Eldon
Enfield—Stratford
Erleigh—Reading
Errington—Cromer
Feilding—Denbigh
Fincastle—Dunmore
FitzHarris—Malinesbury
Folkestone—Radnor
Furze—Ypres
Futneaux—Birkenhead
Garmoyle—Cairns
Garnock—Lindsay
Glenapp—Inchcape
Glenworth—Limerick
Gwynedd—Lloyd George of Dwyfor
Hinchbrook—Sunderland
Ikerrin—Carrick
Ingestre—Shrewsbury
Ipswich—*Euston
Jocelyn—Roden
Kelburn—Glasgow
Knebworth—Lytton
Lambton—Durham
Lascelles—Harewood

Lowther—Lonsdale
Lumley—Scarborough
Lymington—Portsmouth
Malden—Essex
Mandeville—Manchester
Melgund—Minto
Moore—Drogheda
Morpeth—Carlisle
Newport—Bradford
Ockham—Lovelace
Parker—Macclesfield
Perceval—Egmont
Petersham—Harrington
Pollington—Mexborough
Prestwood—Attlee
Queenington—St. Aldwyn
Raynham—Townshend
Reidhaven—Seaford
Royston—Hardwicke
St. Cyres—Adelstigh
Sandon—Harrowby
Savernake—*Cardigan
Slane—*Mount Charles
Somerton—Normanton
Stopford—Courtown
Stormont—Mansfield
Strathallan—Perth
Stuart—Castle Stewart
Sudley—Arran
Suirdale—Donoughmore
Tamworth—Ferrers
Tarbat—Cromartie
Throwley—Sondes
Tiverton—Halsbury
Traprain—Balfour
Vaughan—Lisburne
Villiers—Jersey
Walberton—Woolton
Weymouth—Bath
Windsor—Plymouth
Wolmer—Selborne

Barons (Lord —)

Ardec—Meath
Ashley—Shaftesbury
Balgonie—Leven and Melville
Bainiel—Crawford

Berriedale—Caithness
Bingham—Lucan
Binning—Haddington
Brooke—Warwick
Bruce—Elgin
Buckhurst—De La Warr
Burghersh—Westmorland
Carnegie—Southesk
Courtney—Devon
Delvin—Westmeath
Dunne—Moray
Dundas—*Ronaldshay
Dunglass—Home
Eliot—St. Germans
Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Eskdaill—*Dalkeith
Garlies—Galloway
Glenorchy—Breadalbane & Holland
Greenock—Cathcart
Guernsey—Aylesford
Hay—Erroll
Herbert—Pembroke
Hervey—*Jermyn
Irwin—Halifax
Leslie—Roths
Masham—Swinton
Medway—Crabtree
Montgomerie—Eglington
Moreton—Ducie
Neidpath—Wemyss & March
Ogilvy—Airlie
Ossulton—Tankerville
Oxmantown—Rosse
Porchester—Carnarvon
Primrose—Rosebery
Ramsay—Dalhousie
Rideau—Alexander of Tunis
Scrymgeour—Dundee
Seymour—Somerset
Stavordale—Ilchester
Willoughby de Eresby
Ancestor
Wodehouse—Kimberley
Worsley—Yarborough

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—S. or L. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. R. indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland. The mark * signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.....	1951	Cecil of Chelwood, Viscount.....	1915	Hall, W. Glenville.....	1947
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.....	1925	Chandos, Viscount.....	1940	Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.....	1940
Abrahams, Sir Sidney.....	1941	Charfield, Lord.....	1939	Hankey, Lord.....	1939
Adeane, Sir Michael.....	1953	Cherwell, Viscount.....	1943	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.....	1936
Aga Khan, The.....	1934	Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer.....	1907	Hare, John Hugh.....	1955
Alexander of Hillsborough, Viscount.....	1929	Cicennin, Viscount.....	1951	Harlech, Lord.....	1927
Alexander of Tunis, Earl.....	1952	Citrine, Lord.....	1940	Harrison, Sir Eric John.....	1952
Alexander, Sir Ulrick.....	1952	Clinton, Lord.....	1926	Head, Antony Henry.....	1951
Ammon, Lord.....	1945	Clitheroe, Lord.....	1944	Headlam, Lt.-Col. Sir Cuthbert M., Bt.....	1945
Amory, Derrick Heathcoat	1953	Clyde, Lord.....	1951	Heald, Sir Lionel.....	1954
Athlone, Earl of.....	1931	Cohen, Lord.....	1946	Heath, Edward Richard George.....	1955
Attlee, Earl.....	1935	Coleraine, Lord.....	1943	Henderson, Lord.....	1950
Baker, Harold T.....	1915	Colyton, Lord.....	1952	Henderson, Arthur.....	1947
Baker, Philip J. Noel.....	1945	Craigie, Sir Robert Leslie, Crookshank, Viscount.....	1937	Hepburn, Patrick Buchanan-Hill, Charles.....	1951
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord.....	1941	Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.....	1940	Hodson, Sir F. L. Charlton	1951
Barnes, Alfred.....	1945	Dalton, Hugh.....	1940	Holland, Sidney George.....	1950
Barrowclough, Sir Harold	1954	Davidson, Viscount.....	1928	Holloway, Edward James.....	1950
Beaufort, Duke of.....	1936	Davies, E. Clement.....	1947	Holt, Harold Edward.....	1953
Beaumont, Sir John W. F.	1944	De La Warr, Earl.....	1936	Holyoake, Keith Jacka.....	1954
Beaverbrook, Lord.....	1918	De L'Isle, Viscount.....	1951	Home, Earl of.....	1951
Bellenger, Frederick J.....	1946	Denning, Sir Alfred T.....	1948	Hore-Belisha, Lord.....	1935
Bevan, Aneurin.....	1945	de Silva, Lucien Macauli Dominic.....	1953	Horsburgh, Dame Florence	1945
Birch, Nigel.....	1955	de Wet, Nicolaas J.....	1939	Howe, Earl.....	1929
Birkett, Sir Norman.....	1947	Dixon, Sir Owen.....	1951	Howe, Clarence Decatur.....	1946
Bledisloe, Viscount.....	1926	Drogheda, Earl of.....	1951	Hudson, Viscount.....	1938
Bottomley, Arthur George	1952	Dugdale, John.....	1949	Isley, James Lorimer.....	1946
Boyd, Alan Tindal Lennox.....	1951	Dugdale, Sir Thomas, Bt.....	1951	Ingleby, Viscount.....	1943
Brabazon of Tara, Lord.....	1940	Eccles, Sir David.....	1951	Inman, Lord.....	1947
Bracken, Viscount.....	1940	Ede, James Chuter.....	1944	Isaacs, George Alfred.....	1945
Bridges, Sir Edward.....	1953	Eden, Sir Robert Anthony	1934	Ismay, Lord.....	1951
Brook, Sir Norman.....	1953	Edwards, Lewis John.....	1953	Jay, Douglas.....	1952
Brooke, Henry.....	1955	Edwards, Ness.....	1947	Jayakar, Mukund R.....	1939
Brown, Ernest.....	1935	Elliot, Walter E.....	1932	Jenkins, Sir David Llewelyn	1949
Brown, George Alfred.....	1951	Evatt, Herbert Vere.....	1942	Johnston, Thomas.....	1931
Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount.....	1923	Evershed, Lord.....	1947	Jones, A. Creech.....	1946
Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of.....	1937	Fadden, Sir Arthur W.....	1942	Jones, Aubrey.....	1955
Bucknill, Sir Alfred T.....	1945	Foot, Isaac.....	1937	Jordan, Sir William Joseph	1946
Buller, Sir Reginald Manningham.....	1954	Forde, Francis Michael.....	1944	Jowitt, Earl.....	1931
Butler, Richard Austen.....	1939	Fortescue, Earl.....	1952	Keith of Avonholm, Lord	1953
Cadogan, Sir Alexander.....	1946	Franks, Sir Oliver Shewell	1949	Kennet, Lord.....	1922
Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian, Canterbury, The Archbishop of.....	1950	Gaiskell, Hugh T. N.....	1947	Key, Charles William.....	1927
Carpenter, John Archibald	1939	Gardiner, James G.....	1947	Killearn, Lord.....	1941
Boyd.....	1954	George, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd.....	1941	Kilmuir, Viscount.....	1945
Casey, Richard G.....	1939	Godard, Lord.....	1938	Kotelawala, Sir John.....	1954
Catto, Lord.....	1947	Griffith, David R.....	1951	Lambert, Viscount.....	1912
		Griffiths, James.....	1945	Lascelles, Sir Alan F.....	1943
		Grigg, Sir James.....	1942	Latham, Sir John G.....	1933
		Hailey, Lord.....	1949	Lawson, Lord.....	1945
		Halifax, Earl of.....	1922	Leach, Sir Lionel.....	1949
		Hall, Viscount.....	1942	Leathers, Viscount.....	1941

Listowel, Earl of.....	1946	Normand, Lord.....	1933	Stanmore, Lord.....	1932
Llewellyn, Lord.....	1947	Nutting, Harold Anthony..	1954	Stansgate, Viscount.....	1929
Lloyd, Geoffrey William..	1943	Oaksey, Lord.....	1944	Stokes, Richard Rapier...	1950
Lloyd, John Selwyn.....		Ogmore, Lord.....	1951	Strachey, John St. Loc...	1946
Brooke.....	1951			Strathclyde, Lord.....	1953
London, Bishop of.....	1956	Page, Sir Earle.....	1929	Strauss, George Russell...	1947
Lorraine, Sir Percy L. Bt..	1933	Pakenham, Lord.....	1948	Stuart, James Gray.....	1939
Low, Austin Richard.....		Paling, Wilfred.....	1944	Summerskill, Edith.....	1949
William.....	1954	Parker, Sir Hubert Lister..	1954	Sutherland, Duke of.....	1936
		Patrick, Lord.....	1949	Swinton, Earl of.....	1922
Mabane, Sir William.....	1944	Percy of Newcastle, Lord..	1924		
MacAndrew, Col. Sir.....		Pethick Lawrence, Lord...	1937	Templewood, Viscount... ..	1922
Charles.....	1952			Thomson, Lord.....	1945
McCorquodale of Newton,		Quickwood, Lord.....	1918	Thornycroft, Peter.....	1951
Lord.....	1945			Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
MacDermott, Lord.....	1947			Trevelyan, Sir Charles.....	
Macdonald of Gwaenysgor,		Radcliffe, Lord.....	1949	Phillips, Bt.	1924
Lord.....	1951	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
MacDonald, Malcolm.....	1935	Reading, Marquess of....	1953	Turton, Robert Hugh.....	1955
McEwen, John.....	1953	Reid, Lord.....	1941		
McKell, Sir William J.....	1948	Reith, Lord.....	1940	Vansittart, Lord.....	1940
MacLay, John Scott.....	1952	Kinrret, Thibaudeau.....	1947	van Zyl, Gideon Brand ..	1945
Macleod, Iain.....	1952	Robens, Alfred.....	1951		
Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	Roche, Lord.....	1934	Walker, Patrick Chrestien	
Malvern, Viscount.....	1947	Romer, Sir Charles.....	1951	Gordon.....	1950
Margesson, Viscount.....	1933	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945	Wand, Rt. Rev. John	
Marquand, Hilary Adair..	1949	Ruffside, Viscount.....	1941	William Charles.....	1945
Massey, Vincent.....	1941			Waterhouse, Capt. Charles	1944
Mathers, Lord.....	1947	St. Laurent, Louis Stephen	1946	Watermeyer, E. F.....	1943
Maudling, Reginald.....	1955	Salisbury, Marquess of....	1940	Watkinson, Harold Arthur	1955
Maugham, Viscount.....	1934	Salter, Lord.....	1941	Waverley, Viscount.....	1938
Meighen, Arthur.....	1920	Samuel, Viscount.....	1908	Weir, Viscount.....	1918
Menzies, Robert G.....	1937	Sandys, Duncan.....	1944	Wheatley, Lord.....	1947
Merriman, Lord.....	1933	Scarbrough, Earl of.....	1952	White, Henry Graham....	1945
Mersey, Viscount.....	1946	Selborne, Earl of.....	1929	Wigram, Lord.....	1932
Milligan, William Rankine	1955	Selkirk, Earl of.....	1955	Williams, Sir Edward	
Miller of Leeds, Lord.....	1945	Shaftesbury, Earl of.....	1922	John.....	1945
Molson, Arthur Hugh.....		Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey,		Williams, Tom.....	1941
Elsdale.....	1956	Bt.....	1945	Willink, Henry Urmoston.	1943
Monckton, Sir Walter.....	1951	Shawcross, Sir Hartley....	1946	Wilmot of Seimston,	
Monsell, Viscount.....	1923	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945	Lord.....	1945
Morris, Sir John William..	1951	Silkin, Lord.....	1945	Wilson, James Harold....	1947
Morrison, Herbert Stanley	1931	Simonds, Viscount.....	1944	Winster, Lord.....	1945
Morrison, William S.....	1936	Singleton, Sir John.....	1948	Winterton, Earl.....	1924
Morton of Henryton, Lord	1944	Slesser, Sir Henry.....	1929	Womersley, Sir Walter	
Mountbatten of Burma,		Smith, Sir Ben.....	1943	James, Bt.....	1941
Earl.....	1947	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor-		Woodburn, Arthur.....	1947
Munster, Earl of.....	1954	man.....	1939	Woolton, Earl of.....	1940
		Somervell of Harrow,		Wright, Lord.....	1932
Nair, Sir Madhavan.....	1941	Lord.....	1938		
Nash, Walter.....	1946	Soskice, Sir Frank.....	1948	York, The Archbishop of.	1956
Nathan, Lord.....	1946	Soutbury, Viscount.....	1939	Younger, Hon. Kenneth..	1951
Nicholls, George Heaton..	1948	Spens, Sir Patrick.....	1953		
Norfolk, Duke of.....	1936	Stanhope, Earl.....	1929	Zetland, Marquess of....	1922

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) — P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the F. be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 130 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

Victoria Cross.—1856.—See pp. 301-4.

George Cross.—1940.—G.C. See pp. 304-6.

British Orders of Knighthood.

Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C. (Class L).—For ladies, founded 1883.

Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. I.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished upon Officer (and Fleet A when flying

Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N., and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.—1909.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.—1954.

The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Silver.

Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal (formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922).

Canada Medal.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.O.D.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.

Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.N.D.

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Air Efficiency Award.—1942.

The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Military Forces).

Cadet Forces Medal.

Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

Royal Observer Corps Medal.

Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

Service Medal of the Order of St. John.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1932.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date).

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Evil be to him who evil thinks*).

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

PRINCESS WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1944.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

1947.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester,

1921.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor,

1910.

H.M. the King of Norway, 1906.

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.

H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.

H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.

H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia,

1954.

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia,

1939.

The Earl of Athlone, 1928.

The Earl of Halifax, 1931.

The Earl Stanhope, 1934.

The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.

The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.

The Marquess of Zetland, 1942.

The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma,

1946.

The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.

The Viscount Portal of Hunger-

ford, 1946.

The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.

The Viscount Montgomery of

Alamein, 1946.

The Duke of Portland, 1948.

The Lord Harlech, 1948.

The Earl of Scarborough, 1948.

The Lord Cranworth, 1948.

The Duke of Wellington, 1951.

The Earl Fortescue, 1951.

The Viscount Allendale, 1951.

Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.

Sir Anthony Eden, 1954.

The Earl of Iveagh, 1955.

The Earl Attlee, 1956.

Prelate, The Bishop of Win-

chester.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax,

K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., T.D.

Register, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter King of Arms, Hon. Sir

George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-

General Sir Brian Horrocks,

K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary, Anthony Richard

Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one provokes me with impunity*).

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

1952.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester,

1933.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor,

1922.

The Duke of Sutherland, 1920.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

1933.

The Earl of Stair, 1937.

The Viscount Thurso, 1941.

The Earl of Airliu, 1942.

The Viscount Cunningham of

Hyndhope, 1945.

The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.

The Duke of Buccleuch and

Queensberry, 1949.

The Duke of Hamilton and Bran-

don, 1951.

The Earl of Haddington, 1951.

The Earl of Crawford and

Balcarras, 1955.

The Lord Bilsland, 1955.

The Lord Mathers, 1956.

Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.

Chancellor, The Earl of Airliu,

K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing

Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.

Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secre-

tary, Sir Thomas Innes of

Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D.

Usher of the Green Rod, Lt.-Col.

Sir Edward Daymonde Steven-

son, K.C.V.O., M.C.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester,

1934.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor,

1927.

The Earl of Arran, 1909.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, 1911.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms

Registrar and Knight Attendant

Sir Gerald W. Wollaston,

K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno (*Three joined in one*). (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since).



G.C.B. MIL



G.C.B. CIV.



K.C.B. MIL



K.C.B. CIV.



C.B. MIL

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Arch Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, T.D., C.B., D.S.O.; *Deputy Secretary*, Brigadier Ivan De La Bere, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Command-
der; C.B., Companion.



O.M. Mil.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Civ.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1930.
John Masfield, 1935.
Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1935.
Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatterfield, 1939.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.
Professor Gilbert Aimé Murray, 1942.
Augustus Edwin John, 1942.

The Lord Adrian, 1942.
Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1944.
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946
Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
Admiral of the Fleet the Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.

The Earl of Halifax, 1946.
Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1948.
Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.
The Earl Russell, 1949.
Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.
Professor George Edward Moore, 1951.
The Earl Attlee, 1951.
Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.
The Lord Hailey, 1956.
Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1955.
Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1955.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.S.I.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, Auspiciis melioris avi (Token of a better age).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.S.O., LL.D.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of Gloucester; *Chancellor*, Field Marshal The Earl of Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.;

Secretary, Sir John Stuart Macpherson, G.C.M.G.; *Registrar*, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *King of Arms*, Sir Neville Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.



G.C.M.G.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, Imperatricis auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.I.E.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, Victoria.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, Rev. C. L. Cresswell, C.V.O., M.A.; *Honorary Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



G.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It is bestowed only on special occasions, and confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).
The Earl of Athlone (1935).
The Lord Wigram (1937).
H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946). (1949).
The Archbishop of Canterbury

Sir John Weir (1949).
The Duke of Norfolk (1953).
The Duke of Beaufort (1953).
H.M. The King of Norway (1902).
H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).
H.M. King Amanulla (1928).
H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).
H.M. King Leopold III (1937).
H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Iran (1948).
H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Norway (1955).



G.B.E.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto*, For God and the Empire.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Ernest Gowers, G.C.B., G.B.E. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 9 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. *Grand Cross* or *Dame Grand Cross*; G.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Officer; in Dec. 1918.



G.B.E.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

MEN.

Adams, William George Stewart, 1936.
Alexander of Hillsborough, The Viscount, 1941.
Attlee, The Earl, 1945.
Aubrey, Rev. Melbourn Evans, 1937.
Bone, James, 1947.
Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.
Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest, 1945.
Bruce of Melbourne, The Viscount, 1927.
Butler, Rt. Hon. Richard Austen, 1954.
Casey, Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner, 1944.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.
Cecil of Chelwood, The Viscount, 1956.
Cherwell, The Viscount, 1953.
Christie, John, 1954.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., 1933.
Craig, Edward Henry Gordon, 1956.
Crerar, General Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.

Crookshank, The Viscount, 1955.
Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.
Ede, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, 1952.
Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.
Fraser, Lt. Col. Sir Ian, 1953.
Gooch, George Peabody, 1939.
Hill, Professor Archibald Vivian, 1946.
Hives, The Lord, 1943.
Holland, Rt. Hon. Sidney George, 1951.
Hudson, The Viscount, 1944.
Ismay, General The Lord, 1945.
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.
Kotlawala, Sir John, 1956.
Layton, The Lord, 1919.
Leathers, The Viscount, 1943.
Lewis, Essington, 1943.
McNaughton, General Andrew George Latta, 1946.
Mallon, James Joseph, 1939.
Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.
Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.
Martin, Rev. Hugh, 1955.
Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1946.
Maugham, William Somerset, 1954.
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon, 1951.
Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley, 1951.
Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christ-mas Grafton, 1942.
Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.
Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.
Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.
Toynbee, Prof. Arnold Joseph, 1956.
Waley, Arthur David, 1956.
Williams, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert, 1945.
Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees, 1937.
Wilson, Prof. John Dover, 1936.
Woolton, The Earl of, 1942.
Honorary Member, M. René Massigli, 1954.

WOMEN.

Astor, Nancy, Viscountess, 1937.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Violet Mark-ham), 1917.
Nicolson, Hon. Lady, 1948.
Trevelyan, Mrs. Janet Penrose, 1936.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.H. the Princess Marie Louise.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1948.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.

H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.

H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, 1947.

H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 1937.

H.H. the Princess Marie Louise, 1893.

Margaret, Dowager Baroness Amptill, 1900.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.

Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.

Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford, 1916.

Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willington, 1917.

Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.

Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.

H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.

Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1935.

Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.

Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.

Florence Amery, 1945.

H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.

Edwina Cynthia Annette, Countess Mountbatten of Burma, 1947.

Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydes-muir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K.,
(and Ireland marked 1).

Badge of Baronets
of Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked 2).



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, *at the time of going to press*, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A— B—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Sir Gerald Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.; *Clerk*, Miss E. Blackwell; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 17, 1956)

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt.	Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.L.E.	Aga Khan, H.H. <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Abbas, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.	Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).	Agarwala, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
Abdul Hamid, <i>Khan Bahadur Diwan</i> Sir, Kt., C.L.E., O.B.E.	Acland, Sir Hugh Thomas Dyke, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.	Agnew, Sir Fulque Meiville Gerald Noel, Bt. (s. 1629).
Abdul Rashid, <i>Hon.</i> Sir, Kt.	Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt., M.P. (1644).	Agnew, Sir John Stuart, Bt., T.D. (1895).
Abdur Rahman, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> Sir Muhammad, Kt.	Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).	Agnew, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir William Gladstone, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).	Adair, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).	Ahmad Ali Khan Alawee, <i>Raja</i> Sir Syed, Kt., C.B.E.
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.	Adam, <i>General</i> Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).	Ahmad Hussain, <i>Nawab</i> Sir K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.	Ahmad Nawaz Khan-Sadozai, <i>Major Nawab</i> Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott Stile, K.B.E.	Adams, <i>Cdr.</i> Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.	Ahmed, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
Abercrombie, Sir John Robertson, K.B.E., M.C.	Adams, Sir Theodore Samuel, Kt., C.M.G.	Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.L.E.
Abercrombie, Sir (Leslie) Patrick, Kt.	Adcock, Sir Frank Ezra, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.A.	Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
Abercromby, Col. Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (s. 1936).	Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.	Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1917).
Abrahall, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns—, Kt., C.M.G.	Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Aird, Col. Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1902).
Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.	Adeane, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Michael Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Airey, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Abrahams, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Sidney Solomon, Kt., Q.C.		
Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.		

- Aitchison, *Capt.* Sir David, K.C.V.O.
Aitchison, Sir Stephen Charles de
Lancey, *Bt.* (1938).
Alabaster, Sir (Chaloner) Gren-
ville, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
Aibery, Sir Irving James, Kt.,
M.C.
Albu, Sir George Werner, *Bt.*
(1912).
Alderson, Sir Harold George,
Kt., M.B.E.
Aldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, *Bt.*
Alexander, Sir Desmond William
Lionel Cable, *Bt.* (1899).
Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton,
Bt. (1921).
Alexander, Sir Frank Samuel, *Bt.*
(1945).
Alexander, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir
Ulrich, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
O.B.E.
Alson, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald, *Bt.*,
O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
Allan, Sir Henry Ralph More-
ton Havelock-, *Bt.* (1858).
Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt.,
C.I.E.
Allard, Sir George Mason, Kt.
Allchin, Sir Geoffrey Cuthbert,
K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Allen, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Bertram
Cowles, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt.,
M.C., Q.C.
Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt.,
O.B.E., M.C.
Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Oswald Coleman, Kt.,
C.B., C.B.E.
Allen, *Col.* Sir Stephen Shepherd,
K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Alleyne, *Capt.* Sir John Meynell,
Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
Allfrey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles
Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Allison, Sir Richard John, Kt.,
C.V.O., C.B.E.
Allison, Sir (William) John, Kt.
Allsop, *Hon.* Sir James Joseph
Whittlesea, Kt.
Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles,
Kt., C.B.E.
Almond, Sir James, Kt.
Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E.
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja
of, K.C.S.I.
Amcotts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Weston
Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.
Amey Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, *Bt.*
(1874).
Anantakrishna Ayyar, *Rao Baha-*
dur Sir Chittoor Vaidhinga, Kt.
Anderson, Sir (Alexander) Greig,
K.C.V.O.
Anderson, Sir Alexander James,
Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Desmond
Francis, K.B.E., C.I., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth
Kt.
Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Frederick, Kt.,
C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir James Drummond,
K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir John, *Bt.* (1920).
Anderson, *General* Sir Kenneth
Arthur Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neville,
Kt., C.B.E.
Andrews, *Admiral* Sir William
Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chap-
man-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Andrews, Sir (William) Linton,
Kt.
Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
Angell, Sir Norman, Kt.
Angliss, *Hon.* Sir William
Charles, Kt.
Angwin, *Col.* Sir (Arthur)
Stanley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
Anson, Sir Peter, *Bt.* (1831).
Ansoore, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt.,
C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anstice, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund
Walter, K.C.B.
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, *Bt.*,
M.C. (S 1694).
Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric
Francis Carmichael-, *Bt.* (S.
1700; G.B. 1798).
Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey,
Bt., M.C. (1815).
Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland,
K.B.E.
Appleton, Sir Edward Victor,
G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., F.R.S.,
Appleton, Sir William, Kt.
Arbuthnot, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey
Schomberg, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald,
Bt. (1823).
Archdale, *Comdr.* Sir Edward
Folmer, *Bt.*, D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
Archer, *Admiral* Sir Ernest
Russell, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis,
K.C.M.G.
Arif, Sir Kamil Mohamed bin
Kadir Mustan, Kt., C.B.E.
Arkell, *Capt.* Sir (Thomas) Noel,
Kt.
Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E.,
C.B., M.C.
Armitage, *General* Sir (Charles)
Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval,
K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Armitage, Sir (Stephen) Cecil,
Kt., C.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare,
Bt. (1841).
Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George,
Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
Armstrong, Sir John Dunmace
Heaton-, Kt., M.V.O.
Armytage, *Capt.* Sir (John) Lionel,
Bt. (1738).
Arnott, Sir Lauriston John, *Bt.*
(1896).
Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, *Bt.*
(1841).
Arundell, *Brig.* Sir Robert Duncan
Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
Ashburnham, Sir Denny Regi-
nald, *Bt.* (1661).
Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.S.C.
Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh
(Bolland), Kt.
Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
Ashworth, *Hon.* Sir John Percy,
Kt., M.B.E.
Aske, Sir Conan, *Bt.*, (1922).
Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale,
Bt. (1821).
Atcherley, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard
Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B.,
A.F.C.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O.
Atkinson, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Joseph,
K.B.E.
Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
Atkinson, Sir Edward Hale Tindal,
K.C.B., C.B.E.
Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
Attygalle, *Hon.* Sir Nicholas, Kt.
Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
Auchinleck, *Field Marshal* Sir
Claude John Eyre, G.C.B.,
G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Austen, *General* Sir (Alfred) Reale
Godwin-, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E.,
M.C.
Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser),
Bt. (1894).
Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammond,
Bt. (1920).
Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, *Bt.*
(1929).
Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, *Bt.*
(1622).
Aylwen, Sir George, *Bt.* (1949).
Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray
Murray-, Kt.
Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
Babington, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Anthony
Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
Babington, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip,
K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger,
Bt. (1901).
Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, *Bt.*,
O.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of*
England (1611 and 1627).
Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, *Bt.*
(1922).
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilber-
force, K.C.B.
Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cam-
eron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, *Bt.*,
C.M.G. (1867).
Baguley, Sir John Minty, Kt.
Bahawalpur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the
Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
K.C.V.O.

- Bahr, Sir Philip Manson, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
 Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
 Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
 Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
 Baird, Gen. Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (s. 1695).
 Bairstow, Prof. Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Baker, Air Marshal Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Baker, Sir Frederick Spencer Arnold, Kt.
 Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston, Bt. (1796).
 Baker, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Waking, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Randolph Littlehales, Bt. D.S.O., T.D. (1802).
 Baker, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
 Baldwin, Air Marshal Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G.
 Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
 Ball, Sir (George) Joseph, K.B.E.
 Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1912).
 Ball, Sir William Valentine, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bambridge, Sir George, Kt., M.C., V.D.
 Bamford, Sir Eric St. John, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Bancroft, Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
 Bankart, Vice-Adm. (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Banks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
 Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood, Bt. (1924).
 Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (s. 1682).
 Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
 Bapna, Rai Bahadur Sir Scraymal, Kt., C.I.E.
 Barber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Barber, Sir (Edward) Fairless, Kt.
 Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
 Barbicelli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
 Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (s. 1668).
 Barclay, Sir (Robert) Noton, Kt.
 Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Baring, Hon. Sir Evelyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bt., K.B.E. (1912).
 Barker, Sir Ernest, Kt., Litt.D., LL.D.
 Barker, General Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Barker, Sir Robert Beacroft, Kt., O.B.E.
 Barker, Sir (Wilberforce) Ross, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilario, Bt. (1803).
 Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
 Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
 Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
 Barnard, Hon. Sir Henry William, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Barnes, Sir Kenneth Ralph, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
 Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
 Barnewall, Sir Reginald John, Bt. (s. 1623).
 Baroda, Col. H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.I.E.
 Baron, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
 Barraclough, Sir (Samuel) Henry (Egerton), K.B.E., V.D.
 Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
 Barratt, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Barratt, Capt. Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland, Bt., M.C. (1908).
 Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
 Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
 Barrow, General Sir George de Symons, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
 Barrow, Sir Wilfred John Wilson Croker, Bt. (1835).
 Barrowclough, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
 Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
 Barry, Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
 Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
 Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
 Bartholomew, General Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bartlett, Lt.-Col. Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
 Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Barton, Sir Harold Montague, Kt.
 Barton, Sir William, Kt.
 Barton, Sir William Pell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
 Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
 Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
 Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
 Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, Kt., M.D.
 Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt. M.C. (1880).
 Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
 Bates, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie John Vernon, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt. (1928).
 Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey, Bt. (1818).
 Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Battershill, Sir William Denis, K.C.M.G.
 Baxter, Sir (Arthur) Beverley, Kt., M.P.
 Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
 Baylay, Brig.-Gen. Sir Atwell Charles, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
 Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
 Bazi-ul-Jah, Sahib Bahadur K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
 Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Beamish, Air Marshal Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
 Beane, Sir Francis Adams, Kt.
 Beasley, Sir (Horace) Owen (Compton), Kt., O.B.E.
 Beatty, Sir (Alfred) Chester, Kt., F.S.A.
 Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
 Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
 Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
 Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor, Bt. (1745).
 Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
 Beaumont, Rt. Hon. Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
 Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, K.B.E.
 Beazley, His Hon. Sir Hugh Love-day, Kt.

- Beazley, Col. Sir (James) Geoffrey
Brydon, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Beazley, Prof. Sir John Davidson,
Kt.
- Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon-
Bt., M.C. (1831).
- Becke, Maj. Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
- Beckett, Capt. Sir (Martyn)
Gervase, Bt., M.C., (1921).
- Beckett, Sir (William) Eric,
K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bedale, Rear-Adm. (E.) Sir John
Leigh, K.B.E., C.B.
- Beddington, Brig. Sir Edward
Henry Lionel, Kt., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., M.C.
- Bedingfield, Capt. Sir Edmund
George Felix Paston, Bt.
(1661).
- Bednall, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, Kt.,
M.D., F.R.S.
- Becham, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1914).
- Beeman, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir
Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Beer, Sir Frederick (Tidbury)
Tidbury, Kt.
- Beetham, Sir Edward Beetham,
K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Beever, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt.
(1784).
- Behan, Sir John Clifford Valen-
tine, Kt.
- Beharrell, Sir (John) George, Kt.,
D.S.O.
- Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
- Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt.,
O.B.E.
- Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dal-
rymple, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir (Bernard) Humphrey,
K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis
Morrison, Bt. (1905).
- Bell, Sir (Edward) Peter (Stubbs),
Kt., Q.C.
- Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald),
Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bell, Sir Harold Idris, Kt., C.B.,
O.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt.
(1885).
- Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe,
K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
- Bellew, Sir Henry Charles
Grattan, Bt. (1838).
- Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll
Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
- Bellman, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E.
- Benn, Sir (Ion) Hamilton, Bt.,
C.B., D.S.O., T.D., (1920).
- Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt.
(1914).
- Bennet, Sir Edward, Kt.
- Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Sterna-
dale, K.C.M.G.
- Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Mur-
doch, Bt. (1929).
- Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy,
K.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
- Benson, Sir Arthur Edward
Trevor, K.C.M.G.
- Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir Edward Charles,
K.C.S.I.
- Bentinck, Maj. Sir Ferdinand
William Cavendish, K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
- Benar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E.,
G.B.E.
- Berendsen, Sir Carl August,
K.C.M.G.
- Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer,
Bt. (1954).
- Bernard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Denis
Kirwan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Berney, Capt. Sir Thomas Reed-
ham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
- Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
- Berryman, General Sir Frank
Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O.
- Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
- Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
- Beste, Capt. Sir Henry Aloysius
Bruno Digby, Kt., C.I.E.,
O.B.E., R.N.
- Betham, Lt.-Col. Sir Geoffrey
Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert, Kt.
- Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland
Sharp, Bt. (1683).
- Bevan, Rear-Adm. Sir Richard
Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Beveridge, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wilfred
William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O.
- Beverley, Vice-Adm. Sir (William)
York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
- Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E.
- Bhagchand Soni, Rai Bahadur Sir
Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bhairun Singhji, Maharaj Sir,
K.C.S.I.
- Bhavnagar, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maha-
raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Bhopal, Air Vice-Marshal The
Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
C.V.O.
- Bhor, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Bhore, Sir Joseph William,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz, Kt.,
C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Bibby, Maj. Sir (Arthur) Harold,
Kt., D.S.O.
- Biggam, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander
Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
- Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby,
Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
- Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
- Bilaspur, H. H. the Raja of,
K.C.I.E.
- Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomonji,
Kt., M.B.E.
- Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann,
Kt.
- Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
- Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt.,
C.B.E., M.C.
- Birchall, Sir (Walter) Raymond,
K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bircham, Sir Bertram Okeden,
Kt., M.C.
- Bird, Lt.-Gen. Sir Clarence
August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bird, Sir Hugh Stinchewer-
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Bird, Sir Robert Bland, Bt.,
K.B.E. (1922).
- Birkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Norman,
Kt.
- Birkett, Sir Thomas William, Kt.
- Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt.
(1905).
- Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
- Birchall, Sir Cyril Augustine,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bishop, Instructor Rear-Adm., Sir
William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bisset, Commodore Sir James Gor-
don Partridge, Kt., R.N.R.
- Black, Sir Archibald Campbell,
Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Black, Capt. Sir John Paul, Kt.
- Black, Sir Robert Andrew
Stranham, Bt. (1922).
- Black, Sir Robert Brown,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Blackall, Sir Henry William
Butler, Kt., Q.C.
- Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Blackburn, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles
Bickerton, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas, Bt.
(1673).
- Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry,
Kt., C.B.E.
- Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
- Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot
Temple, Bt. (1819).
- Blair, Sir James Hunter, Bt.
(1786).
- Blair, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1945).
- Blake, Cdr. Sir Cuthbert Patrick,
Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
- Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt.
(1907).
- Blake, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Blake, Sir Ulrick Temple, Bt.
(1622).
- Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D.
(1919).
- Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick,
Bt., M.C. (1763).
- Bland, Sir (George) Neville
(Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Blankenberg, Sir Reginald An-
drew, K.B.E.
- Blatch, Sir William Bernard, Kt.,
M.B.E.
- Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke
Adrian Francis William, Bt.
(1809).
- Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
- Bliss, Sir Arthur, Kt., M.D., T.D.
- Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
- Blois, Capt. Sir Gervase Ralph
Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1686).
- Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward
Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
- Blood, Sir Hilary Rudolph
Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Blosse, Sir Robert (Geoffrey)
Lynch, Bt., R.N. (1622).
- Blount, Sir Walter Aston, Bt.
(1642).

- Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
- Blunt, *Prof.* Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.R.A.
- Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt., (1720).
- Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Bobbili, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Bodinnar, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Bodkin, Sir Archibald Henry, K.C.B.
- Bodkin, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.V.O.
- Boevey, Sir Launcelet Valentine Hyde Crawley, Bt. (1784).
- Boffa, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
- Boldero, Sir Harold Esmond Armison, Kt., D.M.
- Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
- Bolitho, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
- Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., O.B.E. (1927).
- Bond, Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Vivian, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bone, *Capt.* Sir David William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
- Bonsor, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1925).
- Bonython, Sir (John) Lavington, Kt.
- Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).
- Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
- Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore, Bt. (1760).
- Booth, *Maj.* Sir Paul, Kt.
- Booth, Sir Philip, Bt. (1916).
- Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
- Boothby, Sir Robert John Graham, K.B.E., M.P.
- Boothman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Nelson, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
- Borwick, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Bose, Sir Sudhansu, Kt.
- Bosson, Sir Alfred Charles, Bt., M.P. (1953).
- Boswall, Sir William Evelyn Houston, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Boucher, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Boughey, Sir George Menteth, Bt., C.B.E. (1798).
- Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham Rouse, Bt. (1641 and 1791).
- Boulst, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.M.S.
- Boulton, Sir (Denis Duncan) Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
- Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).
- Bourne, *General* Sir Alan George Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
- Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bourne, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Kemp, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, K.B.E.
- Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
- Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
- Bowden, Sir Harold, Bt., G.B.E. (1915).
- Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
- Bowen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Tom Ince Webb, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott, K.C.V.O.
- Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bowerbank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred Thompson, K.B.E., E.D., M.D.
- Bowhill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick William, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Blackmore, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, K.C.M.G.
- Bowliby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
- Bowley, Sir Arthur Lyon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).
- Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.R.A.
- Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
- Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
- Boyd, Sir Archibald John, Kt.
- Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
- Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
- Boyer, Sir Richard James Fildes, K.B.E.
- Boyle, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Dermot Alexander, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Boyle, Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
- Boynton, *Cdr.* Sir Griffith Wilfrid Norman, Bt., M.N. (1618).
- Braccgirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.A.N.
- Brackenbury, Sir Cecil Fabian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
- Braddon, *Hon.* Sir Henry Yule, K.B.E.
- Bradfield, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest William Charles, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
- Bradford, Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
- Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
- Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Brain, Sir (Walter) Russell, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P. (1954).
- Braithwaite, *Maj.* Sir Albert Newby, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
- Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
- Braithwaite, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Joseph Gurney, Bt. (1954).
- Brake, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Christopher Joseph) Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
- Brangan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Branson, *Col.* Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Brass, Sir Leslie Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Braund, *His Hon.* Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
- Bray, *Capt.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
- Brayshaw, Sir Maurice William, Kt.
- Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
- Brewer, Sir Henry Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).
- Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bridgeford, Lt.-Gen. Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bridges, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Ettingdene, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
- Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
- Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
- Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James) Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton, Bt. (1782).
- Briscoe, Sir (John) Charlton, Bt., M.D. (1910).
- Brise, Sir John Archibald Rugles, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
- Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
- Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
- Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Broad, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
- Broadfoot, *Hon.* Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
- Broadhurst, *Air Marshal* Sir Harry, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
- Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.

- Brock, Sir Russell Claude, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Brockington, Sir William Allport, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).
 Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
 Brockman, Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
 Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
 Bromley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Brook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.
 Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Sergison-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
 Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell-, Bt., C.B.E. (1803).
 Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
 Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
 Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
 Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
 Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
 Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.M.
 Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
 Broomfield, Sir Robert Stonehouse, Kt.
 Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
 Broun, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (1866).
 Browett, Sir Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
 Brown, Sir Frank Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brown, *Eng. - Vice - Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, Kt., Q.C.
 Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
 Brown, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
 Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
 Brown, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Algernon, Kt.
 Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
 Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore-, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
 Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
 Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen) Bt. (1816).
 Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
 Bruce, Sir Michael (William Selby), Bt. (1628).
 Bruche, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julius Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
 Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., F.R.S.
 Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
 Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
 Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
 Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
 Buchanan, Sir John Scouler, Kt., C.B.E.
 Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Buckland, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
 Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
 Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
 Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Buller, *Admiral* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Buller, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Edward Marningham-, Bt., O.C., M.P. (1866).
 Bullin, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
 Bullock, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., M.B.E. (1954).
 Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
 Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
 Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
 Bunyoro-Kitara, The Omukama of, Kt., C.B.E.
 Burbidge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
 Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 †Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
 Burdon, Sir Ernest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Burgis, *Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
 Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard John Charles, Kt.
 Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
 Burke, Sir (Ulick) Roland, K.C.V.O.
 Burmester, *Adm.* Sir Rudolf Miles, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, K.B.E.
 Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Burnett of Leys, Sir Alexander Edwin, Bt., O.B.E., (1626).
 Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
 Burnett, Sir Digby Vere, Kt.
 Burnett, *Admiral* Sir Robert Lindsay, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Burney, *Cmdr.* Sir (Charles) Denistoun, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
 Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
 Burrard, *Maj.* Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
 Burrell, Sir Merrik (Raymond), Bt., C.B.E. (1774).
 Burrell, Sir William, Kt.
 Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
 Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
 Burston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Roy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
 Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowick, Kt., D.S.C., LL.D.
 Burt, Sir George Mowlem, K.B.E.
 Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Bury, Sir George, Kt.
 Bushe, Sir (Henry) Grattan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Bustamante, Sir William Alexander, Kt.
 Buta Singh, *Capt. Sardar* Sir, Kt., C.B.E.

- Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Kt., M.P.
 Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Butler, Sir Frederick George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
 Butler, Sir Neville Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Butler, Cdr. Sir (Reginald) Thomas, Bt., R.N. (1922).
 Butler, Hon. Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
 Butler, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
 Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
 Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
 Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
 Buzzard, Rear-Adm. Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
 Byass, Col. Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
 Byrne, Hon. Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
 Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmond, Kt.
 Caccia, Sir Harold Anthony, K.C.M.G.
 Cade, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
 Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanally Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cadogan, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Cadogan, Hon. Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
 Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
 Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
 Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
 Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
 Cairns, Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt., Q.C.
 Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Calder, Sir William Moir, Kt., LL.D., F.B.A.
 Callander, Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Calthorpe, Sir Fitzroy Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt. (1929).
 Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
 Cameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Cameron, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, Kt.
 Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
 Cameron, Hon. Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
 Camilleri, His Hon. Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt., LL.D.
 Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
 Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Campbell, Sir Archibald Young Gipps, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D.
 † Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (s. 1802).
 Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
 Campbell, Prof. Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
 Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
 Campbell, Capt. Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1837).
 Campbell, Sir George Ilay, Bt. (1808).
 Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.F.
 Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
 Campbell, Maj. Sir Guy Colin, Bt. (1815).
 Campbell, Capt. Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
 Campbell, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Campbell, Sir James Clark, Kt., T.D.
 Campbell, Sir John Alexander Coldstream, Bt. (s. 1668).
 Campbell, Sir John Home Purves-Hume-, Bt. (s. 1665).
 Campbell, Sir Norman Dugald Ferrier, Bt. (s. 1628).
 Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
 Campbello, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
 Cane, Sir Cyril Hubert, K.B.E.
 Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
 Cantile, Admiral Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Cantile, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
 Cantile, Lt.-Gen. Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
 Carden, Maj. Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
 Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
 Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
 Carey, Sir Victor Gosselin, Kt.
 Carling, Sir Ernest Rock, Kt.
 Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (s. 1702 and 1831).
 Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
 Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Carpendale, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
 Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
 Carr, Sir Arthur Stretzell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
 Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
 Carr, Air Marshal Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Carrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 Carson, Brig. Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Carter, Sir Gerald Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Carter, Sir (Richard Henry) Archibald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Carter, Admiral Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Carter, Sir (William) Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
 Carton de Wiart, Lt.-Gen. Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Cartwright, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Cartwright, Sir William Bramwell, Kt.
 Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
 Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
 Cassels, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Cassels, Hon. Sir James Dale, Kt.
 Cassels, General Sir Robert Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.S.O.
 Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
 Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
 Cater, Sir (Alexander) Norman (Ley), K.C.I.E.
 Cater, Sir John James, Kt., Ph.D.
 Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
 Catterall, Sir Robert, Kt., M.B.E.
 Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Bt. (1896).
 Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1641).
 Cayley, Sir Kenelm Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
 Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
 Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
 Cazalet, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
 Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Chaikley, Sir (Harry) Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
 Chambers, Sir Theodore Gervase, K.B.E.
 Chamier, Air Commodore Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Champion, Prof. Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.

- Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Champness, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple, Bt. (1910).
 Chance, Sir Robert Christopher, Kt.
 Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
 Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt.
 Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.
 Chandler, Sir John De Lisle, Kt.
 Chapman, *Col.* Sir Robert, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Chapman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
 Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Havelock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
 Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
 Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
 Chatterton, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chau Tsun-min, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
 Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
 Chetwode, *Admiral* Sir George Knightley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Chetwynd, Sir Arthur Henry Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
 Cheyne, *Col.* Sir Joseph Lister, Bt., M.C. (1908).
 Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
 Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
 Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
 Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1868).
 Chilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Somerville, K.B.E., C.B.
 Chinoy, Sir Rahimtoola Meherally, Kt.
 Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
 Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
 Chitamb, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
 Cholmeley, *Maj.* Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
 Chopra, *Col.* Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., C.D.
 Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
 Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
 Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
 Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
 Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Chubb, Sir John Corbin, Bt. (1919).
 Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
 Churchill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
 Chute, Sir Charles Lennard, Bt., M.C. (1952).
 Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
 Clague, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
 Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
 Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
 Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Uring, Kt.
 Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, K.C.B.
 Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
 Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
 Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.S.C.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Noble Arden-, G.C.M.G.
 Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* (L.) Sir (Charles) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
 Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
 Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, K.C.M.G.
 Clarke, Sir Horace William, Kt.
 Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt., (1831).
 Clarke, *Admiral* Sir Marshal Lewelyn, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
 Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephenson, K.B.E., T.D.
 Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
 Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Cloughton, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Claverling, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
 Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
 Clayton, Sir Francis Hare, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
 Clec, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Clegg, Sir (Alfred) Rowland, Kt.
 Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
 Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (1879).
 Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
 Cleverly, Sir Osmund Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
 Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Clifford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Eric George Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
 Clive, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (George) Sidney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Clough, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Clow, Sir Andrew Gourlay, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Clyde, *Col.* Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
 Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
 Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
 Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
 Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D.
 Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
 Coats, Sir Stuart Auchincloss, Bt., (1905).
 Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
 Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Cochrane, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., K.N.
 Cochrane, Sir Cecil Algernon, Kt., D.C.L.
 Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
 Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
 Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (1871).
 Cockburn, Sir William Robert Marshall, Kt.
 Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Cocke, Sir Hugh, Kt.
 Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cockerell, Sir Sydney (Caryl), Kt., Litt.D.
 Cockerill, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Kynaston, Kt., C.B.
 Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
 Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
 Codrington, Sir William Richard, Bt. (1721).
 Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.

- Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
- Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham, K.C.M.G.
- Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
- Cohen, *Maj.* Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
- Coke, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Spencer, K.C.V.O.
- Colam, Sir Harold Nugent, Kt.
- Colby, Sir Geoffrey Francis Taylor, K.C.M.G.
- Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B.
- Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Covington, K.B.E., C.B.
- Colgate, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Colfox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Philip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
- Colles, *Codr.* (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
- Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
- Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
- Collingwood, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
- Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Collins, Sir D. George, Kt.
- Collins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
- Collins, *Admiral* Sir (George) Frederick (Basset) Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
- Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
- Collins, *Hon.* Sir Stephen Ogle Henn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
- Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
- Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
- Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
- Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
- Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
- Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
- Colvin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Lethbridge, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Comper, Sir (John) Ninian, Kt.
- Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1954).
- Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
- Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel, Kt.
- Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland, Bt. (1642).
- Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.
- Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
- Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald Ponsonby Lennox, Kt., F.R.S.
- Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Coode, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt. C.B.
- Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
- Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
- Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
- Coomaraswamy, Sir Vellupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
- Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose, Kt.
- Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
- Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir George James Robertson, Bt. (1905).
- Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
- Cooper, Sir Henry Lovick, Bt. (1821).
- Cooper, Sir Patrick Ashley, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
- Cootc, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1621).
- Cope, Sir Anthony Mohun Leckonby, Bt. (1612).
- Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
- Cope, Sir Vincent Zachary, Kt., M.D.
- Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
- Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Corca, Sir (George) Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
- Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- †Cornwall, Sir William Francis Bt. (1764).
- Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin, Bt. (1918).
- Cornwallis, Sir Kinahan, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Charles Lowry, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
- Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
- Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
- Costain, Sir Richard Rylandes, Kt., C.B.E.
- Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1763).
- Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
- Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Cotts, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell, Bt. (1921).
- Couchman, *Brig.* Sir Harold John, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
- Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Coussey, Sir James Henley, Kt.
- Coutanche, Sir Alexander Moncrieff, Kt.
- Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
- Cowan, Sir Darcy Rivers Warren, Kt.
- Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
- Cowley, Sir William Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
- Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Ph.D.
- Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.
- Cox, Sir Ivor Richard, Kt., D.S.O.
- Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
- Crace, *Admiral* Sir John Gregory, K.B.F., C.B.
- Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
- Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
- Craig, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., L.D.
- Craig, Sir Marshall Millar, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
- Craigie, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Leslie, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Craigie, Sir William Alexander, Kt.
- Krane, Sir Edmund Frank, Kt.
- Crankshaw, *Col.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Craster, Sir (Herbert Henry) Edmund, Kt.
- Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.
- Craufurd, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (George) Standish (Gage), Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (1781).
- Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Crawford, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Crawford, *General* Sir Kenneth Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
- Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.

- Crean, Sir Bernard Arthur, Kt.
 Creasy, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Crerar, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Cribbett, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
 Cripps, *Maj.* Sir Frederick William Beresford, Kt., D.S.O.
 Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
 Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
 Crocker, *General* Sir John Tredinick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
 Croft, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1871).
 Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
 Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Crofton, Sir (Malby Richard) Henry, Bt., D.S.O. (1838).
 Crofton, Sir Morgan George, Bt., D.S.O. (1801).
 Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
 Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1941).
 Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin, Bt. (1909).
 Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
 Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Crowder, Sir John Ellenborough, Kt., M.P.
 Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
 Crump, Sir Louis Charles, Kt.
 Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Cuffe, Sir George Eustace, Kt.
 Cuke, Sir Hampden Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cull, *Vice-Adm.* (S) Sir Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
 Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
 Cunard, Sir Edward, Bt. (1859).
 Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
 Cuninghame, Sir (William) Andrew (Malcolm Martin Oliphant) Montgomery-, Bt. (S 1672).
 Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
 Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
 Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.I.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Cunningham, Sir Edward Sheldon, Kt.
 Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
 Cunningham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Cunningham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
 Cunison, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Ledger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
 Curgenvin, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
 Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
 Currie, Sir William Crawford, G.B.E.
 Curteis, *Admiral* Sir Alban Thomas Buckley, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Curteis, *Capt.* Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
 Curtis, *Sq.-Ldr.* Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
 Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
 Cushion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cutofforth, Sir Arthur Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace Kt.
 Dain, Sir John Rutherford, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dalal, Sir Ratanji Dinshaw, Kt., C.I.E.
 D'Albiac, *Air Marshal* Sir John Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Dale, *His Hon.* Sir Edgar Thorniley, Kt.
 Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
 Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
 Dalip Singh, Sir Kanwar, Kt.
 Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
 Dalrymple, *Colonel* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1828).
 Dalrymple, Sir Hew (Clifford) Hamilton-, Bt. (S 1698).
 Dalton, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dalton, Sir John Cornelius, Kt.
 Dalton, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Danckwerts, *Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
 Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
 Danta, Maharana of, K.C.S.I.
 Darbhanga, *Col.* Maharajahdiraja of, K.C.I.E.
 Darell, Sir (William) Oswald, Bt. (1795).
 Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
 Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
 Darvall, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
 Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
 Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
 Dashwood, Sir Henry Thomas Alexander, Kt.
 Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
 Dastur, Sir Hormazdyar Phiroze, Kt.
 Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Davenport, *Hon.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).
 Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
 Davidson, Sir Andrew, Kt., M.D.
 Davidson, *Col.* Sir Jonathan Roberts, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
 Davidson, Sir Nigel George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
 Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Davies, Sir David, Kt.
 Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
 Davies, Sir (Reginald) Charles, Kt.
 Davies, *Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1945).
 Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
 Davis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Wellclose, K.C.B., D.S.O.

- Davison, Sir Ronald Conway, Kt.
 Davson, Sir Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
 Daw, Sir John Edward, Kt.
 Dawes, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1929).
 Dawson, Cdr. Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
 Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
 Dawson, Sir Vernon, K.C.I.E.
 Dawson, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Day, Vice-Adm. Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
 Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Deane, Sir George Campbell, Kt. de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1931).
 De Burgh, General Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 De Chair, Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 de Comarmond, Sir Joseph Henri Maxime, Kt.
 Deedes, General Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Deedes, Brig.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Henry, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Deeley, Sir Anthony Meyrick Mallaby, Bt. (1922).
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
 de Fonscka, Sir (Deepal) Susanta, Kt.
 De Guingand, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 De Havilland, Capt. Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Houghton, Sir Cuthbert Bt. (1611).
 De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
 De la Poer Beresford, Maj.-Gen. Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
 De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
 Del Tufo, Sir (Moroboe) Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 de Montmorency, Sir Hervey Angus, Bt., O.B.E. (1631).
 Dempsey, General Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Denman, Hon. Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (1945).
 Dennehy, Sir Harold George, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Denning, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Thompson, Kt.
 Denning, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
 Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt., (1913).
 Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1782).
 Denny, Admiral Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.S.
 Denys, Sir (Charles) Peter, Bt. (1813).
 Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Dering, Sir Anthony Myles Cholmeley, Bt. (1627).
 De Satge, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Valentine Bache, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt. de Silva, Sir Arthur Marcellus, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Deslandes, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt.
 De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
 De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
 De Trafford, Capt. Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
 Devadoss, Hon. Sir David Muthiah, Kt.
 De Villiers, Sir (Henri) Nicolas, K.B.E.
 Devine, Sir Hugh Berchmans, Kt.
 Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
 Devlin, Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
 Dew, Prof. Sir Harold Robert, Kt.
 Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior Branch), K.C.I.E.
 Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
 D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson, Bt. (1930).
 De Zoysa, Hon. Sir Cyril, Kt.
 Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
 Dick, Sir Wm. Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Dickens, Admiral Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Dickson, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
 Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlier, Bt. (1801).
 Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
 Diplock, Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
 Dir, Nawab of, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E.
 Dixie, Sir Alexander Archibald Douglas Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
 Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
 Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
 Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen, G.C.M.G.
 Dixon, Sir Pierson John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney, Kt.
 Doak, Sir James, Kt.
 Dobbie, Lt.-Gen. Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
 Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
 Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.
 Dodds, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
 Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
 Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith, Bt. (1784).
 Dodsworth, Sir (Leonard) Lumley (Savage), Kt.
 Dollan, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
 Domville, Admiral Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Domville, Sir Hugo Compton Domville Poe, Bt. (1912).
 Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
 Don, Very Rev. Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Donald, Air Marshal Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Donald, Sir James, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
 Donovan, Hon. Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
 Dorman, Sir Bedford Lockwood, Bt., C.B.E. (1923).
 Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.F.
 Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
 Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
 Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Dowding, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dowler, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Down, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Dowse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
 Doyle, Capt. Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
 D'Oyly, Sir Charles Hastings, Bt. (1663).
 Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington-, K.C.M.G.
 Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyrwhitt-, Kt.

- Drax, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Reginald Aymer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-Erie, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Drayton, Sir Robert Harvy, Kt., C.M.G.
 Drowse, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
 Dreyer, *Admiral* Sir Frederic Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Dring, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams, Bt. (1828).
 Drummond, Col. Hon. Sir Maurice Charles Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
 Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
 Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
 Drysdale, Sir Matthew Watt, Kt.
 Duckworth, Maj. Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
 Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt. (1916).
 Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
 Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Duff, Sir James FitzJames, Kt.
 Duffy, Hon. Sir Charles Leonard Gavan, Kt.
 Dugdale, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Lionel, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1945).
 Dugdale, Sir William (Francis Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
 Duggan, Col. Sir Jamshedji, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
 Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
 Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor Ivor, Bt. (S 1694).
 Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (S 1700).
 Dunbar, Maj. Sir Charles Dunbar Hope, Bt. (S 1664).
 Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (S 1698).
 Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland, Bt. (S 1706).
 Duncalfe, Sir Roger, Kt.
 Duncan, Col. Sir Alan Gomme Gomme, Kt., M.C., M.P.
 Duncan, Sir (Charles) Edgar) Oliver, Bt. (1905).
 Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Duncan, Sir Thomas Andrew, Kt.
 Duncan, Hon. Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
 Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
 Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
 Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt. (1898).
 Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
 Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
 Dungalpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Dunhill, Brig. Sir Thomas Peel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
 Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
 Dunlop, Brig. Sir John Kinniamont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Dunlop, Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.
 Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
 Dunlop, Col. Sir Thomas Charles, Kt., T.D.
 Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre, K.C.M.G.
 Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
 Dunn, Maj. Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
 Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
 Dunnell, Sir (Robert) Francis, Bt., K.C.B. (1922).
 Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dunning, Sir William Leonard, Bt. (1930).
 Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt. (1774).
 Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
 Durand, Col. Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1892).
 Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
 Durston, Air Marshal Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Duven, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
 Dwyer, Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
 Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
 Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen) Kt., C.M.G.
 Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
 Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
 Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O., M.S.D.
 Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Earl, Sir Austin, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Earle, Sir George Foster, Kt., C.B.E.
 Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1860).
 Eastham, His Hon. Sir Tom, Kt., Q.C.
 Easton, Air Commodore Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Eastwood, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Thomas) Ralph, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Eaton, Vice-Adm. Sir John Willson Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
 Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam, K.C.V.O., M.P.
 Eccles, *Admiral* Sir John Arthur Symons, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (1722).
 Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
 Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Edelsten, *Admiral* Sir John Hereward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Eden, Rt. Hon. Sir (Robert) Anthony, K.G., M.C., M.P.
 Eden, Sir Timothy; Calvert, Bt. (1672 and 1776).
 Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
 Edgell, Vice-Adm. Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
 Edgley, Sir Norman George Armstrong, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
 Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
 Edmunds, Sir Percy James, Kt., C.I.E.
 Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., M.C.
 Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
 Edwards, Sir Eric Cyril Boyd, Kt., M.C.
 Edwards, Sir (George) Tristram, Kt.
 Edwards, Sir Henry Charles Serrell Priestley, Bt. (1866).
 Edwards, Sir Ian ab Owen, Kt.
 Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
 Edwards, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B.E.
 Edwards, *Admiral* Sir Ralph Alan Bevan, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Egerton, Sir Alfred Charles Glyn, Kt., F.R.S.
 Egerton, Sir Philip Reginald le Belward Grey, Bt. (1617).
 Eggart, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Elder, Sir Stewart Duke, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
 Elderton, Sir William Palin, K.B.E.
 Eldridge, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Elliott, Sir Gilbert Alexander Boswell, Bt. (S 1666).
 Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
 Elherton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
 Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
 Elliott, Air Chief Marshal Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
 Elliott, Sir Ivo D'Oyly, Bt. (1917).
 Elliott, Sir James Sands, Kt., T.D.
 Elliott, Vice-Adm. Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Ellis, Sir Alan Edward, K.C.B., Q.C.
 Ellis, Sir Arthur William Mickle, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.

- Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
Ellwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Aubrey
Beaucherk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Elmhirst, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas
Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie,
Bt. (s. 1702).
Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (s. 1816).
Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry,
Kt.
Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice,
Bt. (1717).
Elvin, Sir Arthur James, Kt.,
M.B.E.
Embry, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Basil
Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.,
D.F.C., A.F.C.
Emerson, Sir Herbert William,
G.C.J.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
Emerson, Col. Sir Ralf Billing,
Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti,
G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Enever, Sir Francis Alfred, Kt.,
C.B., M.C.
Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt.,
C.B.
Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phiroz-
shah, Kt.
Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank
Leonard, Kt., C.M.C., F.R.S.
Enright, *Admiral* Sir Philip Kings,
K.B.E., C.B.
Ensor, Sir Robert Charles Kirk-
wood, Kt.
Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard,
Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Epstein, Sir Jacob, K.B.E.
Errington, Sir Eric, Kt., M.P.
Erskine, Col. Sir Arthur Edward,
G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Erskine, *General* Sir George
Watkin Eben James, G.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O.
Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, G.B.E.
Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt.
(s. 1822).
Esmonde, Sir John Lymbrick,
Bt. (s. 1629).
Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt.,
(1921).
Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt.
(1920).
Evans, Col. Sir Arthur, Kt.
Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
Evans, Sir (Benjamin) Ifor, Kt.,
D.Lit.
Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur)
Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne
Gwynne, Bt. (1913).
Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt.
(1902).
Evans, Sir Francis Edward,
K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey
Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Evans, Sir Guilhaume Myrddin,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Evans, Sir Horace, G.C.V.O., M.D.
Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, Sir Robert Charles, Kt.
Evans, Sir (William) Shirley
(Worthington) Worthington-
Bt. (1916).
Eve, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm
Trustam, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.,
T.D., Q.C. (1943).
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt.
(1911).
Every, Sir Edward Oswald,
Bt. (1641).
Eves, Sir Hubert Heath, Kt.
Evetts, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fuller-
ton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Evill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir
Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E.,
K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Ewart, Sir Talbot, Bt. (1887).
Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt.,
C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ewen, Sir David Alexander, K.B.E.
Ewing, Sir Ian Leslie Orr, Kt.,
M.P.
Ewing, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Norman
Archibald Orr, Bt., C.B.,
D.S.O. (1886).
Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
Faber, Sir Geoffrey Cust, Kt.
Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur
William, K.C.M.G.
Fagge, Sir John William Frederick,
Bt. (1660).
Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt.
(1860).
Fairbank, Sir (Harold Arthur)
Thomas, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.O.
Fairry, Sir Richard, Kt., M.B.E.
Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fairley, Sir Neil Hamilton,
K.B.E., F.R.S.
Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward
Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George
Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence
Edmond Patrick, Bt. (s. 1778).
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dal-
rymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fareed, Sir Razik, Kt., O.B.E.
Faridkot, Col. H.H. the Raja of,
K.C.S.I.
Farlow, Sir Sydney Nettleton
King, Kt.
Faroqui, *Nawab* Sir Mohiuddin,
Kt.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter
(Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
Farrant, Sir Geoffrey Upcott, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt.,
C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis
Colden, Bt. (1818).
Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G.
C.B., O.B.E.
Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt.,
C.B., C.B.E.
Fawcett, Sir Luke, Kt., O.B.E.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens,
Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.
- Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randle
Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Feilden, Sir William Morton
Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew Henry
Gregson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fellowses, Sir Edward Abdy,
K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Felton, Sir John Robinson, Kt.,
O.B.E.
Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel,
Kt., C.B.
Fenton, Col. Sir William Charles,
Kt., M.C.
Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick,
Kt., C.B.E.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neil
Edward Johnson, Bt., T.D.
(1906).
Ferguson, Sir Ewen MacGregor
Field, Kt.
Ferguson of Kilkerran, Sir James,
Bt. (s. 1703).
Fergusson, Sir (John) Donald
(Balfour), G.C.B.
Fergusson, Sir Louis Forbes,
K.C.V.O.
Fergusson, Sir James Herbert
Hamilton Colyer, Bt. (1865).
Fernando, Sir Ernest Peter Arnold,
Kt., C.B.E.
Fernando, Sir W. Leo, Kt., C.B.E.
Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt.,
M.C.
Festing, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis
Wogan, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Fetherstonhaugh, *Admiral* Hon.
Sir Herbert Meade, G.C.V.O.,
C.B., D.S.O.
ffolkes, Sir (Edward John) Patrick
Boschetti, Bt. (1774).
fiorde, Sir Arthur Frederic
Brownlow, Kt.
Fiddes, Sir James Raffan, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Field, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Moyle,
Kt., C.I.E.
Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Lapt-
horn, Kt., C.B.E.
Fielden, *Air Commodore* Sir
Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B.
D.F.C., A.F.C.
Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-
Wykeham, Bt. (1916).
Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.,
sc.D.
Finch, Sir Ernest Frederick, Kt.
Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund
(Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
Finlay, *Hon.* Sir George Pantou,
Kt.
Finnemore, *Hon.* Sir Donald
Leslie, Kt.
Firebrace, *Cdr.* Sir Aylmer
Newton George, Kt., C.B.E.,
R.N.
Firth, Sir William John, Kt.
Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt.,
C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Douglas Blake,
K.C.B., K.B.E.

- Fisher, *Brig.* Sir Gerald Thomas, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
 Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
 Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt., M.C. (1905).
 Fitton, Col. Sir Charles Vernon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Fitz, Sir Kenneth Samuel, K.C.I.E.
 Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
 FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt. (1903).
 FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice, Bt., M.C., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
 Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Raymond, Kt.
 Fitz Herbert, *Admiral* Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt. (1784).
 Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
 Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, K.C.M.G.
 Flannery, Sir Harold Fortescue, Bt., M.B.E. (1904).
 Flaville, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
 Fleck, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., D.Sc.
 Fleming, Sir Arthur Percy Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
 Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
 Fletcher, Sir Angus Somerville, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
 Fletcher, *Maj.* Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O. (1782).
 Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
 Florey, *Prof.* Sir Howard Walter, Kt., F.R.S.
 Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
 Flower, Sir Cyril Thomas, Kt., C.B., F.S.A.
 Flower, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fordham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
 Floyd, Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
 Fogarty, *Air Chief-Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
 Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
 Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
 Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Forber, Sir Edward Rodolph, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, Kt.
 Forbes of Pittligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Bt., (S 1626).
 Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Morton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Forbes, Col. Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
 Forbes, Sir (Victor) Courtenay (Walter), K.C.M.G.
 Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair-, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
 Ford, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Denys Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
 Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wilbraham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
 Forster, Sir John, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, Bt., C.M.G. (1895).
 Foster, *Capt.* Sir Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Foster, Sir Frank Savin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Foster, Sir Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Foster, Sir (Henry William) Berkeley, Bt., M.C. (1838).
 Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard Foster Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Foster, Sir Thomas Saxby Gregory, Bt. (1930).
 Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles Liston-, Bt. (S 1634).
 Fountain, Sir Henry K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woolaston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).
 Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
 Fox, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, Sir Gifford Wheatona Grey, Bt. (1924).
 Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
 Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, Kt., C.B., M.C.
 Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
 Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wynnes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
 Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
 Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Frankland, Sir James Assheton, Bt. (1660).
 Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., E.B.E.
 Franklin, Sir Reginald Hector, K.B.E., C.B.
 Franklyn, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George McKenzie, K.C.B.
 Franks, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Oliver Shewell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Denholm de Montalt Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt., M.D.
 Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
 Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).
 Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Jocelyn) Ian, Kt., C.H., C.B.E., M.P.
 Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Boscawen, Bt., C.V.O. (1723).
 Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
 Freeston, Sir (Leslie) Brian, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Fremantle, *Admiral* Sir Sydney Robert, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 French, *Admiral* Sir Wilfred Frankland, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Fressanges, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
 Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswald, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
 Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
 Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1929).
 Fry, Sir John Pease, Bt. (1894).
 Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
 Fullagar, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Kelsam, K.B.E.
 Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
 Fullerton, *Admiral* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
 Furness, Sir Robert Howard, Kt.
 Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Doligmo, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fyfe, Sir Cleveland, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
 Fysh, Sir (Willmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.
 Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
 Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
 Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
 Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humphrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.

- Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt. Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Galloway, Sir Reginald Frankland Payne, Bt. (1812).
 Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
 Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gammans, Sir (Leonard) David, Bt., M.P. (1955).
 Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.
 Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.L.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, Kt., D.Litt.
 Gardiner, Sir Chittampalam Abraham, Kt.
 Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 Gardner, Sir Charles Bruce, Bt. (1945).
 Garnar, Sir James Wilson, Kt.
 Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
 Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, K.C.M.G.
 Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, K.B.E.
 Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
 Garrod, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).
 Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
 Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
 Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
 Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, K.C.L.E., K.B.E.
 Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gaye, Sir Arthur Stretton, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Gemmell, Sir Arthur Alexander, Kt., M.C., T.D., M.D.
 Gentile, Sir Frederick (William), Kt., Q.C.
 George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Gerahy, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
 German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
 Gerrard, Sir Albert Denis, Kt.
 Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1865).
 Ghandy, Sir Jehangir Iivaji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ghosal, Sir Josna, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
 Gibb, Sir Claude Dixon, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, Kt., F.B.A.
 Gibbon, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt., M.C.
 Gibbons, Sir Alexander Doran, Bt. (1752).
 Gibbons, Sir William Kenrick, Kt., C.B.
 Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gibbs, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Cokayne, K.C.M.G.
 Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
 Gibbs, Sir Philip, K.B.E.
 Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).
 Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.L.E.
 Gibson, Sir (Ernest) Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gibson, Hon. Sir Frank Ernest, Kt.
 Gibson, Sir (Horace) Stephen, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, Bt. (1926).
 Gibson, Sir William Wymouth, Kt.
 Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
 Giffard, *General* Sir George James, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gilbert, Sir Bernard William, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Gilbert, Hon. Sir (Joseph) Trounwell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
 Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, Kt., Q.C.
 Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Bissill, Kt.
 Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
 Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.D.
 Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.L.E.
 Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
 Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Kt., M.C.
 Gillett, Sir (William) Alan, Kt., T.D.
 Gilliat, Sir William, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Gillies, Sir Harold Delf, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O. (1897).
 Gilmour, Sir John Little, Kt., (1926).
 Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
 Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, Bt., M.B.E. (1846).
 Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
 Glover, Sir (Edward) Otho, Kt.
 Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Glover, Sir Harold Matthew, Kt.
 Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
 Gluckstein, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
 Glyn, Sir Richard Fitzgerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1759 and 1800).
 Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
 Goddard, Sir (Joseph) Holland, Kt.
 Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
 Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (1785).
 Godley, *General* Sir Alexander John, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston, Kt., O.B.E.
 Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
 Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis, Bt. (1905).
 Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, Kt., Q.C.
 Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
 Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
 Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
 Gooch, Sir Henry Cubitt, Kt.
 Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
 Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
 Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
 Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
 Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
 Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frederic, Bt. (1911).
 Goodman, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., T.D.
 Goodman, Sir William George Toop, Kt.
 Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
 Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
 Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas Herbert) John (Chapman), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

- Goold, Sir George Ignatius, Bt., (1801).
- Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Goossens, Sir (Aynsley) Eugene, Kt.
- Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Douglas Frederick Duff, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Capt. Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gordon, Sir Home, Bt. (s 1631).
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (s 1706).
- Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
- Gore, Sir Ralph St. George Claude, Bt. (1622).
- Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
- Gorman, Hon. Sir William, Kt.
- Gosalia, *Dewan Bahadur* Sir Harilal Nimchand, Kt.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Gough, *General* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Gould, Sir Basil John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
- Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir Oliver Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
- Gracey, *General* Sir Douglas David, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
- Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, *Admiral* Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
- Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1783).
- Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
- Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James Drummond, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.
- Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
- Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., T.C., O.B.E. (1906).
- Graham, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.L., K.C.I.E.
- Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Granger, Sir Hugh Rupert, Kt.
- Gransden, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir (Albert) William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
- Grant, Sir Duncan Alexander, Bt. (s 1688).
- Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Francis Cullen, Bt. (s 1705).
- Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gravelly, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Graves, *Capt.* Sir Cecil George, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Gray, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., S.C.D., D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Reginald, Kt., Q.C.
- Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
- Gray, *Maj.* Sir William John Apstruther, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1956).
- Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
- Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Green, Sir Alan Michael, Kt., C.I.E.
- Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1886).
- Green, Sir John, Kt.
- Green, *Rev.* Sir Leonard Henry Haydn, Bt. (1901).
- Green, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greenaway, Sir Percy Walter, Bt. (1933).
- Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
- Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
- Greeson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
- Greeves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greg, Sir Walter Wilson, Kt.
- Gregg, Sir Cornelius Joseph, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Gregg, Sir Norman McAlister, Kt., M.C.
- Gregory, Sir Henry Stanley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
- Grey, Sir Charles George, Bt. (1814).
- Grey, Sir John Howarth, Kt.
- Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Grier, Sir Edmund Wyly, Kt., D.C.L.
- Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford, Kt., LL.D.
- Grierson, Sir Robert Gilbert White, Bt. (s 1685).
- Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
- Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
- Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkiss, K.C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir David Edward, Kt., O.B.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Hugh Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
- Grigg, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.L.
- Grille, Sir Frederick Louis, Kt.
- Grimble, Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Grimshaw, Sir William Josiah, Kt.
- Grimston, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
- Groom, *Air Marshal* Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Grotian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
- Grove, Sir Gerald, Bt. (1874).
- Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gubbins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Guest, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
- Guest, *Col. Hon.* Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Guinness, Sir Kencelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
- Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
- Gull, Sir Richard Cameron, Bt. (1872).
- Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
- Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gunston, *Maj.* Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
- Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
- Gurner, Sir Cyril Walter, Kt., C.S.L.
- Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop M'Eacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).
- Guttery, Sir Norman Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.

- Gwalior, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gwatkin, Brig. Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Gwynn, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Habibulla, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
 Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
 Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Haggard, Admiral Sir Vernon Harry Stuart, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
 Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
 Hague, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Haig, General Sir (Arthur) Brodie, K.C.B., M.C.
 Haining, General Sir Robert Hadden, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Haji Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Khan Bahadur Sir, Kt.
 Haksar, Col. Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., C.I.E.
 Halcrow, Sir William Thomson, Kt.
 Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
 Hallid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
 Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
 Hall, Instructor Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
 Hall, Sir Frederick John Frank, Bt. (1923).
 Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hall, Sir Martin Julian, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
 Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Air Marshal Sir Robert Hamilton Clark, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hall, Cdr. Sir (William) Stephen (Richard) King, Kt.
 Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
 Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Charles Hughes, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Hallett, Hon. Sir Hugh Inibert Periam, Kt., M.C.
 Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Theodore John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Halliday, General Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, V.C., K.C.B., R.M.
 Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., L.L.D.
 Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
 Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Halsey, Capt. Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
 Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Muggrave), Bt. (1924).
 Hambro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.
 Hamer, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hamilton, Capt. Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O.
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir Louis Henry Keppel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
 Hamilton, Sir Robert Caradoc, Bt. (1846).
 Hamilton, Capt. Sir Robert William Stirling, Bt., R.N. (1873).
 Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
 Hammick, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
 Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
 Hance, Lt.-Gen. Sir (James) Bennett, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.D.
 Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hancock, Sir Henry Tom, Kt.
 Hancock, Prof. Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.R.S.
 Handford, Sir John James William, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Hanham, Sir Henry Phelps, Bt. (1667).
 Hankey, Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hanmer, Sir (Griffin) Wyndham Edward, Bt. (1774).
 Hannay, Sir Hugh Augustus Macnish, Kt., V.D.
 Hannay, Sir Walter Fergusson Leisrinck, Kt.
 Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
 Hansen, Sir Sven Wholford, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
 Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
 Hanson, Maj. Sir Charles Edwin Bourne, Bt. (1918).
 Happell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
 Harcourt, Admiral Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Harding, Field Marshal Sir John, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
 Hardman, Air Chief Marshal Sir (James) Donald (Innes), K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.
 Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).
 Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
 Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
 Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hargreaves, His Hon. Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
 Harrington, Sir Charles Robert, Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Harrington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
 Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
 Harkness, Sir Joseph Welsh Park, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Harman, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Anthony) Ernest Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King, Bt. (1914).
 Harman, Hon. Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
 Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe, Bt. (1918).
 Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
 Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand, Kt.
 Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Harries, Hon. Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
 Harries, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
 Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
 Harris, Sir Percy Wynn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Richard Oliver, Kt., C.M.G.
 Harris, Sir Sidney West, Kt., C.B. C.V.O.
 Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.M.S.
 Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.

- Harrison, Sir Edward Richard, Kt.
Harrison, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric John, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
Harsidhbhai, Vajubhai Divatia, Sir, Kt.
Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1893).
Hart, Sir Ernest Sidney Walter, Kt., M.B.E.
Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Hartigan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Hartley, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Crackock, Bt. (1796).
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
Harvey, Col. Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay, K.C.M.G.
Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
Harvey, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Emile, Kt.
Harwood, Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
Haslam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Robert) Humphrey, Kt., O.B.E.
Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Havelock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
Haward, Sir Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Hawke, Sir (Edward) Anthony, Kt.
Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hawtreay, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (1863).
Hay, Sir David Allan, K.B.E.
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwys, Bt. (1835).
Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (1793).
Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple, Bt., (1798).
Hay, Sir John George, Kt.
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Hayman, Sir (Cecil George) Graham, Kt.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
Hayward, Sir Maurice Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
Heal, Sir Ambrose, Kt., F.S.A.
Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck, Bt., M.C. (1919).
Hearne, Sir Hector, Kt.
Heathcote, *Rt. Rev.* Sir Francis Cooke Caulfield, Bt., D.D. (1733).
Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G.
Heaton, Sir John Henniker, Bt. (1912).
Heilbron, Sir Ian Morris, Kt., D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Helsby, Sir Laurence Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, Kt.
Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, Kt., M.D.
Henderson, Sir George Henry, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Guy -Wilmut McIntock, Kt., Q.C.
Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, Kt.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, Kt., M.C.
Hendriks, Sir (Cecil Augustus) Charles (John) Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
Henceage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
Henniker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert John Aldborough, Bt., M.C. (1813).
Henriques, Sir Basil Lucas Quixano, Kt., C.B.E.
Henry, Sir David, Kt.
Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., M.C. (1923).
Hepburn, Sir John Karslake Thomas Buchanan, Bt. (1815).
Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
Herbert, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, Kt., O.B.E.
Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, K.B.E.
Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
Heron, Col. Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, K.B.E., LL.D.
Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1873).
Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
Hicks, *Hon.* Sir Lancelot William Joynson, Bt., M.P. (1955).
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E.
Hickson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Robert Stedall, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
Higginson, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
Hight, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G., Litt.D.
Hilbery, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm, Kt.
Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Basil Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hill, Sir George Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1779).
Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Hill, Sir Robert Erskine, Bt. (1945).
Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Robert Norris, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hinselwood, Sir Cyril Norman, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hinton, Sir Christopher, Kt., F.R.S.
Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.

- Hissam ud Din Bahadur, *Brig. Sarda Wazirzada*, Sir, Kt., C.L.E.
- Hitchcock, Sir Eldred Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
- Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, Bt. (1784).
- Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
- Hobart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy Cleghorn Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hobart, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
- Hobbs, Sir John Berry, Kt.
- Hobhouse, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Kt.
- Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
- Hobhouse, Sir John Richard, Kt., M.C.
- Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
- Hobson, Sir Oscar Rudolf, Kt.
- Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
- Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
- Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
- Hodgson, Sir Harold (Kingston) Graham-, K.C.V.O.
- Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hodgson, Sir Robert MacLeod, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Hodskill, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.
- Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
- Hodson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Francis Lord) Charlton, Kt., M.C.
- Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
- Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hokcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
- Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
- Holden, Sir Harry Cassie, Bt. (1909).
- Holden, Sir Isaac, Bt. (1803).
- Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
- Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
- Holford, *Prof.* Sir William Graham, Kt.
- Holland, Sir Alfred Herbert, Kt.
- Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, Kt., M.D.
- Holland, Sir George William Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
- Holland, Sir Henry Tristram, Kt., C.L.E.
- Holland, Sir Jim Sothorn, Bt. (1917).
- Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.L.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.
- Holliey, Sir Arthur Newton, Kt.
- Hollinghurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Leslie Norman, C.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
- Hollis, Sir (Alfred) Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Hollis, *General* Sir Leslie Chase-
more, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
- Holloway, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Holme, Sir Randle Fynes Wilson, Kt.
- Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
- Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.
- Holmes, Sir Leonard Stanistreet, Kt.
- Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Holmes, Sir Valentine, Kt., Q.C.
- Holmes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
- Holt, Sir Vyvyan, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Holyman, Sir Ivan Nello, K.B.E., M.C.
- Home, Sir David George, Bt. (1871).
- Home, Sir John Hepburn Milne, Kt.
- Hone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
- Honywood, *Col.* Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1860).
- Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
- Hooper, Sir Frederick Collins, Kt.
- Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (1828).
- Hope, *Admiral* Sir George Price Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Hope, Sir Harry, Bt. (1932).
- Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hopwood, *Hon.* Sir Frank John, Kt.
- Horlick, Sir Peter James Cunliffe, Bt. (1914).
- Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
- Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
- Horne, Sir William Kenneth, Kt.
- Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt., M.P.
- Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
- Horsman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
- Hort, Sir Fenton George, Bt. (1767).
- Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
- Hose, Sir (John) Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
- Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
- Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
- Houldsworth, Sir William Thomas, Reginald Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1887).
- Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
- Howard, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Howard, *Brig.* Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Howard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Howard, Sir Harold Walter Seymour, Bt. (1955).
- Howard, *Maj.* Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.L.E., M.C.
- Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
- Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
- Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
- Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
- Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
- Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Howorth, Sir Rupert Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
- Htoon Aug Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
- Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
- Huddleston, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Whiteside, Kt., C.L.E., C.B.E., R.L.N.
- Hudson, Sir Austin Uvedale Morgan, Bt., M.P. (1942).
- Hudson, *Hon.* Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
- Hudson, Sir (Walter) Frank, K.C.I.E.
- Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E.
- Huggess, Sir Hughie Montgomery Knatchbull-, K.C.M.G.
- Huggard, Sir Walter Clarence, Kt., Q.C.
- Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
- Hughes, Sir Thomas Harrison, Bt. (1942).
- Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hulbert, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Norman John, Kt., M.P.
- Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., Mus.Doc.
- Hull, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Amyatt, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
- Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
- Hume, Sir (Hubert) Nutcombe, K.B.E., M.C.
- Hume, Sir William Errington, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.

- Hunt, *Brig.* Sir (Henry Cecil) John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
 Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Sir Ellis, Kt.
 Hunter, Col. Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
 Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
 Hunter, Sir Thomas Anderson, K.B.E.
 Hutton, General Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
 Hurd, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Hurley, Sir (Thomas Ernest) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
 Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir Gerald Berkeley, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
 Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
 Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Hutchinson, Sir Geoffrey Clegg, Kt., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
 Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burr, Kt., C.M.G., S.C.D., F.R.S.
 Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Balfour Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
 Hutchinson, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., M.P., R.N.
 Hutchinson, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (1956).
 Hutchinson, Sir John Colville, K.B.E.
 Hutchinson, Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1939).
 Hutchinson, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., F.R.S.A.
 Hutt, Sir Alexander McDonald Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Hyde, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Hyderabad and Berar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.
 Hyland, *Hon.* Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
 Hyne, *Hon.* Sir Ragnar, Kt.
 Ilingworth, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Gordon, Kt.
 Iltott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
 Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ince, Sir Godfrey Herbert, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Indore, H.H. ex-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
 Indra Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir Kt.
 Ingilby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
 Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Inglis, Sir Robert John Mathison, Kt., C.I.E., T.D.
 Ingram, *Capt.* Sir Bruce Stirling, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1892).
 Innes, Sir Andrew Lockhart, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.
 Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.
 Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt., C.B.E.
 Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.
 Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (1828).
 Inskip, Sir John Hampden, K.B.E.
 Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
 Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alfred William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Irving, Sir Miles, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
 Islam, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
 Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.
 Isitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
 Ismail, Sir Miras Mahomed, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Izat, Sir (James) Rennie, Kt., V.D.
 Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
 Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, Kt.
 Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
 Jackson, Sir Edward Arthur Mather, Bt. (1869).
 Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Jackson, Col. Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
 Jackson, General Sir Henry Cholmondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).
 Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
 Jackson, Sir (Walter David) Russell, Bt. (1902).
 Jackson, *Cmdr.* Sir Robert Gillman Allen, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.
 Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian (Claude), K.B.E., C.B.
 Jacob, *Hon.* Sir George Harold Lloyd, Kt.
 Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
 Jagdish Prasad, *Kumwar* Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Jai Lal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Jaipur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Jamal Khan, *Haji Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
 James, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
 James, *Hon.* Sir Claude Ernest Weymouth, Kt.
 James, Sir Eric John Francis, Kt., D.Phil.
 James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
 James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).
 James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.
 James, *Admiral* Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
 Jameson, *Recr.-Adm.* (E.) Sir William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
 Jameson, Sir Archibald (Auldjo), K.B.E., M.C.
 Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.
 Jammu and Kashmir, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 Jamshedji Hyramji Kanga, Sir, Kt.
 Janes, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
 Jansz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Jardine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin Arthur, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1916).
 Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).
 Jardine, *Capt.* Sir John William Buchanan, Bt. (1885).
 Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt. (1672).
 Jarratt, *Capt.* Sir Arthur, Kt., R.N.V.R.
 Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
 Jarratt, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt. (1922).
 Jatar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Acharige, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Jayetilleke, *Hon.* Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
 Jebb, Sir (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Jefferis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Millis Rowland, K.B.E., M.C.
 Jefferson, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Jefferson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alexander Dunnington, Kt., D.S.O.
 Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jeffries, *Hon.* Sir Shirley Williams, Kt.
 Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
 Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Jenkins, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David Llewelyn, Kt.
 Jenkins, Sir (Edward) Enoch, Kt.
 Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Jenkins, *Hon.* Sir George Fredrick, K.B.E.
 Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

- Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir William John, Kt., C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Kt. (1661).
Jenkinson, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt., M.P.
Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D.
Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
Jephcott, Sir Harry, Kt.
Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand, K.C.M.G.
Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).
Jhabua, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
John, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Caspar, K.C.B.
Johnson, Sir (Edward) Gordon, Bt. (1755).
Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.
Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).
Johnson, Sir Philip Bulmer, Kt.
Johnson, Sir Reginald Powell Croome, Kt.
Johnson, Sir Sidney Midlane, Kt.
Johnston, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
Johnston, *Hon.* Sir Harold Featherston, Kt.
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (1826).
Johnstone, Sir Alexander Howat, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (1700).
Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray, K.C.I.E.
Jolly, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir William E. H., K.C.B.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Jones, *Hon.* Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.
Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melville, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Charles Lloyd, Kt.
Jones, Sir Clement Wakefield, Kt., C.B.
Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne, Kt.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Jones, Sir George Legh-, Kt., M.B.E.
Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, K.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, Kt., M.B.E.
Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.
Jones, Sir James, Kt., C.I.E.
Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-, Kt., M.C.
Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wansbrough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce-, Bt. (1918).
Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt. (1910).
Jones, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
Jones, Sir Wynne Cemyln-, Kt.
Jopson, Sir (Reginald) Keith, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Jordan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William Joseph, K.C.M.G.
Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
Joseph, Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, K.C.I.E.
Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Jubbai, The ex-Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Junagadh, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Kadri, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahbub Imambakhsh, O.B.E.
Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kanagasabai, Sir Ambalawanar, Kt.
Karanjia, Sir Behram Narosji, Kt.
Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Sir, Kt.
Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William, Kt.
Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Col.* Sir Dermot McMorrough, G.C.V.O.
Kay, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
Kay, Sir Joseph Aspden, K.B.E.
Kaye, Sir Lister Lister-, Bt., (1812).
Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (1801).
Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
Keay, Sir John, Kt.
Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Keevil, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Keightley, *General* Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
Kelland, Sir (Percy) John (Luxton), Kt.
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt. (1801).
Kelly, Sir David Victor, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt., C.I.E.
Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury Charles, Bt. (1891).
Kennaway, Sir Ernest Laurence, Kt., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
Kennedy, Sir (Henry Charles) Donald (Cleveland) Mackenzie-, K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir James Arthur, Kt.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1836).
Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, K.C.B.
Kent, *Col.* Sir William John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Kenyon, Sir Harold Vaughan, Kt., M.B.E.
Kenyon, Sir Norris Vaughan, Kt.
Kermode, Sir Derwent William, K.C.M.G.
Kerr, *Mri.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Kerr, Sir John Graham, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
Kerr, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Kerr, *Admiral* Sir William Munro, K.B.E., C.B.
Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
Kharegat, Sir Pheroze Merwan, Kt., C.I.E.
Kielberg, Sir F. Michael Kroyer-, K.B.E.
Killick, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Kilpatrick, *Air Marshal* Sir James MacConnell, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
Kimmins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.

- King, Sir Alexander William, Bt. (1815).
- King, *Hon.* Sir Archibald John, Kt.
- King, Sir Arthur Henry William, K.B.E.
- King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
- King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
- King, Sir John Richard Duckworth, Bt. (1792).
- King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
- Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
- Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (1866).
- Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
- Kinnear, Sir Norman Boyd, Kt., C.B.
- Kippenberger, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Howard Karl, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Kippine, Sir Norman Victor, Kt.
- Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril Reginald Sutton, Kt., T.D.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (1865).
- Kirwan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Richard, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Kisch, Sir Cecil, K.C.I.E., C.B.
- Kitto, *Hon.* Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
- Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
- Knight, Sir Henry Foley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- †Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
- Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald William, Bt. (1765).
- Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Fortescue, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt., M.C.
- Knox, Sir Geoffrey George, K.C.M.G.
- Knox, *Brig. Hon.* Sir George Hodges, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
- Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Knox, Sir Robert Uchtere Eyre, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
- Knuthens, Sir Louis Francis Roebuck, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- Kolhapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
- Korsah, Sir Kobina Arku, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kotah, *Col.* H.H. Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
- Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
- Kotalawala, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir John Lionel, C.B., K.B.E.
- Krishnamachariar, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Vangal Thiruvankatachari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Krishna Rau, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Mysore Nanjundiah, Kt.
- Kukday, *Col.* Sir Krishnaji Vishnool, Kt., C.I.E.
- Kumararaja M. Annamalai Muthiah Chettiar, Sir, Kt.
- Labouchere, Sir George Peter, K.C.M.G.
- Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, K.B.E.
- Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
- Lacy, Sir Pierce Thomas, Bt. (1921).
- Lahej, H.H. the Sultan of, K.B.E.
- Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
- Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (1711).
- Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
- Lakshmana Rao, *Diwan Bahadur* *Hon.* Sir Kasaragod Patana-shetti, Kt.
- Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
- Lala Gujjar Mal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lamb, Sir Walter Rangeley Maitland, K.C.V.O.
- Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
- Lambe, *Admiral* Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
- Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
- Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
- Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
- Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Reginald Cambridge, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Lane, Sir Charlton Adelbert Gustavus, Kt.
- Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1913).
- Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
- Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1660).
- Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.
- Langman, Sir John Lyle, Bt. (1906).
- Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (1777).
- Lansell, *Col. Hon.* Sir George Victor, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
- Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).
- Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
- Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
- Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
- Lascelles, Sir Daniel William, K.C.M.G.
- Lascelles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.
- Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, Kt.
- Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
- Lathbury, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald William, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
- Lauder, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John North Dalrymple Dick, Bt. (1860).
- Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
- Laurie, *Brig.* Sir Percy Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Lauterpacht, Sir Hersch, Kt., Q.C., I.L.D., F.B.A.
- Lavarack, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Dudley, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
- Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).
- Lawrance, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Salis-bury, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
- Lawrence, Sir Henry Eustace Waldemar, Bt. (1858).
- Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
- Lawson, Sir Digby, Bt., T.D. (1900).
- Lawson, *Maj.* Sir Hilton, Bt. (1831).
- Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).
- Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).
- Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
- Laycock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
- Leach, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Alfred Henry) Lionel, Kt., Q.C.
- Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
- Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.
- Leane, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Raymond Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
- Learmonth, *Prof.* Sir James Rognvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Le Breton, *Col.* Sir Edward Philip, Kt., M.V.O.
- Lebus, Sir Herman Andrew Harris, Kt., C.B.E.
- Leche, Sir John Hurleston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
- Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., I.L.D. (1941).
- Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.M.G.
- Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
- Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.

- Lees, Sir Jean Marie Ivor, Bt. (1804).
 Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt., (1897).
 Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).
 Leese, Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
 Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1705).
 Lefroy, Sir Anthony Langlois Bruce, Kt., M.C.
 Lefroy, Sir Edward Henry Bruce, Kt.
 Legard, Sir Digby Algernon Hall, Bt. (1660).
 Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Leicester, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Byrne Warren, Bt. (1671).
 Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
 Leighton, Sir Richard Tihel, Bt., T.D. (1693).
 Leighton, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Leith, Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander, Bt., M.C. (1919).
 Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
 Le Maitre, Sir Alfred Sutherland, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
 Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett, Kt.
 Lennard, Lt.-Col. Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. (1880).
 Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett, Bt. (1801).
 Leon, Sir Ronald George, Bt. (1911).
 Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Leslie, Sir (Henry) John Lindores, Bt. (1625).
 Leslie, Sir (John) Randolph Shane, Bt. (1876).
 Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Lethbridge, Capt. Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
 Lethem, Sir Gordon James, K.C.M.G.
 Lett, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1941).
 Letts, Sir William Malesbury, K.B.E.
 Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.
 Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).
 Levinge, Maj. Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1704).
 Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.
 Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
 Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.
 Lewis, Brig. Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr, Bt. (1920).
 Lewis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
 Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).
 Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor, Bt. (1805).
 Liardet, Maj.-Gen. Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Liddell, General Sir Clive Gerard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lienhop, Hon. Sir John Henry, Kt. Liesching, Sir Percival, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Ligertwood, Hon. Sir George Coutts, Kt.
 Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
 Lillicrap, Sir Charles Swift, K.C.B., M.B.E.
 Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lind, Hon. Sir Albert Eli, Kt.
 Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
 Lindsay, Maj. Sir (George) Humphry (Maurice) Broun, Kt., D.S.O.
 Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Lindsay, Sir Lionel Arthur, Kt.
 Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
 Lindsell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
 Linton, Hon. Sir Richard, Kt.
 Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
 Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., (1925).
 Little, Admiral Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
 Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.
 Livingston, Air Marshal Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, Kt.
 Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
 Llewellyn, Col. Sir Robert Godfrey, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Llewellyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables, Bt., M.V.O., (1800).
 Lloyd, Maj. Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
 Lloyd, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Lo Man Kam, Hon. Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
 Loch, Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Morley, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Lock, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Ferguson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Elliot, Kt., C.I.E.
 Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair, Bt. (1936).
 Lockhart, General Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Locock, Sir Charles Bird, Bt. (1857).
 Locock, Sir Guy Harold, Kt., C.M.G.
 Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
 Lodge, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
 Loewen, General Sir Charles Falkland, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Lombe, Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Malcolm Evans, K.C.B.
 London, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.
 Longcroft, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Alexander Holcombe, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Longmore, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Loraine, Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Lyham, Bt., G.C.M.G. (1664).
 Lord, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lord, Sir Leonard Percy, K.B.E.
 Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Low, Sir Henry Telfer, Kt., C.B.E.
 Low, Sir James Richard Morrison, Bt. (1908).
 Lowe, Hon. Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G.
 Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon, Bt. (1918).
 Lowe, Sir Lionel Harold Harvey, Kt.
 Lowles, Sir John Geoffrey Nelson, Kt.
 Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
 Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
 Loyd, General Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lucas, Maj. Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1887).
 Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Lucy, Capt. Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax, Bt., M.C. (1836).
 Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
 Lumley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
 Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
 Luxton, Sir Harold, Kt.
 Lydford, Air Marshal Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1929).
 Lyle, Sir Oliver, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.

- Lynskey, *Hon. Sir George* Justin, Kt.
 Lyons, *Sir William*, Kt.
 Lyster, *Admiral Sir* (Arthur) Lumley (St. George), K.C.B., C.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Lythgoe, *Sir James*, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mabane, *Rt. Hon. Sir William*, K.B.E.
 Maby, *Sir Charles George*, Kt., C.B.E.
 Macadam, *Sir Ivison Stevenson*, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
 MacAlister, *Sir Ian*, Kt.
 Macalister, *Sir Robert* Lachlan, Kt.
 McAlpine, *Sir* (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
 McAlpine, *Sir* (Thomas) Malcolm, K.B.E.
 MacAndrew, *Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Glen*, Kt., T.D., M.P.
 Macara, *Sir* (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
 MacArthur, *Lt.-Gen. Sir William* Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Macartney, *Sir Alexander* Miller, Bt. (1799).
 Macartney, *Sir Edward Henry*, Kt.
 Macasey, *Sir Lynden* Livingston, K.B.E., Q.C.
 McBride, *Hon. Sir Philip* Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
 McBride, *Vice-Adm. (S.) Sir William*, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 McCall, *Sir Alexander*, Kt., M.D.
 McCall, *Admiral Sir Henry William* Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McCallum, *Maj. Sir Duncan*, Kt., M.C., M.P.
 McCallum, *Sir Peter*, Kt., M.C.
 McCallum, *Maj. Sir William* Alexander, K.B.E.
 McCance, *Sir Andrew*, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 McCarrison, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert*, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
 McCarty, *Admiral Sir* (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
 McCarthy, *Sir Edwin*, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 McCarthy, *Sir Leslie* Ernest Vivian, Kt.
 McCauley, *Air Marshal Sir John* Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
 McCay, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Ross* Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McCleery, *Rt. Hon. Sir William* Victor, Kt.
 McColl, *Sir Alexander* Lowe, Kt.
 McConnell, *Cdr. Sir Robert* Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
 McCorkell, *Sir Dudley* Evelyn Bruce, Kt., M.B.E.
 McCowan, *Sir David* James Cargill, Bt. (1934).
 McCreery, *General Sir Richard* Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 McCullagh, *Sir* (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
 McCulloch, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew* Jameson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M.
 McDavid, *Sir Edwin* Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 MacDonald of Sleat, *Sir* (Alexander) Somerled (Angus) Bosville, Bt., M.C. (1925).
 MacDonald, *Sir John*, Kt.
 MacDonald, *Sir John* Ronald Maxwell, Bt. (1982 and 1707).
 MacDonald, *Sir* Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 MacDonald, *Sir Percy*, Kt.
 MacDonald, *Capt. Sir Peter* Drummond, K.B.E., M.P.
 McDonald, *Sir* (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.
 Macdougall, *Sir* (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E.
 McElwaine, *Sir Percy* Alexander, Kt.
 McEvoy, *Air Marshal Sir* Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 McEwen, *Capt. Sir John* Helias Finnie, Bt. (1953).
 McEwin, *Hon. Sir* (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
 McFadyen, *Sir Andrew*, Kt.
 Macfadyen, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir* Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Macfadyen, *Sir Eric*, Kt.
 McFarland, *Sir Basil* (Alexander) Talbot, Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
 McFarlane, *Sir Charles* Stuart, Kt., O.B.E.
 MacFarquhar, *Sir Alexander*, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 McGavin, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald* Johnstone, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D.
 MacGeagh, *Col. Sir Henry* Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
 MacGillivray, *Sir Donald* Charles, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 McGlashan, *Rear-Adm. (E) Sir Alexander* Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McGlashan, *Sir George* Tait, Kt., C.B.E.
 MacGregor, *Sir Alexander* Stuart Murray, K.B.E., M.D.
 Macgregor, *Sir Cyril* Patrick McConnell, Bt. (1828).
 McGregor, *Sir James* Robert, K.B.E.
 MacGregor, *Capt. Sir Malcolm*, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., R.N. (1795).
 McGrigor, *Capt. Sir Charles* Edward, Bt. (1831).
 McGrigor, *Admiral of the Fleet Sir* Rhoderick Robert, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Macharg, *Sir Andrew* Simpson, Kt.
 Machtig, *Sir Eric* Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 McClrath, *Sir Martin*, Kt.
 McClindoe, *Sir Archibald*, Kt., C.B.E.
 McIntosh, *Hon. Sir Malcolm*, K.B.E.
 Macintosh, *Prof. Sir Robert* Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
 Mack, *Sir* (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 McKaig, *Col. Sir John* Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Mackay, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Iven* Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir* Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
 McKell, *Rt. Hon. Sir William* John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Mackenzie, *Sir* (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
 Mackenzie, *Sir Clutha* Nantes, Kt.
 Mackenzie, *Sir Duncan* George, K.C.I.E.
 Mackenzie, *Sir* (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mackenzie, *Sir Hector* David, Bt., M.C. (1703).
 Mackenzie, *Sir Hugh*, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mackenzie, *Sir* (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Mackenzie, *Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir* (Kenneth) Alexander Ingleby, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
 Mackenzie, *Sir* (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt. (1703).
 Mackenzie, *Sir Robert* Evelyn, Bt. (1763).
 Mackenzie, *Capt. Sir Robert* Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
 MacKereth, *Sir Gilbert*, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 McKerron, *Sir Patrick* Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Mackeson, *Brig. Sir Harry* Ripley, Bt., M.P. (1954).
 McKie, *Sir William* Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
 Mackinlay, *Sir George* Mason, Kt.
 McKinnon, *Sir James*, Kt.
 McKinnon, *Sir Percy* Graham, Kt.
 Macklin, *Sir Albert* Sortain Roper, Kt.
 Mackworth, *Cdr. Sir David* Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
 Maclaren, *Sir Hamish* Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 McLaren, *Sir John* Gilbert, Kt., C.M.G.
 McLarty, *Hon. Sir* (Duncan) Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
 McLean, *Maj. Sir Alan* Kt., M.B.E.
 Maclean, *Maj. Sir Charles* Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (1731).
 McLean, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth* Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 McLean, *Sir Robert*, Kt.
 Maclean, *Sir Robert* Alexander, Kt.
 McLean, *Sir William* Hannah, K.B.E.
 MacLennan, *Sir Robert* Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
 McLeod, *Sir Charles* Henry, Bt. (1925).
 McLeod, *Lt.-Gen. Sir* (Donald) Kenneth, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McLeod, *Rev. Sir George F.*, Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
 McLintock, *Sir William* Traven, Bt. (1934).
 Maclure, *Lt.-Col. Sir John* William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
 McMahon, *Sir* (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
 MacMichael, *Sir Harold* (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

- Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. DOC.
- MacMillan, General Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McMullen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
- McNair, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Macnair, Sir Robert Hill, Kt.
- McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
- MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
- McNamara, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick, K.B.E., C.B.
- McNaughton, Sir George Matthew, Kt., C.B.
- Macneal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
- McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
- McNeice, Sir Thomas Percy Fergus, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- McNeill, Sir James McFadyen, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Maconachie, Sir Richard (Roy), K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Maconochie, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- McPherson, Sir Clive, Kt., C.B.E.
- McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Macpherson Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
- Macready, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Nevil, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (1923).
- McRobert, Col. Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
- MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
- MacTaggart, Sir John Auld, Bt. (1938).
- McTiernan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
- McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
- McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
- Madan, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Madden, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., C.B. (1919).
- Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
- Madge, Sir Frank William, Bt. (1919).
- Madhorao Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
- Madsen, Prof. Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
- Maginness, Sir Greville Simpson, K.B.E.
- Magnay, *Maj.* Sir Christopher Boyd William, Bt., M.C. (1844).
- Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (1917).
- Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
- Maharaj Singh, Raja Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
- Malhar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Maitland, Sir (Arthur) James (Drummond) Ramsay-Steel, Bt. (1917).
- Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Ramsay, Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt.
- Makgill, *Maj.* Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (1827).
- Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
- Makins, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Makins, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
- Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (1865).
- Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
- Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, *Lt.-Col. Nawab* Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
- Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, K.C.M.G.
- Mallinson, Col. Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
- Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Maltby, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Paul Copeland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Maltby, Sir Thomas Karan, Kt.
- Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
- Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
- Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay Clarke, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Manifold, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Chester, Kt.
- Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
- Manisty, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir (Henry Wilfred) Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
- Mann, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Wolleston, K.C.M.G.
- Mann, Sir James Gow, Kt.
- Mann, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Manning, Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1822).
- Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Mansergh, *General* Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Mansergh, *Admiral* Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Mamwza, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt.
- Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
- Margerison, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan, Kt.
- Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
- Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt., M.P.
- Marks, Sir Simon, Kt., D.Sc.
- Marling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
- Marr, *Hon.* Sir Charles William Clanan, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
- Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
- Marriott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith, Bt. (1774).
- Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
- Marsden, Sir John Denton, Bt. (1924).
- Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Marshall, Sir Guy Anstruther Knox, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir John Hubert, Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt.
- Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
- Martel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Giffard Le Quesne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Martelli, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Marten, Sir Amberson Barrington, Kt.
- Martin, Sir Alec, Kt.
- Martin, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Benjamin Charles Stanley, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Martin, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
- Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Martin, *Hon.* Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
- Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Edmund, Kt., C.M.G., T.D.
- Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
- Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
- Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
- Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G.
- Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
- Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Matheson, General Sir Torquhill George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).

- Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
 Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1977).
 Matthews, Sir (Alfred) Herbert (Henry), Kt.
 Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
 Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Matthews, Sir Ronald Wilfred, Kt.
 Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
 Mawson, Sir Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Maxse, *General* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
 Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (s. 1981).
 Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-Bt. (s. 1983).
 Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Maxwell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L.
 Maxwell, Sir (William) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 May, *General* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
 Mayo, *Hon.* Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Mayurbhanj, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Maze, Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Meadon, Sir Percival Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
 Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
 Measures, Sir Philip Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Medley, Sir John Dudley Gibbs, Kt.
 Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt. C.B.E., M.P.
 Medlycott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1908).
 Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Megaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John (Wallace Dick), K.C.I.E.
 Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
 Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
 Mehta, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Manckij Navroji, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B.
 Meiklerid, Sir (Ernest) William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
 Mendil, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart, Bt. (1838).
 Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
 Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Kt., I.L.D.
 Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Meredith, Sir Herbert Ribton, Kt.
 Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert Sissons, Kt.
 Merrett, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
 Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce Brooke, Kt., M.C.
 Merrick, Sir John Edward Siegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
 Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
 Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
 Metcalfe, Sir (Herbert) Aubrey (Francis), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
 Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
 Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
 Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
 Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir George Llewellyn Tapps-Gervis, Bt. (1911).
 Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
 Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
 Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
 Micheltmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
 Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
 Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1862).
 Milville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
 Milburn, Sir Leonard John, Bt. (1905).
 Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunder St. John, Bt. (1772).
 Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
 Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
 Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
 Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
 Millar, Sir Frederick Robert Hoyer, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
 Miller, Sir Ernest Henry John, Bt. (1795).
 Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bewes, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Christie, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, Sir (Hans) Eric, Kt.
 Miller, Sir James, Kt.
 Miller, Sir (John Wilson) Edington, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
 Miller, Sir Stanley Norrie, Bt., M.C. (1936).
 Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd, K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Mills, Sir Percy Herbert, Bt. (1953).
 Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
 Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
 Milne, Sir David, K.C.B.
 Milne, Sir James, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Wardlaw, K.B.E.
 Milne, Sir William Robertson, Kt.
 Milner, Sir William Frederick Victor Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
 Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, K.C.V.O.
 Misra, Sir Lakshmpati, Kt.
 Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Angus Sinclair, Kt.
 Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
 Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
 Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
 Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.I.E.
 Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Stewart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mitchell, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Mitra, Sir Dharendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mobbs, Sir (Arthur) Noel, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Moberly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertrand Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.I.E.
 Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
 Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
 Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mohamed Akbar Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Moir, *Capt.* Sir Arrol, Bt. (1916).

- Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
- Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
- Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Monckton, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Walter Turner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P.
- Moncreiff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Moncreiffe, Sir David Gerald, Bt., M.C. (S 1985).
- Monkhouse, Sir Edward Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
- Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
- Monteath, Sir David Taylor, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton, Bt. (1807).
- Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
- Moody, *Admiral* Sir Clement, K.C.B.
- Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
- Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
- Moon, Sir Richard, Bt. (1887).
- Moore, Sir Alan Hilary, Bt. (1919).
- Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
- Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
- Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
- Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1956).
- Moore, *Hon.* Sir Walter Kt., Kt., C.B.E.
- Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
- Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Morgan, Sir Edward James Ramembe, Kt.
- Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
- Morgan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Edgeworth, K.C.B.
- Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes, Bt. (1925).
- Morgan, *Admiral* Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Morgan, *General* Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Morison, Sir John, G.B.E.
- Morrell, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
- Morrison, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Morris, *Av Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Morris, Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
- Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
- Morris, *General* Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
- Morris, Sir John Newman, Kt., C.M.G.
- Morris, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
- Morris, Sir Philip Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morris, Sir Rhys Hopkin, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Morse, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Anthony, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Morse, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morshead, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Leslie James, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.
- Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mortimer, *Rev.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Morvi, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.
- Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
- Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.L.E.
- Moss, Sir George Sinclair, K.B.E.
- Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards, Bt. (1868).
- Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
- Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
- Mott, Sir Adrian Spear, Bt. (1930).
- Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
- Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
- Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
- Mowat, *Col.* Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (1932).
- Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt. (1880).
- Moxham, Sir Harry Cuthbertson, Kt.
- Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, *Nawab* Sir, Kt.
- Mudalari, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
- Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., O.B.E.
- Muhamad Noor, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
- Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan *Nawab* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E.
- Muhammad Nawaz, *Col.* Sir, K.C.L.E.
- Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, *Maj.* *Nawab* Sir, M.B.E.
- Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
- Muir, Sir John Harling, Bt. (1892).
- Muir, Sir Robert, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt. D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Mukherjee, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Satya Charan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mulholland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
- Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
- Mundy, Sir Otto, K.B.E., C.B.
- Munir Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt., C.B.E.
- Munnings, Sir Alfred James, K.C.V.O., R.A.
- Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt., (S 1934).
- Munro, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G.
- Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Munro, Sir Torquill (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
- Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
- Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Murphy, Sir William Lindsay, K.C.M.G.
- Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
- Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Robert, Bt., D.S.O. (S 1930).
- Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horatius, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
- Murray, Sir Keith Anderson Hope, Kt., Ph.D.
- Murray, Sir Kenelm Bold, Bt., (S 1928).
- Murray, Sir Patrick Ian, Bt. (S 1973).
- Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
- Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
- Musgrave, Sir (Nigel) Courtenay, Bt. (1911).
- Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1782).
- Musker, Sir John, Kt.
- Muspratt, *General* Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.L.E., D.S.O.
- Mussen, Sir Gerald, Kt.
- Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.L.E.
- Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
- Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
- Myer, Sir Norman, Kt.
- Myers, Sir James Eckersley, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- Nabha, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Naesmith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nair, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
- Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
- Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
- Nairn, *Maj.* Sir Robert Spencer, Bt., T.D. (1933).
- Nall, *Col.* Sir Joseph, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1954).
- Namier, Sir Lewis Bernstein, Kt., F.B.A.

- Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
- Napier, Hon. Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
- Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
- Napier, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (S 1627).
- Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
- Narsingarh, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Nasmith, Admiral Sir Martin Eric Dunbar, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Nawanagar, Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Nayudu, Sri Diwan Bahadur Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
- Neale, Prof. Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
- Neale, Lt.-Col. Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
- Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
- Neill, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
- Nell, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
- Nelson, Sir George Horatio, Bt. (1955).
- Nelson, Sir James Hope, Bt. (1912).
- Nepean, Lt.-Col. Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
- Nethersole, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Neville, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
- Newill, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
- Neville, Lt.-Col. Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
- Neville, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
- Newbould, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.
- Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
- Newman, Sir Ralph Alured, Bt. (1836).
- Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
- Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
- Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
- Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt., (1900).
- Newton, Sir Wilberforce Stephen, Kt.
- Nicholletts, Air Marshal Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Nicholls, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Nicholls, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Percival Thomas, K.C.B.
- Nicholls, Hon. Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
- Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Nicholson, General Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nicholson, Sir John, Kt.
- Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
- Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
- Nicholson, Admiral Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Nicol, Sir Thomas Drysdale, K.B.E.
- Nicoll, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G.
- Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Nicolson, Hon. Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Nicolson, Sir Harold Stanley, Bt. (S 1629).
- Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
- Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628).
- Nihill, Hon. Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
- Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Nixon, Sir John Carson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Niyogi, Hon. Sir Machraj Bhowani Shanker, Kt., C.I.E.
- Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
- Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).
- Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
- Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.C.
- Norrie, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Charles) Willoughby (Moke), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Norris, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Norrith, Sir James Henry, Kt.
- North, Admiral Sir Dudley Burton Napier, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- North, Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
- Northcott, General Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Northmore, Hon. Sir John Alfred, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Norton, Sir Walter Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, Kt.
- Nosworthy, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis Potiters, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
- Nott, Cmdr. Sir James Grenville Pyke, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
- Northidge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
- Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
- Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795).
- Nugent, Maj. Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
- Nugent, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Thomas, Kt.
- Nugent, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne, G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
- Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
- Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Livingston, Bt. (1922).
- Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
- Nye, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Oakeley, Sir Charles Richard Andrew, Bt. (1790).
- Oakes, Sir Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Oakes, Sir Sydney, Bt. (1939).
- Obeyskere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
- O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt., M.P.
- Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
- O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
- O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- O'Connor, General Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Odgers, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
- O'Dowda, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
- Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant), Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Ogilvie, Maj.-Gen. Sir (William) Henace, K.B.E.
- Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S 1626).
- Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
- Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Oliver, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Oliver, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Oliver, Hon. Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.

- Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
 Olney, *Hon.* Sir Herbert Horace, Kt.
 O'Loughlin, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
 Olver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
 O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
 Onslow, Sir Richard Wilmot, Bt., T.D. (1797).
 Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
 Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
 Orcha, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
 Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
 Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell-, Bt. (1790).
 Ormerod, *Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
 Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Orton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Frederick, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Osborn, Sir Dauvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
 Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
 Osborne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
 Osborne, Sir George (Francis), Bt., M.C. (1629).
 Oudh Narain Bisarya, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Outerbridge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
 Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
 Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe, Bt. (1920).
 Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
 Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
 Owen, Sir (William) Cecil, Kt.
 Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
 Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley Somerset Wreford, Kt., C.I.E.
 Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 Page, Sir Arthur, Kt., Q.C.
 Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christinas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Page, Sir Thomas Spurgeon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Paget, *General* Sir Bernard Charles Tolver, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
 Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
 Pain, Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
 Paish, Sir George, Kt.
 Palanpur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
 Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
 Palmer, Sir (Herbert) Richmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
 Palmer, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
 Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
 Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
 Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Parker, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Hubert Lister, Kt.
 Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
 Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenza, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
 Parkes, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir (Arthur Charles) Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
 Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
 Parry, *Hon.* Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
 Parry, *Brig.* Sir Richard Gambier-, K.C.M.G.
 Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
 Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
 Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward Broadbent, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Parsons, Sir John Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Parabgarh, H.H. the Maharajah of, K.C.S.I.
 Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
 Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall-, G.C.M.G.
 Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Patiala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Patkar, Sir Sitaram Sunderrao, Kt.
 Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Patrick, Sir Neil James Kennedy Cochran-, K.B.E.
 Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Paul, Sir Aubrey Edward Henry Dean, Bt. (1821).
 Paul, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
 Paul, Sir George Graham, Kt.
 Paul, *Ven.* Sir William Edmund Jeffrey, Bt. (1794).
 Pavlides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
 Paxton, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Anthony Lauderdale, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.
 Peacock, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Peake, Sir Charles Brinsley Pemberton, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
 Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
 Pearce, *Hon.* Sir (Edward) Holroyd, Kt.
 Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pearson, *Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pearson, Sir Herbert Grayhurst, Kt.
 Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
 Pearson, Sir Ralph Sneyd, Kt., C.I.E.
 Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
 Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
 Peat, Sir Harry (William Henry), G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
 Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
 Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
 Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Peck, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
 Peel, Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford-, Bt. (1874).
 Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Pelly, *Air Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
 Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Penn, Sir Arthur Horace, G.C.V.O., M.C.
 Pennant, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Cyril Eustace Douglas-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

- Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Pepler, Sir George Lionel, Kt., C.B.
 Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
 Pereira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.
 Perez, Sir Joseph Leon Mathieu, Kt.
 Peries, Sir (Pattiya Pathirana-halage) Albert Frederick, K.B.E.
 Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
 Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
 Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
 Perry, Hon. Sir Frank Tennyson, Kt., M.B.E.
 Perry, Hon. Sir William, Kt.
 Peters, Admiral Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Peters, Prof. Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
 Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
 Peto, Cdr. Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
 Peto, Lt.-Col. Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
 Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt. (1918).
 Petrie, Sir David, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Peyton, Sir Algernon, Bt. (1776).
 Phaitan, Maj. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Philip, Sir (James) Randall, Kt., O.B.E., O.C.
 Phillips, Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond Picton, Kt., C.V.O.
 Phillips, Sir Richard Foley Foley, Bt. (1887).
 Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Phillips, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Phillips, His Hon. Sir Frederick Beaumont, K.B.E.
 Phillips, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.
 Phillips, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
 Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, G.R.E., K.C.B.
 Phillipson, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.M.G.
 Phin, Sir John, Kt.
 Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
 Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
 Pickup, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Pieris, Sir Paulus Edward, Kt., C.M.G.
 Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1661).
 Piersen, Sir Stephen Herbert, Kt., T.D.
 Pigott, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764).
 Pigott, Maj. Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
 Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
 Pike, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Pilcher, Hon. Sir Gonno St. Clair, Kt., M.C.
 Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
 Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
 Pile, General Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
 Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinerton - Bt. (1635).
 Pilkington, Sir (William) Henry, Kt.
 Pim, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.S.I.
 Pim, Capt. Sir Richard Pike, Kt., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
 Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938).
 Pipon, Vice-Adm. Sir James Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pirie, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Pizey, Admiral Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Plant, Prof. Sir Arnold, Kt.
 Platt, Sir Harry, Kt., M.D.
 Platt, Sir Thomas Comyns, Kt.
 Platt, General Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Playfair, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Plowden, Sir Edwin Noel, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt., M.P.
 Poate, Group-Capt. Sir Hugh Raymond Guy, Kt., M.V.O.
 Poland, Vice-Adm. Sir Albert Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Pole, Col. Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O. (1628).
 Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten - Bt. (1791).
 Pollen, Sir John Launelot Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
 Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu, Bt. (1872).
 Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).
 Pollock, Sir (John) Donald, Bt., O.B.E., M.D., LL.D. (1939).
 Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
 Polson, Hon. Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
 Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan, Sir Kt.
 Ponsonby, Col. Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
 Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
 Poole, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Hayden Owen Lane, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
 Foore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
 Porbandar, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
 Portal, Admiral Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsburgh, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
 Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
 Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
 Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
 Powell, Maj. Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).
 Powell, Sir Richard Royle, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Power, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur John, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O.
 Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (1924).
 Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.
 Powlett, Vice-Adm. Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Pownall, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Royds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt. (1902).
 Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, K.C.M.G.
 Poyser, Sir (Arthur Hampden) Ronald (Wastell), Kt., C.B.E.
 Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Premph II, Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman, K.B.E.
 Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley, Bt. (1938).
 Prestige, Maj. Sir John Theodore, Kt.
 Preston, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
 Preston, Sir Gordon Houstoun-Boswall, Bt. (1836).
 Preston, Admiral Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
 Prevost, Capt. Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
 Preziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
 Price, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles James Napier Rugge, Bt. (1804).
 Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
 Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
 Price, Sir James Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Price, Maj. Sir Robert Henry Green, Bt. (1874).
 Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
 Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Prideaux, Sir (Joseph) Francis (Engledeu), Kt., C.B.E.
 Pridham, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.

- Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
 Pringle, Sir Norman Hamilton, Bt. (s 1683).
 Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.J.E.
 Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
 Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.
 Proby, *Maj.* Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
 Pryke, Sir (William Robert) Dudley, Bt. (1926).
 Pryse, Sir Pryse Loveden Saunders, Bt. (1866).
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
 Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pullicino, Sir Philip, Kt., LL.D.
 Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Puttick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Pyc, Sir David Randall, Kt., C.B., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Qualtrough, Sir Joseph Davidson, Kt., C.B.E.
 Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Quilter, Sir (John) Raymond (Cuthbert), Bt. (1897).
 Quinan, *General* Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Quist, Sir Emmanuel Charles, Kt., O.B.E.
 Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
 Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1813).
 Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
 Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Rae, Sir James, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Rae, Sir James Stanley, Kt.
 Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
 Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Ragg, Sir Hugh Hall, Kt.
 Raghunandan Prashad Singh, *Raja* Sir, Kt.
 Raghunath Purushottam Parani-pye, Sir, Kt.
 Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E., M.P.
 Railing, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas Prasonna, Kt.
 Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
 Ralli, Sir Strati, Bt., M.C. (1912).
 Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
 Ram Chandra Mardarai Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.
 Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpat P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Ramesam, Sir Vepa, Kt.
 Rampur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
 Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir (James) Douglas, Bt., M.V.O., T.D. (s 1666).
 Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick William Maule, K.C.M.G.
 Ramsden, *Brig.* Sir Arthur Maxwell, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ramsden, Sir John Frecheville, Bt. (1689).
 Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
 Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
 Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1808).
 Rankin, Sir Robert, Bt. (1937).
 Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Rankine, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, K.C.M.G.
 Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Rasch, *Col.* Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
 Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
 Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney Moffat, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
 Raws, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William), Lennon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
 Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
 Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reade, Sir John, Bt. (1661).
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
 Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
 Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leopold Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Reed, Sir (Albert) Ralph, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Arthur Conrad, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
 Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake-, Kt., O.B.E.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Rees, Sir Frederic Tavinor, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
 Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
 Reid, Sir Charles Carlow, Kt.
 Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
 Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reid, Sir George Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Renals, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1895).
 Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
 Renison, Sir Patrick Muir, K.C.M.G.
 Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Renold, Sir Charles Garonne, Kt.
 Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
 Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
 Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fernand, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reyne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cecil Nugent, K.B.E.
 Reynolds, *Air Marshal* Sir Bryan Vernon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
 Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Francis Roskell, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
 Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
 Rhodes, Sir Christopher George, Bt. (1919).
 Rhodes, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Rhydderch, Sir William Edmund Hodges, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).

- Richards, *Hon. Sir Frederick*
William, Kt., LL.D.
- Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
- Richards, Sir Henry Mammell,
Kt., C.B.
- Richardson, *Prof. Sir Albert*
Edward, K.C.V.O., P.R.A., F.S.A.
- Richardson, *Air Marshal Sir*
(Albert) Victor (John), K.B.E.,
C.B.
- Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank,
Kt.
- Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay
Stewart-, Bt. (s 1930).
- Richardson, Sir (John) Henry
(Swain), Kt.
- Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt.
(1924).
- Richardson, Sir Owen Willans,
Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Richardson, Sir Ralph David,
Kt.
- Richardson, Sir William Wig-
ham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
- Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Richmond, Sir Bruce Lyttelton,
Kt.
- Richmond, Sir John Frederick,
Bt. (1929).
- Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
- Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis
Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
- Riddell, *Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward*
Pius Arthur, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Riddell, Sir John Charles Bu-
chanan-, Bt. (s 1628).
- Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt.,
M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Ridsdale, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.L.
- Rigby, Lt.-Col. Sir (Hugh) John
(Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
- Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
- Riley, *Maj.-Gen. Sir (Henry)*
Guy, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ripley, Sir Henry William Alfred,
Bt. (1880).
- Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh,
K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.C.
- Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie, Kt.
- Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thom-
son, Bt. (1918).
- Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.,
M.C.
- Ritchie, *Capt. (S) Sir Lewis*
Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
- Ritchie, *General Sir Neil Methuen*,
G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm,
Kt.
- Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert,
K.B.E., C.B.
- Rivett, Sir (Albert Cherbury)
David, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Robb, *Air Chief Marshal Sir James*
Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O.,
D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Roberts, Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander
Fowler, K.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth
Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
- Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon,
K.C.M.G.
- Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West,
Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt.
(1909).
- Roberts, Sir (James Reginald)
Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
- Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Roberts, *General Sir Ouvry Lind-*
field, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt.,
M.P. (1919).
- Roberts, Col. Sir Thomas Lang-
don Howland, Bt. (1809).
- Roberts, Sir Walter Sir. Clair
Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.L.E.
- Robertshaw, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Robertson, *General Sir Brian*
Hubert, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E.,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
(1919).
- Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
- Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
- Robertson, *Prof. Sir Dennis*
Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A.
- Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne,
Kt., C.S.L., C.L.E.
- Robertson, Sir George Stuart,
Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
- Robertson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Horace
Clement Hugh, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Robertson, Sir Howard Morley,
Kt., M.C., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- Robertson, Sir James Jackson,
Kt., O.B.E.
- Robertson, Sir James Wilson,
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Robieson, Sir William Dunkeld,
Kt., LL.D.
- Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt.,
C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Robins, Col. Sir (Thomas) Ellis,
K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Robinson, Sir Arnold Percy,
Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Christopher Henry
Lynch, Bt. (1920).
- Robinson, *Rear-Adm. Sir Cloudes-*
ley Varyl, K.C.B.
- Robinson, *Mq. Sir Frederick*
Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
- Robinson, Sir George Gilmour,
Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest,
Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Harold Francis
Cartmel-, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Robinson, Sir John Beverley,
Bt. (1854).
- Robinson, Sir (John) Roland,
Kt., M.P.
- Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M.,
D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry)
Frederick, Bt. (1908).
- Robinson, Sir William, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir William Henry,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt.,
M.B.E.
- Robson, *Vice-Adm. Sir William*
Geoffrey Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt.,
D.S.O. (1938).
- Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theo-
bald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
- Roe, Sir Alliott Verdon-, Kt.,
O.B.E.
- Roger, Sir Alexander, K.C.L.E.
- Rogers, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard*,
K.C.S.I., C.L.E., F.R.S.
- Roil, *Rev. Sir James William*
Cecil, Bt. (1921).
- Rolph, Sir Gordon Burns, Kt.,
C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Romer, *General Sir Cecil Francis*,
G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Romer, *Rt. Hon. Sir Charles*
Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
- Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O.
- Rook, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan*
Filmer, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rook, Sir William James, Kt.
- Roome, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Horace*
Eckford, K.C.L.E., C.B., C.B.E.,
M.C.
- Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
- Rootes, Sir William Edward,
G.B.E.
- Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.,
M.C., M.P.
- Ropner, Sir (Emil Hugo Oscar)
Robert, Bt. (1904).
- Ropner, Col. Sir Leonard, Bt.,
M.C., T.D. (1952).
- Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
- Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival,
K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt.
(1909).
- Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt.
(1872).
- Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
- Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey
Vivian), Bt. (1874).
- Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson,
Kt.
- Roseway, Sir (George) David,
K.B.E., C.B.
- Ross, Sir Frederick William
Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
- Ross, Sir Ian Clunies-, Kt., C.M.G.
- Ross, *Prof. Sir James Paterson*,
K.C.V.O.
- Ross, Sir James Stirling, K.B.E.,
C.B.
- Ross, Sir John Sutherland, Kt.,
C.M.G.
- Ross, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Deane,
Bt. M.C. (1919).
- Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E.,
D.Litt.
- Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub
Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald,
Kt., C.L.E.
- Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie,
K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Rowcroft, *Maj.-Gen. Sir (Eric)*
Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
- Roswell, Sir (Herbert Babington)
Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.

- Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
Rowell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
Rowland, Sir Frederick, Bt. (1950).
Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
Rowlands, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
Rowlandson, Sir Stanley Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Samuel, Bt., E.D. (1786).
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
Roxburgh, *Hon.* Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
Roy, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, K.C.I.E.
Royden, Sir Ernest Bland, Bt. (1905).
Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1779).
Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Runganathan, Sir Samuel Ebenezer, Kt.
Rupendra Coomarr Mitter, Sir, Kt.
Russell, *Col.* Sir Alexander James Hutchison, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
Russell, Sir Alexander West, Kt.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).
Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
Russell, Sir (Charles) Lennox (Somerville), Kt.
Russell, Sir Claud Frederick William, K.C.M.G.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Russell, *Admiral* *Hon.* Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Russell, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir (Henshaw) Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
Rutherford, Sir Thomas George, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).
Rycroft, Sir Nelson Edward Oliver, Bt. (1784).
Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
Sa'adullah Maulvi Syed, Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E.
Sabnis, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Ragunath-rao Venkaji, Kt., C.I.E.
Sachs, *Hon.* Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Sachse, Sir Frederic Alexander, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sadd, Sir, Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
Sailana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth, Bt. (1689).
St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
Saiyid Fazl Ali, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.
Salmond, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Saloway, Sir Reginald Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1899).
Samman, Sir Henry, Bt., M.C. (1921).
Sams, Sir Hubert Arthur, Kt., C.I.E.
Samuel, Sir Edward Louis, Bt. (1898).
Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
Sanders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Percy Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
Sanderson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
Sandford, Sir Folliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Sandford, *Hon.* Sir (James) Wallace, Kt.
Sangli, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Sarat Kumar Ghose, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., M.S.D.
Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Sarkar, Sir Jadu Nath, Kt., C.I.E.
Sarma, Sir (Ramaswami) Sriinivasa, Kt., C.I.E.
Sassoon, Sir (Ellice) Victor, Bt., G.B.E. (1909).
Sathe, Sir Jagannath Luxmon, Kt., C.I.E.
Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Saundby, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Saunders, Sir Alan Arthur, Kt.
Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr, Kt.
Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
Saunders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
Savage, Sir William George, Kt.
Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.
Savory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Savory, Sir William Borradaile, Bt. (1890).
Sayad Muhammad Nawab Sir, Kt.
Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Schlink, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
Schreiber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt. (1906).
Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
Scobie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ronald MacKenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Scoones, *General* Sir Geoffrey Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
Scoones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Scott, Sir Angus Newton, Kt.
Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert, Kt., O.M., R.A.
Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Scott, *Brig.* Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Scott, Sir Oswald Arthur, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt. (1821).
Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Scott, Sir (Robert) Russell, K.C.B., C.S.I., L.S.O.
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bt. (1909).
Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
Scott, Sir William Dalglish, Kt., C.B.E.
Scrivener, Sir Patrick Stratford, K.C.M.G.
Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Seager, Sir (George) Leighton, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt. (1838).
Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
Seddon, Sir Harold, Kt.

- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Selby, Sir Walford Harmood Montague, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, Kt., M.C.
 Sellers, *Hon.* Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
 Selley, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt.
 Sen, Sir Usha Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt. (s 1663).
 Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
 Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (s 1683).
 Seymour, Sir George Seymour, Kt., O.B.E.
 Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael Culme, Bt., R.N. (1809).
 Shackleton, Sir Harry Bertram, Kt.
 Shakerley, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838).
 Shakespeare, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
 Shapcott, *Brig.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
 Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
 Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
 Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, Kt.
 Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Douglas MacInnes, Kt., D.S.O.
 Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Havergal Downes, Kt., O.B.E.
 Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
 Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
 Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James Kenward Best, Bt., R.N. (1665).
 Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
 Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt., M.C. (1821).
 Shaw, Sir William Fletcher, Kt., M.D.
 Shawcross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Hartley William, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Shea, *General* Sir John Stuart Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Shearer, Sir James Greig, Kt.
 Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
 Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
 Shelley, Sir James, K.B.E.
 Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1611).
 Shelley, Sir Sydney Patrick, Bt. (1806).
 Shennan, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.
 Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, Kt.
 Shepherd, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
 Shepherd, Sir (Edward) Henry Gerald, K.C.M.G.
 Shepherd, Sir Francis Michie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Shepherd, Sir William Walter Frederick, Kt.
 Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, Kt., M.B.E.
 Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
 Shiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Shipway, Sir Francis Edward Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
 Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
 Shone, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G.
 Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.I.E., E.D.
 Shoobridge, *Hon.* Sir Rupert Oakley, Kt.
 Shou-Son Chow, Sir, Kt.
 Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
 Siddappa Totappa Kambli, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E.
 Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E.
 Sim, Sir George Alexander Strachan, Kt.
 Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Simeon, Sir John Walter Barrington, Bt. (1815).
 Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
 Simmer, *Col.* Sir Percy Reginald Owen Abel, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Simon, *Prof.* Sir Francis Eugene, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
 Simonsen, Sir John Lionel, Kt., F.R.S.
 Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
 Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Simpson, Sir George Clarke, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
 Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
 Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Simson, *Capt.* Sir Donald Petrie, K.B.E.
 Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (s 1704).
 Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
 Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Sinclair, Sir Robert John, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, Kt.
 Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
 Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
 Singleton, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Edward, Kt.
 Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Sitwell, *Capt.* Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), Bt., C.B.E. (1808).
 Skaffe, *Brig.* Sir Eric Ommannay, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Skelton, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, Kt., C.B.E.
 Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).
 Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (1622).
 Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
 Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham, Bt. (1831).
 Slade, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Osborne, Kt.
 Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.S.C.
 Slatter, *Air Marshal* Sir Leonard Horatio, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 Slattery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, Kt., C.B.
 Slayter, *Admiral* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Sliceman, *Col.* Sir James Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
 Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
 Slessor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, Kt.
 Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Slim, *Field Marshal* Sir William Joseph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Smart, Sir Walter Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
 Smith, Sir Alan Rae, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
 Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
 Smith, *Brig.* Sir Alick Drummond Buchanan, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Smith, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Smith, *Admiral* Sir Aubrey Clare Hugh, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
 Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ben, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Bracewell, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1947).
 Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Furness, Kt., Q.C.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Smith, Sir (Charles) Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.

- Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
 Smith, Sir Clifford Edward, Heathcote-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, K.C.V.O. C.B.
 Smith, Sir Eric Conran Conran-, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Smith, Sir Ernest Woodhouse, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
 Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
 Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
 Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
 Smith, Col. Sir Gilbertson, Kt., T.D.
 Smith, Col. Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
 Smith, Col. Sir Henry Abel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1920).
 Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe-, Kt., O.B.E.
 Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Smith, Sir John James, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Jonah Walker-, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graftley-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Lindsey, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Matthew Arnold Bracy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Smith, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt. (1917).
 Smith, Sir Robert Workman, Bt. (1945).
 Smith, Prof. Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
 Smith, Sir Thomas Cospatric Hamilton-Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
 Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
 Smith, Maj. Sir Thomas (Gabriel Lumley) Lumley-, Kt., D.S.O.
 Smith, Sir (Thomas) Rudolph Hampden, Bt., C.B.E. (1897).
 Smith, Sir William George Verdon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Smith, Sir William Prince-, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1913).
 Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (1920).
 Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
 Smith, Capt. Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
 Smith, Sir William Wright, Kt., F.R.S.
 Smout, Sir Arthur John Griffiths, Kt.
 Smyth, Brig. Sir John George, Bt., V.C., M.C., M.P. (1955).
 Smyth, Capt. Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1661).
 Snadden, Sir William McNair, Bt. (1955).
 Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
 Snow, Sir Sydney, K.B.E.
 Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
 Sobha Singh, Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
 Sokhey, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh, Kt., M.D.
 Somervell, Sir Arnold Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
 Somerville, Sir John Livingston, Kt., F.R.S.E.
 Sonti Venkata Ramamurty, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sorley, Air Marshal Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Souchron, Sir (Hippolyte) Louis (Wiehe du Coudray), Kt., C.B.E.
 Soulsby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
 Soundy, Hon. Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Souter, Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Souter, Sir Edward Matheson, Kt., C.I.E.
 Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
 Southby, Cdr. Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
 Southorn, Sir (Wilfrid) Thomas, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
 Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
 Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt., M.P.
 Spearman, Sir Alexander Young, Bt. (1840).
 Spears, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
 Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B.
 Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
 Spence, Maj. Sir Basil Hamilton Hebben Neven-, Kt.
 Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Spence, Sir Reginald, Kt.
 Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
 Spender, Hon. Sir Percy Claude, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Spender, Lt.-Col. Sir Wilfrid Bliss, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
 Spens, Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Patrick, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
 Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
 Spinks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charlton Watson, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
 Spurling, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.
 Spurrier, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Squire, Sir Giles Frederick, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Squire, Sir John Collings, Kt.
 Srinivasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt.
 Stable, Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
 Stainton, Sir John Armitage, K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Stamer, Sir (Lovell) Anthony Bt. (1809).
 Stanham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald George, K.C.B.
 Stanier, Brig. Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
 Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
 Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Stapleton, Sir (Reginald) George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1868).
 Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
 Starke, Sir Hayden Erskine, K.C.M.G.
 Starkey, Lt.-Col. Sir William Randle, Bt. (1935).
 Stead, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, K.B.E.
 Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Steel, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Steel, Maj. Sir Samuel Strang, Bt., T.D. (1938).
 Steele, Air-Marshal Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Steefe, General Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Steere, Sir Ernest Augustus Lee, Kt.
 Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
 Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
 Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
 Stephenson, Sir Arthur George, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
 Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Stephenson, Lt.-Col. Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
 Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Stephenson, Sir John Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
 Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
 Sterling, Sir Louis Saul, Kt.
 Stern, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Stern, Col. Sir Frederick Claude, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
 Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
 Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
 Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
 Stevens, Sir Roger Benthams, K.C.M.G.
 Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Daymonde, K.C.V.O., M.C.
 Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
 Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt., M.P.
 Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
 Stewart, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Harold, Kt.
 Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
 Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
 Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
 Stewart, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1823).
 Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, G.B.E.
 Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
 Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
 Stewart, Sir (Samuel) Findlater, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Stewart Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw, Bt., M.C. (S 1667).
 Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G.
 Stirling, Sir John, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
 Stockdale, Sir Edward Villiers Minshull, Kt.
 Stockenström, Sir Anders Johan Booyens, Bt. (1840).
 Stocks, Sir (Andrew) Denys, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Stockwell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
 Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Stoneham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
 †Stonehouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1628).
 Stooke, Sir George Beresford, K.C.M.G.
 Stopford, Sir John Sebastian Bach, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
 Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Storarr, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold Walsley, K.B.E.
 Stott, Sir George Edward, Bt. (1920).
 Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Philipson, Bt. (1907).
 Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
 Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
 Strathie, Sir (David) Norman, K.C.I.E.
 Strear, Sir (Edward) Raymond, Kt., C.B.E.
 Streathfield, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
 Street, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
 Strettell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Chauncey Batho) Dashwood, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Strohenger, Sir Ernest John, G.B.E., C.B.
 Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
 Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
 Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 †Stuart, Sir Houlton John, Bt. (1660).
 Stuart, *General* Sir John Theodosius Burnett, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Stucley, Sir Hugh Nicholas Granville, Bt. (1859).
 Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
 Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O. (1956).
 Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
 Sturdee, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
 Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
 Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Avargal Reddiyar, Sir, Kt.
 Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Murray (Fraser), Kt., C.B.
 Sugden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Stanley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Sugden, Sir Wilfrid Hart, Kt.
 Sukuna, *Ratu* Sir Joseva Lalabalavu Vanaaliali, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
 Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
 Summers, Sir Gerard Spencer, Kt., M.P.
 Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
 Sutcliffe, Sir Harold, Kt.
 Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
 Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant, Bt. (S 1702).
 Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
 Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Swan Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Swann, Sir (Charles) Duncan, Bt. (1906).
 Swat, The Wali of, K.B.E.
 Swayne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Réaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C. M.D.
 Swinburne, Sir James, Bt., F.R.S. (1660).
 Swiney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Syfret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
 Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
 Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
 Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
 Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
 Syngé, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
 Tait, Sir Frank Samuel, Kt.
 Tait, Sir John, Kt.
 Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Tallents, Sir Stephen (George), K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson, Bt. (1662).
 Tangye, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
 Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
 Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
 Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tarn, Sir William Woodthorpe, Kt., Litt.D.
 Tasker, *Maj.* Sir Robert Inigo, Kt., T.D.
 Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
 Taunton, Sir Ivon Hope, K.C.I.E.
 Tayler, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.

- Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
 Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
 Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
 Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Taylor, Sir Francis Edward Worsley-, Bt. (1917).
 Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
 Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.
 Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Taylor, Sir Joshua Ross-, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
 Taylor, *General* Sir Maurice Grove, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Taylor, *Capt.* Sir Patrick Gordon, Kt., G.C., M.C.
 Taylor, Sir Thomas Murray Kt., C.B.E., Q.C., D.D., LL.D.
 Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
 Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
 Teale, Sir Francis Hugo, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Teasdale, Sir John Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
 Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
 Tempier, *General* Sir Gerald Walter Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Tennant, *Admiral* Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tenynson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
 Terry, Sir Francis William, Kt.
 Terry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Bouhier Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
 Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
 Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Thatcher, Sir Reginald Sparshatt, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., Mus.Doc.
 Thesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Thomas, Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungeod-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Clement Price-, K.C.V.O.
 Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
 Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
 Thomas, *General* Sir (Gwilym) Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Thomas, Sir James William Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
 Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
 Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Aneurin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir Roger, Kt., C.I.E.
 Thomas, Sir (Thomas) Shenton (Whitelegge), G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Eric, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Thomas, Sir (William) Beach, K.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir (William) Eustace (Rhyddlad), Bt., M.B.E. (1918).
 Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1910).
 Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
 Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meysey-, Bt. (1874).
 Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan, Kt.
 Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Harington, K.C.M.G.
 Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
 Thompson, Sir Matthew William, Bt. (1890).
 Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, Bt., M.C. (1806).
 Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
 Thompstone, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
 Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
 Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
 Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
 Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
 Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
 Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus) Francis (Andrew) (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
 Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), Bt. (1642).
 Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
 Threlford, Sir (William) Lacon, Kt., M.B.E., R.D.
 Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
 Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
 Thuraissingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
 Thwin, Sir U. Kt.
 Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
 Tichborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, Bt. (1621).
 Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Tidy, Sir Henry Letheby, K.B.E., M.D.
 Tillyard, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
 Tizard, Sir Henry Thomas, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.
 Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
 Todd, *Prof.* Sir Alexander Robertus, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tolerton, Sir Robert Hill, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lionel (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
 Tomkinson, Sir Geoffrey Stewart, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Tomlinson, Sir Thomas, Kt., B.E.M.
 Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, Kt.
 Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
 Tooth, Sir Hugh Veer Huntly Duff Lucas-, Bt., M.P. (1920).
 Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Totterdell, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Touche, Sir Gordon Cosmo, Kt., M.P.
 Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).
 Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
 Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
 Townsend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
 Townsend, Sir John Sealy Edward, Kt., F.R.S.
 Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
 Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Tredgold, *Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Trelawny, Sir John William Robin Maurice Salusbury-, Bt. (1628).
 Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Trevelyan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Phillips, Bt. (1874).
 Trevelyan, Sir Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1662).
 Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
 Trevor, Sir (Charles) Gerald, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tribe, Sir Frank Newton, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Trimmingham, Sir Eldon Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.
 Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
 Triton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., M.B.E. (1905).
 Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.

- Trollope, Sir Frederic Farrand, Bt. (1642).
- Trott, Hon. Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Troubridge, Lt.-Col. Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), Bt., M.B.E. (1799).
- Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
- Troutbeck, Sir John Monro, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Troyte, Lt.-Col. Sir Gilbert John Acland-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, Kt., T.D.
- Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).
- Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
- Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).
- Tucker, Sir James Millard, Kt., Q.C.
- Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Tudbery, Sir Francis Cannon Tudbery, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tuff, *Maj.* Sir Charles, Kt.
- Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1622).
- Tuker, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart, Bt., Q.C. (1888).
- Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. (1638).
- Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
- Turnbull, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Turnbull, Sir Roland Evelyn, K.C.M.G.
- Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
- Turner, Sir James, Kt.
- Turner, Col. Sir John Fisher, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
- Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Ernest William, *T/G.* K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
- Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Walford Hollier, Kt.
- Twining, Sir Edward Francis, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
- Twynnam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Twysden, Lt.-Cdr. Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).
- Tyler, Sir Henry Hewey Francis MacDonald-, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
- Tyndall, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tyrrrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Tyrrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Tyrwhitt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir St. John Reginald, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1919).
- Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Tyler, Lt.-Col. Sir William Kerr Fraser-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., L.L.D.
- Upcott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
- Upjohn, Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
- Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
- Usman, Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Vaisey, Hon. Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
- Vandepoer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Vavasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard (Pius), Bt., R.N. (1828).
- Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Verity, Sir John, Kt.
- Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
- Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Verney, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O. (1946).
- Vernon, Sir Sydney, Kt.
- Vernon, Sir (William) Norman, Bt. (1914).
- Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
- Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Vick, Sir Godfrey Russell, Kt., Q.C.
- Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., *T/G.*
- Vickers, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), Kt.
- Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister, Kt.
- Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
- Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D.S.C.
- Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir, Kt.
- Vivian, Sir Sylvanus Percival, Kt., C.B.
- Vizianagram, Rajkumar of, Kt.
- Von Bibra, *Maj.* Sir Eric Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
- Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).
- Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Waddell, Hon. Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
- Waddington, Sir (Eubule) John, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Wade, Sir Armigel de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Wade, Col. Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
- Wadham, *Prof.* Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
- Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
- Waitalingam, Sir Duraiswamy, Kt.
- Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1621).
- Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
- Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (1952).
- Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
- Wakely, Sir Leonard Day, K.C.I.E., C.B.
- Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt. (1828).
- Walch, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E.
- Waldron, Col. Sir William James, Kt.
- Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
- Waley, Sir (Sigismund) David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
- Walker, Sir (George) Bernard Lomas-, K.B.E.
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir George Ferdinand Forester-, Bt. (1835).
- Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., F.R.S.
- Walker, *Admiral* Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
- Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
- Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
- Walker, Sir Robert Bryce, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Sir Ronald Fitzjohn, Kt.
- Walker, Sir William, Kt.

- Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
 Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart, Kt., C.B.
 Wallace, Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
 Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
 Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).
 Waller, Sir Roland Edgar, Bt. (1780).
 Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
 Wallington, Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph, Kt.
 Walmsley, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Walsh, Hon. Sir Albert Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
 Walsham, Cdr. (E.) Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1831).
 Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Walton, Col. Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
 Walton, Sir John Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
 Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., DOC.
 Walwyn, Vice-Adm. Sir Humphrey Thomas, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Wand, Rt. Rev. John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Ward, Col. Sir (Albert) Lambert, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (1929).
 Ward, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Alfred) Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ward, Sir John Guthrie, K.C.M.G.
 Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
 Ward, Cdr. Sir Melville Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
 Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (1631).
 Wardrop, General Sir Alexander, G.C.B., C.M.G.
 Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
 Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
 Warmington, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
 Warner, Hon. Sir Arthur George, Kt.
 Warner, Sir Christopher Frederick Ashton, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
 Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
 Warr, Very Rev. Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Warren, Sir Augustus George Digby, Bt., M.B.E. (1784).
 Warren, Sir (Henry William) Hugh, Kt., D.Sc.
 Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
 Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Percival, K.B.E., C.B.
 Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
 Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
 Waterlow, Col. Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1930).
 Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., F.C. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
 Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Watney, Col. Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
 Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Angus, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Watson, General Sir Daril Gerard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne, Bt. (1937).
 Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Ingfield Ingfield, Bt., T.D. (1895).
 Watson, Sir Duncan, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Geoffrey Lewin, Bt. (1918).
 Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
 Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
 Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1945).
 Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson, Kt., C.B.
 Watts, Sir Hugh Edmund, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., G.M.
 Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don, Bt. (1667).
 Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Wayman, Lt.-Col. Sir Myers, K.B.E.
 Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
 Webb, Sir (Ambrose) Henry, Kt.
 Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
 Webb, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Clifton, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Webb, Hon. Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
 Webb, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
 Webster, Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., Litt.D.
 Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wedderburn, Sir Ernest MacLagan, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Wedderburn, Cdr. Sir John Peter Ogilvy, Bt., R.N. (1803).
 Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
 Wedgwood, Brig.-Gen. Sir Ralph Lewis, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., T.D. (1942).
 Weedon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
 Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.
 Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
 Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman (William McDonald), K.B.E., C.B.
 Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
 Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Welch, Sir (Henry George) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolsley, Bt. (1723).
 Welensky, Sir Roland, Kt., C.M.G.
 Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
 Wells, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Wells, Admiral Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wells, Sir (Sydney) Richard, Bt. (1944).
 Welsh, Hon. Sir Allan Ross, Kt., C.M.G.
 Welsh, Air Marshal Sir William Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Wemyss, General Sir (Henry) Colville (Barclay), K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
 West, Sir Fredk. Joseph, C.B.E.
 West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
 Westall, General Sir John Chaddeley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
 Westcar, Lt.-Col. Sir William Villiers Leonard Prescott, Bt., D.S.O. (1794).
 Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
 Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Wetherall, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Wheatley, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
 Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman) Derek, Bt. (1920).
 Wheeler, Brig. Sir (Edward) Oliver, Kt., M.C.
 Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Wheler, Capt. Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
 Whiskard, Sir Geoffrey Granville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Whistler, General Sir Lashmer Gordon, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.

- Whitaker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Albert Charles, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1936).
- Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
- Whitby, Sir Lionel Ernest Howard, Kt., C.V.O., M.C., M.D.
- White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
- White, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.B.E.
- White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
- White, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
- White, *Surgeon Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- White, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Fitzgibbon Grove, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- White, *Maj.* Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
- White, Sir Sydney Arthur, K.C.V.O.
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Woolaston, Bt. (1802).
- White, *Group Capt. Hon.* Sir Thomas Walter, K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D.
- Whitehead, *Hon.* Sir Edgar Cuthbert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, Sir Gerald Charles, Kt., C.M.G.
- Whiteley, *Capt.* Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington, Bt., R.N. (1918).
- Whiteley, *General* Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
- Whitford, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Whitley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Whitley, Sir Michael Henry, Kt.
- Whitley, Sir Norman Henry Pownall, Kt., M.C.
- Whitmore, Col. Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (1954).
- Whitney, Sir Cecil Arthur, Kt.
- Whittingham, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittle, *Air Commodore* Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitty, Sir Reginald (Ramson), K.B.E.
- Whitworth, *Admiral* Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
- Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1898).
- Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
- Wigglesworth, *Air Marshal* Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Wight, Sir Gerald Robert, Kt.
- Wigley, Sir Wilfrid Murray, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wigram, *Rev.* Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
- Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
- Wijewardene, *Hon.* Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
- Wilbraham, Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker, Bt., K.B.E. (1776).
- Wildish, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wiles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wiles, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilkins, *Capt.* Sir (George) Hubert, Kt., M.C.
- Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1941).
- Wilkinson, Sir Robert Pelham, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
- Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Willcox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys, Bt. (1918).
- Williams, *Hon.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., M.C.
- Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Evan, Bt. (1935).
- Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
- Williams, *His Hon.* Sir George Clark, Bt. Q.C. (1955).
- Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, *General* Sir Guy Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
- Williams, Sir Hugh Grenville, Bt., M.C. (1798).
- Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
- Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury, Kt., C.V.O.
- Williams, Sir John Lias Cecil Cecil, Kt.
- Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort, Kt., Q.C.
- Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
- Williams, Sir Philip Francis Cunningham, Bt. (1915).
- Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
- Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume, Bt. (1922).
- Williams, Sir (Sydney) Charles Stuart, Kt.
- Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, Sir William Law, Bt. (1806).
- Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir James, Kt., V.D.
- Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
- Williamson, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Osborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willmer, *Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Wills, Sir Ernest Salter, Bt. (1904).
- Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
- Wilmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley, Bt. (1821).
- Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1959).
- Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
- Wilson, *Capt.* Sir Frank O'Brien, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir George, Kt.
- Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon, Bt. (1661).
- Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
- Wilson, Sir (James) Steuart, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., C.V.O. (1920).
- Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew Richard Henry, Bt., C.S.I., D.S.O. (1874).
- Wilson, *Maj.* Sir Maurice Bromley, Bt. (1757).
- Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
- Wilson, *Hon.* Sir (Reginald) Victor, K.B.E.
- Wilson, *General* Sir Roger Cochran, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Wilson, Sir Roland, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Windham, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wingate, Col. Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
- Wingfield, Sir Charles John Fitzroy Rhys, K.C.M.G.
- Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
- Winstedt, Sir Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A.

- Winter, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epée, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
- Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wiseman, Sir William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., (1628).
- Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wollaston, Sir Gerald Woods, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
- Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
- Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
- Womersley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Walter James, Bt. (1945).
- Wood, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
- Wood, Sir David Basil Hill, Bt. (1921).
- Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
- Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wood, Sir William Valentine, K.B.E.
- Woodall, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John Dane, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Woodhouse, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
- Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
- Woods, Sir John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
- Woodward, Sir (Alfred) Chad (Turner), Kt.
- Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
- Woodward, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Henry William, K.C.B.
- Woodford, Sir Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Wooley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Woolley, Sir (Charles) Leonard, Kt., D.Litt.
- Wordsworth, *Capt.* Sir William Henry Laycock, Kt.
- Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, Kt., Q.C.
- Worledge, Sir John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
- Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
- Worthington, Sir (John) Hubert, Kt., O.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- Wraxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
- Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts, K.C.M.G.
- Wrench, Sir (John) Evelyn (Leslie), Kt., C.M.G.
- Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
- Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
- Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick, Kt.
- Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Wright, Sir Michael Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Wrightson, Sir John Garmonds-way, Bt. (1900).
- Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wrisberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.
- Wyatt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.
- Wyatt, Sir Stanley, Kt.
- Wycherley, Sir (Robert) Bruce, Kt., M.C.
- Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Owen Watkin Williams, Bt. (1688).
- Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.
- Yapp, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt.
- Yarrow, Sir Harold Edgar, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Young, Sir Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).
- Young, Sir George Peregrine, Bt., C.M.G. (1813).
- Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.
- Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.
- Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).
- Young, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.
- Young, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Young, Sir Robert Arthur, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.
- Young, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).
- Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
- Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
- Yusuf, *Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
- Zimmerman, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Zuckerman, *Prof.* Sir Solly, Kt., C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Baronetages Extinct (Since last issue)—

Bell of Mynthurst (U.K. 1909); Cowan (U.K. 1921); Ellis (U.K. 1932); Morrison-Bell of Harpford (U.K. 1923); Scarisbrick (U.K. 1909).

Baronetages Created—

Ackroyd; Anstruther-Gray; Gammans; Houldsworth; Howard; Hutchison of Rossie; Joynson-Hicks; Ponsonby; Smyth.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

- H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., Kt., C.I., G.M.V.O.
- H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O.
- H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
- H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
- H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
- H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
- H.H. The Princess Marie Louise Augusta, V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
- Abercorn, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
- Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.
- Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.
- Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.
- Amphill, Margaret, Baroness, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
- Anderson, (Edith) Muriel, Lady, D.B.E.

- Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.
 Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.
 Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary (Lady Bailey), D.B.E.
 Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.
 Blair, *Matron in Chief* Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrice, Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., LITT.D.
 Brookes, Mabel Balcombe, Lady, D.B.E.
 Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
 Cargill, *Air Commandant* Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.
 Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bonham, D.B.E.
 Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.
 Chelmsford, Frances Charlotte, Viscountess, C.I., G.B.E.
 Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.
 Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.
 Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.
 Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.
 Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.
 Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.
 Coulshed, *Brig.* Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.
 Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Olier, D.B.E.
 Cox, Belle, Lady, D.B.E.
 Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.
 Craigavon, Cecil Mary Nowell, Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Cripps, Hon. Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.
 Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor (Mrs. Thornhill), D.B.E.
 Cruickshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.
 Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.
 Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
 Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.
 Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.
 Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E., M.P.
 Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
 de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
 Devonshire, Evelyn, Duchess of, G.C.V.O.
 Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
 Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
 Elphinstone, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
 Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
 Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
 Farrer, Hon. Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.
 Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
 Forbes, *Air Chief Commandant* Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
 Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.
 Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
 Fulford, Dame Catherine, D.B.E.
 Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
 Gillespie, *Brig.* Dame Helen Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Gilmer, Dame Elizabeth May Knox, D.B.E.
 Gilmore, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
 Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
 Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Granville, The Countess, G.C.V.O.
 Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Halifax, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.
 Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.
 Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E., A.D.C.
 Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.
 Harcourt, Mary Ethel, Viscountess, G.B.E.
 Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.
 Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
 Haslett, Dame Caroline, D.B.E.
 Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.
 Hillington, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Horsburgh, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Florence Gertrude, G.B.E., M.P.
 Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
 Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
 Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Kelly, Dame Elisabeth Hariott, D.B.E.
 Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
 Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
 Lambert, Dame Florence Barrie, D.B.E.
 Limerick, The Countess of, G.B.E.
 Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.
 Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.
 Lloyd, *Commandant* Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.
 Londonderry, Edith Helen, Marchioness of, D.B.E.
 Lonsdale, *Prof.* Dame Kathleen, D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
 Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
 McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
 Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.
 Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.
 Mathews, Dame Vera Laughton, D.B.E.
 Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
 Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E.
 Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
 Mountbatten of Burma, The Countess, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
 Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D.
 Northumberland, Helen, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
 Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
 Oliver, *Hon.* Dame Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.
 Paget, Leila, Lady, G.B.E.
 Pankhurst, Dame Christabel, D.B.E.
 Parker, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Dehra, D.B.E.
 Pearson, Ethel, Lady, D.B.E.
 Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.
 Penson, Dame Lillian Margery, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.
 Pentland, Marjorie Adefine, Baroness, D.B.E.
 Portland, Winifred, Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Raiton, *Brig.* Dame Mary, D.B.E.
 Reading, Stella, Marchioness of, G.B.E.
 Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
 Ross, *Hon.* Dame (Grace) Hilda, D.B.E.
 Salmon, *Air Commandant* Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.
 Sayers, Dame Lucile Newell, D.B.E.
 Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide, D.B.E.
 Simpson, Dame Florence Edith Victoria, D.B.E.
 Sitwell, Dame Edith Louisa, D.B.E.
 Smieton, Dame Mary Guillan, D.B.E.
 Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
 Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
 Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
 Talbot, Dame Meriel, D.B.E.
 Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Thomson, *Brigadier* Dame Anne, D.B.E.
 Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).
 Tonga, *Queen* Salote Tubou of, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
 Tyrwhitt, *Brigadier* Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
 Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
 Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E.
 Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Welsh, *Air Chief Commandant* Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Whateley, *Chief Controller* Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.

Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie,
D.B.E.
Whyte, Air Commandant Dame
Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.,
Q.H.N.S.

Wilkinson, Matron-in-Chief Dame
Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady
Rhys, D.B.E.

Willington, Marie, Marchioness
of, C.I., G.B.E.
Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May,
D.B.E.

NOTABLE HONOURS OF THE YEAR

Among the honours notified in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, 1956, were the following:
(For Peerages and Baronages created, see pp. 224 and 298).

ORDER OF MERIT

Lord Hailey.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

Visct. Cecil of Chelwood.
E. Gordon Craig.
Sir John Kotelawala.
Prof. Arnold Toynbee.
Arthur Waley.

G.C.B. (Military)

Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry.
Admiral Sir Guy Grantham.
General Sir Eric Mansergh.

G.C.B. (Civil)

Sir Harold Emmerson.
Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick.

G.C.M.G.

Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar.
Sir Charles Peake.

G.B.E. (Military)

General Sir Miles Dempsey.
General Sir John Whiteley.

G.B.E. (Civil)

Earl De La Warr.
Sir John Erskine.
Sir John Morison.
Sir Christopher Warner.

K.C.B. (Military)

Vice-Admiral E. G. A. Clifford.
Air Marshal L. Darvall.
Vice-Adm. W. W. Davis.
Vice-Adm. M. H. Elliott.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Festing.
Lieut.-Gen. R. A. Hull.
Vice-Adm. C. John.
Air Marshal R. B. Jordan.
Lt.-Gen. G. W. Lathbury.
Air Marshal T. N. McEvoy.
Air Vice-Marshal D. Macfadyen.
Lieut.-Gen. W. P. Oliver.

K.C.B. (Civil)

Sir Frederick Brundrett.
Sir Gilbert Laithwaite.
E. F. Muir.
Sir Gordon Radley.
Air Marshal Sir Robert Sandby.

K.C.M.G.

C. B. Duke.
Air Commodore J. A. Easton (ret.).
Charles Empson.
Brig. R. Gambier-Parry.
J. W. Nicholls.
T. O. Pike.
H. S. Potter.
D. H. F. Rickett.

F. B. A. Rundall.
H. S. Stephenson.
R. E. Turnbull.
J. G. Ward.

K.C.V.O.

A. G. Anderson.
Prof. A. F. Blunt.
Lt.-Col. H. V. B. De Satgé.
Prof. A. E. Richardson.
Sir George Wilkinson, Bt.

K.B.E. (Military)

Air Marshal R. L. R. Atcherley.
Air Vice-Marshal L. J. V. Bates.
Maj.-Gen. A. D. Campbell.
Vice-Adm. J. W. M. Eaton.
Maj.-Gen. W. R. N. Hinde.
Lieut.-Gen. B. C. H. Kimmins.
Lieut.-Gen. H. Murray.
Air Marshal G. E. Nicholls.
Vice-Adm. C. F. W. Norris.
Rear-Adm. L. E. Rebbeck (ret.).
Vice-Adm. W. G. A. Robson.
Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Whitley.

K.B.E. (Civil)

Sir Hugh Beaver.
Maj. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
J. K. Dunlop.
Sir Claude Gibb.
Alexander Glen.
Lord Glentanar.
Sir Fergus Graham, Bt., M.P.
J. D. Harford.
D. A. E. Harkness.
E. G. Harwood.
Sir Edwin Herbert.
Vyvyan Holt.
H. N. Hume.
A. McD. B. Hutt.
C. G. Jarrett.
C. E. Key.
W. H. T. Luce.
Sir Thomas Merton.
V. H. Raby.
W. J. Sullivan.
D. C. Watherston.

D.B.E. (Military)

Brig. Mary Raitton.

D.B.E. (Civil)

The Countess of Albemarle.
Miss Peggy Ashcroft.
Miss Margot Fonteyn.
Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale.
Mrs. L. N. Sayers.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

A. I. Anderson.
Eric Ashby.
J. G. Banks.

W. F. Beale.
Brig. E. H. L. Beddington.
S. P. Bedson.
Maj. A. H. Bibby.
B. H. Blackwell.
Brig. A. D. Buchanan-Smith.
Maj. R. Bullin.
John Burgoyne.
Prof. H. G. Champion.
Douglas Clarke.
H. W. Clarke.
Prof. W. M. Coldstream.
Charles Connell.
C. B. Crabbe.
His Hon. E. T. Dale.
Henry Dalton.
G. H. Dowty.
Col. B. M. M. Edwards.
G. U. Farrant.
Lt.-Col. F. Flower.
L. E. Ford.
H. S. Gibson.
Col. A. G. Gomme-Duncan, M.P.
Harry Hardy.
R. G. Hawtrey.
Frank Higginson.
F. C. Hooper.
Leonard Hutton.
E. J. F. James.
H. F. H. Jones.
Brig. A. H. Killick.
Hersch Lauterpacht, Q.C.
William Lyons.
James McKinnon.
G. M. McNaughton.
Arthur Massey.
Prof. W. Mercer.
V. E. Negus.
George North.
W. C. Norton.
Tom O'Brien, M.P.
F. J. Osborn.
Thomas Peacock.
Prof. W. J. Pugh.
Prof. A. G. Pugsley.
A. S. Quartermaine.
Brig. R. H. Rayner.
J. J. Robertson.
S. G. Rowlandson.
W. W. F. Shepherd.
Brig. E. O. Skaife.
A. C. M. Spearman, M.P.
Col. F. C. Stern.
John Stewart.
G. S. Summers, M.P.
J. W. T. Thomas.
A. R. A. Weston.
Thomas Williamson.
M. G. Willmott.
J. F. Wolfenden.
Prof. S. Zuckerman.

THE VICTORIA CROSS, *V.C.*

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1856.*

The *V.C.* is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists in a cross-pattee of bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." In all three fighting Services, holders of the *V.C.* below commissioned rank (or below warrant rank in the Royal Navy) receive an annuity of £10 a year concurrently with the award, plus an addition of 6d. a day (£9 2s. 6d. a year) to the recipient's pension. In the case of a posthumous award, £50 is credited to the estate of a recipient, or the balance of £50 if that amount has not been paid during his lifetime; an additional annuity of £5 is paid for each bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £75. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Addison, Rev. W. R. F. (C.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1916	Butler, Pte. Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Adlam, Lt.-Col. T. E. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Bye, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Welsh Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Agansing Raj, <i>Rifleman</i> (5th R. Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> ...	1944	Cain, <i>Maj.</i> R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), <i>World War</i> ...	1944
Agar, <i>Commodore</i> Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1919	Caldwell, <i>Sergt.</i> Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Ali Haidar, <i>Sepoy</i> (13th Frontier F. Rifles), <i>World War</i> ...	1945	Calvert, <i>Sergt.</i> Lt. M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Amey, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (R. War. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cameron, Lt. D. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i> ...	1943
Anderson, Lt.-Col. C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War</i> ...	1942	Campbell, <i>Brigadier</i> L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>World War</i> ...	1943
Andrew, <i>Brig.</i> Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917	Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Angus, L.- <i>Corpl.</i> W. (H.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Carne, Col. J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), <i>Korea</i> ...	1917
Annard, Lt. R. W. (Durham L.I.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1940	Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aus. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1951
Archibald, <i>Sapper</i> Adam (R.N.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Carton de Wiart, Lt.-Gen. Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Auten, <i>Capt.</i> H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Cartwright, <i>Pte.</i> George (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Axford, L.- <i>Corpl.</i> T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cator, <i>Sergt.</i> Harry (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Barrett, Lt.-Col. John C. (R. Leic. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Chaffer, <i>Pte.</i> G. W. (E. York. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Barron, <i>Corpl.</i> C. (Canad. Infy.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Chapman, <i>Corpl.</i> E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), <i>World War</i> ...	1945
Bassett, Lt. Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> (Bhopal Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Beak, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Daniel M. William, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cheshire, <i>Group Capt.</i> G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i> ...	1944
Beattie, <i>Capt.</i> S. H. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> ...	1942	Christian, <i>Pte.</i> H. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Beesley, <i>Pte.</i> W. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Christie, L.- <i>Cpl.</i> J. A. (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Bellew, <i>Capt.</i> E. D. (Brit. Col. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915	Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> J. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Rimington's Guides), <i>S. Africa</i> ...	1900
Bent, C.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1914	Cloutnam, His Honour B. M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Bhanbhagta Gurung, <i>Rifleman</i> (and Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> ...	1945	Coffin, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Clifford, C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Bhandari Ram, <i>Sepoy</i> (10th Baluch R.), <i>World War</i> ...	1944	Coltman, L.- <i>Cpl.</i> William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Bishop, <i>Air Marshal</i> W. A., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., E.D. (Can. C. & R.F.C.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Colvin, <i>Maj.</i> Hugh (Chesh. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Bisset, Lt. W. D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cooper, 2nd Lt. E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Blackburn, <i>Brig.</i> A. S., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1916	Coppins, <i>Corpl.</i> F. G. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Booth, <i>Capt.</i> F. C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Counter, <i>Corpl.</i> Jack T. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Borella, Lt. A. C., M.M. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Cox, <i>Pte.</i> Christopher (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Bourke, Lt.- <i>Com.</i> Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Craig, Lt. J. M. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Boyle, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> E. C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Crichton, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Brereton, <i>Pte.</i> A. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cross, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur H. (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Brooks, C.- <i>Sgt.</i> M. E. (O.B.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Crowe, <i>Capt.</i> John (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Brown, <i>Corpl.</i> W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Cruickshank, <i>Lt.</i> J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i> ...	1944
Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Cruickshank, <i>Pte.</i> R. E. (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Burt, <i>Corpl.</i> A. A. (Herts. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Crutchley, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Burton, <i>Pte.</i> R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), <i>World War</i> ...	1944	Cumming, <i>Brig.</i> A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), <i>World War</i> ...	1942

Currie, Maj. D. V. (S. Alberta R., Canada), World War	1944	Gourley, and Lt. C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), Gt. War	1918
Curtis, Sergt. A. E. (E. Surrey R.), S. Africa	1900	Graham, Lt.-Col. Sir John R. N., Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), Gt. War	1917
Curtis, Sergt. H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), Gt. War	1918	Grant, Col. John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), Thibet	1904
Cutler, Lt. A. R. (Australia), World War	1941	Grant, Lt. J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), Gt. War	1918
Dalziel, Driver Henry (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War	1918	Greaves, Sergt. Fred. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War	1917
Darwan Sing Negi, Naik (Garnwal R.), Gt. War	1914	Gregg, Brig. Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), Gt. War	1918
Davey, Corpl. P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War	1918	Gregg, Sergt. W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), Gt. War	1918
Davies, Corpl. I. T. (S. Lancs. R.), Gt. War	1918	Grieve, Capt. R. C. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War	1917
Davies, Sergt. J. (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War	1916	Grimbaldeston, C.Q.M.S. W. H. (K.O.S.B.), Gt. War	1917
Davies, Maj.-Gen. L. A. E. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), S. Africa	1901	Grimshaw, Lt. John (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War	1917
Davies, Vice-Adm. Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Gt. War	1915	Grogan, Brig.-Gen. G. W. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.), Gt. War	1918
Dawson, Maj. James Lennox (R.E.), Gt. War	1915	Guy, Com. B. J. D., D.S.O. (R.N.), China	1900
Day, Corpl. Sidney J. (Suff. R.), Gt. War	1917	Haine, Capt. R. L., M.C. (H.A.C.), Gt. War	1917
Dean, Col. D. J. (R. W. Kent R.), Gt. War	1918	Hall, Sergt. Arthur (Australia), Gt. War	1918
De L'Isle, Maj. Viscount, P.C. (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), World War	1944	Halliday, Gen. Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), China	1900
Dinesen, Lt. T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), Gt. War	1918	Halliwell, Lt.-Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War	1918
Dobson, Lt.-Corpl. F. W. (Coldstr. Gds.) Gt. War	1914	Halton, Pte. A. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War	1917
Dorrell, Lt.-Col. G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), Gt. War	1914	Hamilton, and Lt. J. (Australia), Gt. War	1915
Downie, Sergt. R. (R. Dub. F.), Gt. War	1916	Hamilton, Sergt. I. B. (H.L.I.), Gt. War	1917
Drain, Sergt. J. H. C. (R.H.A.), Gt. War	1914	Hanna, Lt. Robert (Can. Inf.), Gt. War	1914
Dresser, Pte. T. (Green Howards), Gt. War	1914	Harvey, Capt. F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War	1917
Duffy, Pte. James (R. Innis. Fus.), Gt. War	1918	Harvey, Pte. Jack (Lond. R.), Gt. War	1918
Dunmore, Maj. Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), Upper Swat	1897	Harvey, Pte. Norman (R. Innis.), Gt. War	1918
Dunstan, Lt. W. (Australia), Gt. War	1915	Harvey, Pte. S. (Y. & L. Regt.), Gt. War	1915
Dwyer, Lt. John I. (Aust. M.G.C.), Gt. War	1917	Hayward, Lt.-Col. Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilt. R.), Gt. War	1918
Eardley, Sergt. G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), World War	1944	Heaton, Corpl. W. (King's R.), S. Africa	1900
Edwards, Corpl. F. J. (Middd. R.), Gt. War	1916	Heavisdie, Pte. M. (Durh. L. I.), Gt. War	1917
Edwards, Group Capt., H. I., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War	1941	Herring, Maj. A. C. (N'thants R.), Gt. War	1913
Edwards, and Lt. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War	1917	Hewitson, Corpl. J. (K. O. Roy. R.), Gt. War	1918
Egerton, Sergt. E. A. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War	1917	Hewitt, and Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), Gt. War	1917
Elliot, Lt. K. (N.Z.M.F.), World War	1942	Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War	1916
Ervine-Andrews, Maj. H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), World War	1940	Hinton, Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), World War	1941
Evans, C.-S.-M. G. (Man. Regt.), Gt. War	1916	Hogan, Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), Gt. War	1914
Evans, Brig.-Gen. Lewis Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Black Watch), Gt. War	1917	Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), Gt. War	1914
Farmer, Lt.-Col. D. D. (King's R.), S. Africa	1900	Holland, Capt. John V. (Leinster R.), Gt. War	1916
Faulds, Capt. W., M.C. (S. Africa), Gt. War	1916	Hollis, C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), World War	1914
Finch, Sergt. N. A. (R.M.A.), Gt. War	1918	Holmes, L. W.	1914
Findlay, Col. George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), Gt. War	1918	Howell, C.	1914
Footo, Maj. Gen. H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), World War	1942	Hudson, Brig. Charles Edward, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War	1918
Footo, Rev. J. W. (Canada), World War	1942	Huffman, Maj. J. P. (Duke of Wellington's R.), Gt. War	1918
Foster, Corpl. E. (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War	1917	Hull, Shoeing-Smith C. (21st Lrs.), Gt. War	1916
Fraser, Lt. I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), World War	1945	Hulme, Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), World War	1941
Freyberg, Lt.-Gen. Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), Gt. War	1916	Hunter, Corpl. D. F. (H.L.I.), Gt. War	1918
Frickleton, Capt. Samuel (N.Z.), Gt. War	1917	Hutchinson, Lt.-Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War	1916
Frisby, Maj. Cyril H. (Cold. Gds.), Gt. War	1918	Hutt, Corpl. A. (R. Warwick R.), Gt. War	1917
Ganju Lama, M.M., Rifleman (7th Gurkha Rifles), World War	1944	Ingram, Lt. G. M., M.M. (Australia), Gt. War	1918
Gardner, Capt. P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), World War	1941	Insall, Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), Gt. War	1915
Garforth, Sergt. C. E. (15th Hrs.), Gt. War	1914	Inwood, Pte. R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), Gt. War	1917
Geary, Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War	1915	Ishar Singh, Lt. (28th Punjab), Waziristan	1921
Ghale, Jemadar, Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), Wld. War	1943	Jackson, W.O. N. C. (R.A.F.V.R.), Wld. War	1945
Gee, Capt. R. M. C. (Royal Fus.), Gt. War	1918	Jackson, Pte. W. (Australia), Gt. War	1916
Gian Singh, Naik (15 Punjab R.), Wld. War	1945	James, Maj. H., M.C. (Worc. R.), Gt. War	1915
Gobind Singh, Dafadar (Ind. Cav.), Gt. War	1918	James, Brig. Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), Gt. War	1918
Godley, Pte. S. F. (Roy. Fus.), Gt. War	1914	Jamieson, Maj. D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), World War	1944
Good, Corpl. H. J. (Quebec R.), Gt. War	1918	Jefferson, Fusilier F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), Wld. War	1944
Gordon, Lt.-Cpl. B. S., M.M. (Aust.), Gt. War	1917	Jerrard, Flg.-Offr. Alan (R.A.F.), Gt. War	1918
Gordon, Pte. J. H. (Australia), World War	1941	Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), Gt. War	1918
Gould, P.O. T. W. (R.N.), World War	1942	Joynt, Maj. W. D. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War	1918
		Judson, Capt. Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), Gt. War	1918

- Kamal Ram, *Sepoy* (8th Punjab R.), *Wld. War* 1944
 Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *1918*
Gl. War 1918
 Kelliher, *Pte. R.* (Australia), *World War* 1943
 Kelly, *Capt. Henry, M.C.* (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Kenna, *Pte. E.* (Australian M.F.), *Wld. War* 1945
 Kennelly, *L.-Cpl. J. P.* (Irish Gds.), *Wld. War* 1943
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O.* (Quebec R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Kenny, *Pte. Henry* (Loyal R.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Kenny, *Pte. T.* (Durham L. I.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Kenny, *Pte. T. J. B.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Ker, *Maj. A. E.* (Gord. High.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Kerr, *Pte. J. Chipman* (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Khudadad Khan *Naik* (129th Bal.), *Gl. War* 1914
 Kincross, *Pte. Cecil J.* (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Knight, *2nd Lt. A. J., M.B.E.* (Sher. F.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Knight, *Capt. H. J.* (King's R.), *S. Africa* 1900
 Konowal, *Corpl. P.* (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Kulbir Thapa, *Rifman* (Gurkha R.), *Gl. War* 1915
- Lachiman Gurung, *Rifleman* (8th Gurkha Rifles), *World War* 1945
 Lalbahadur Thapa, *Subadar* (2nd Gurkha Rifles), *World War* 1943
 Lauder, *Pte. D. R.* (R. Scots Fus.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Laurent, *Sergt. H. J.* (N.Z. Rif. Bde.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Leach, *Lt. J.* (M'chester R.), *Gl. War* 1914
 Leak, *Pte. John* (Australia), *Gl. War* 1915
 Learoyd, *Wing-Comdr. R. A. B.* (R.A.F.), *World War* 1940
 Le Patourel, *Maj. H. W.* (R. Hampshire R.), *World War* 1942
 Lewis, *Pte. H. W.* (Welch R.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Lister, *Sergt. J.* (Lanc. Fus.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Lowerson, *Sergt. A. D.* (Aust.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Luke, *Driver F.* (R.H.A.), *Gl. War* 1914
- McAulay, *Sergt. John, D.C.M.* (Scots Gds.) 1918
 McCarthy, *Lt. L. D.* (Aust.), *Gl. War* 1918
 McDougall, *Sergt. S. R.* (A.L.F.), *Gl. War* 1916
 MacDonnell, *Lt.-Col. Thain W., D.S.O.* (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
 McIntosh, *Pte. G.* (Gord. Highrs.), *Gl. War* 1917
 MacIntyre, *Lt. David Lowe, C.B.* (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gl. War* 1913
 McNally, *Sergt. William, M.M.* (Green Howards), *Gl. War* 1918
 McNamara, *Air Vice-Marshal Frank H., C.B., C.B.E.* (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gl. War* 1917
 McNamara, *Corpl. John* (E. Surrey R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 McNess, *Lt.-Sergt. Fred* (Scots G.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Magennis, *Lt. J. J.* (R.N.), *World War* 1945
 Mahony, *Lt.-Col. J. K.* (Westminster R., Canada), *World War* 1944
 Malleson, *Com. W. St. A.* (R.N.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Martin, *Brig. C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O.* (R.E.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Masters, *Pte. R. G.* (R.A.S.C.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Maxwell, *Lt. J., M.C., D.C.M.* (Aust.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Mayson, *Sergt. T. F.* (K.O. Royal R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Meekosha, *Capt. S.* (W. Yorks. R.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Melish, *Rev. E. N., M.C.* (C.F.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Melvin, *Pte. Charles* (R. Highrs.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Merritt, *Lt.-Col. C. C. I.* (S. Saskatchewan R.), *World War* 1942
 Metcalf, *Lt.-Corpl. William Henry, M.M.* (Manitoba R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Miers, *Rear-Adm. A. C. C., D.S.O.* (R. N.), *World War* 1942
 Miles, *Pte. Francis G.* (Glouc. R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Mitchell, *Lt.-Col. Coulson N., M.C.* (Canad. Engrs.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Molyneux, *Sergt. John* (R. Fus.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Moon, *Lt. Rupert V.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
- Moore, *Capt. M. S. S.* (R. Hants. R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Mott, *Sergt. E. J., D.C.M.* (Border R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Mountain, *Sergt. A.* (W. Yorks. R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Moynsey, *Sergt. John* (Irish Gds.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Mugford, *Pte. Harold* (M.G.C.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Mullin, *Capt. G. H., M.M.* (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Murray, *Lt.-Col. Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Myles, *Capt. E. K., D.S.O.* (Worc. R.), *Gl. War* 1916
- Namdeo Jadhao, *Sepoy* (5th Mahratta L. I.), *World War* 1945
 Nand Singh, *Naik* (11th Sikh R.), *World War* 1944
 Nasmith, *Adm. Sir M. E. Dunbar, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.* (R.N.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Neame, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.* (R.E.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Newland, *Maj. James E.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Newman, *Lt.-Col. A. C., T.D.* (Essex R.), *World War* 1942
 Nicholls, *Lt.-Cpl. H.* (G. Gds.), *World War* 1940
 Norton, *Capt. G. R., M.M.* (S.A.M.F.), *World War* 1944
- Ockenden, *Sergt. J.* (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gl. War* 1917
 O'Leary, *Capt. M. J.* (Connaught Rangers), *Gl. War* 1915
 O'Meara, *Pte. Martin* (Australia), *Gl. War* 1916
 O'Rourke, *Pte. M. J., M.M.* (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War* 1917
- Parkash Singh, *Havildar* (8th Punjab R.), *World War* 1943
 Parridge, *Pte. F. J.* (Australia), *World War* 1945
 Pearkes, *Maj.-Gen. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.* (Can. Ind.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Peck, *Col. Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O.* (Manitoba R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Peeler, *Sergt. Walter* (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Phillips, *Capt. R. E.* (R. War R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Pitcher, *Petty Off. E., D.S.M.* (R.M.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Place, *Cdr. B. C. G., D.S.C.* (R.N.), *Wld. War* 1943
 Pollard, *Capt. Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M.* (H.A.C.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Pollock, *Lt. James D.* (Cam. High.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Pooll, *Capt. A. H. Batton, M.C.* (R. Muns. F.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Porteous, *Maj. P. A.* (R. A.), *World War* 1942
 Poulter, *Pte. Arthur* (W. Rid. R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Premindra Singh Bhagat, *2nd Lt.* (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), *World War* 1942
 Procter, *Rev. A. H.* (King's R.), *Gl. War* 1916
- Ramsden, *Lt. H. E.* (Protect Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
 Ratcliffe, *Pte. W., M.M.* (S. Lanc. R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Ratter, *Sergt. R. R.* (Australia), *World War* 1945
 Rayfield, *Lt. W.* (Brit. Col. R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Readitt, *Sergt. John* (S. Lanc. R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Rees, *Sergt. Ivor* (S. Wales Bord.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Reid, *Lt.-Lt. W.* (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War* 1943
 Ricketts, *Sgt. T.* (R. Newf'land R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Ritchie, *Capt. H. P.* (R.N.), *Gl. War* 1914
 Ritchie, *Corpl. W.* (Seaforth H.), *Gl. War* 1916
 Roberts, *Maj.-Gen. F. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.* (Worc. R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Roberts, *Lt.-Com. P. S. W., D.S.C.* (R.N.), *World War* 1942
 Robinson, *Rear-Adm. E. G., O.B.E.* (R.N.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Robson, *Pte. H. H.* (Royal Scots), *Gl. War* 1914
 Rogers, *Lt. J.* (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
 Roupell, *Brig. G. R. P., C.B.* (E. Surrey R.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Rutherford, *Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M.* (Quebec R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Ruthven, *Lt. William* (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War* 1918

Ryder, <i>Sergt. Robert</i> (Middx. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916	Tulbahadur Pun, <i>Havildar</i> (6th Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i>	1944
Ryder, <i>Capt. R. E. D.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942	Turner, <i>Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W.</i> , <i>E.C.M.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> (R. Can. Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i> ...	1900
Sutcliffe, <i>Capt. V. A.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1918	Turner, <i>Lt.-Col. V. B.</i> (R.B.), <i>World War</i> ...	1942
Sutcliffe, <i>Capt. V. A.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1917	Turrall, <i>Pte. Thos. G.</i> (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1916
Sutcliffe, <i>Capt. V. A.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1915	Umrao Singh, <i>Havildar</i> (L.A.), <i>World War</i> ...	1917
Scott, <i>Q.-M.-Sergt. R.</i> (Man. R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Upham, <i>Capt. C. H.</i> (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) <i>World War</i>	1941
Shahamad Khan, <i>Natik</i> (Punjabis), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1916	Upton, <i>Pte. J.</i> (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915
Shankland, <i>Lt.-Col. Robert</i> , <i>D.C.M.</i> (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Veale, <i>Corpl. T. W. H.</i> (Devon R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1919
Sharpe, <i>Sergt. C.</i> (Lincs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915	Vickers, <i>Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey</i> (Sherwood For.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915
Shepherd, <i>Rifm. A. E.</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Vickery, <i>Sergt. S.</i> (Dorset R.), <i>Thah</i>	1897
Sherbrooke, <i>Rear-Adm. R. St. V.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942	Wakeford, <i>Maj. R.</i> (R. Hampshire R.), <i>World War</i>	1944
Smith, <i>Pte. E. A.</i> (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), <i>World War</i>	1944	Wallace, <i>Capt. S. T. D.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Smith, <i>Pte. James</i> (Border R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1914	Waters, <i>Maj. Sir Arnold</i> , <i>C.B.E.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Smyth, <i>Brig.-Gen. Sir J. G.</i> , <i>Bt.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> , <i>M.P.</i> (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915	Watkins, <i>Maj. T.</i> (Welch R.), <i>World War</i> ...	1944
Smythe, <i>Lt. G. Q. M.</i> (S.A.M.F.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1942	Watt, <i>Ch. Skipper J.</i> (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Spackman, <i>Sergt. Charles Edward</i> (Border R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Weale, <i>Sgt. H.</i> (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Speakman, <i>Pte. W.</i> (Black Watch), <i>Korea</i> ...	1951	Welch, <i>Sgt. J.</i> (R. Berk. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Stannard, <i>Capt. R. B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>R.D.</i> (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i>	1940	West, <i>Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F.</i> , <i>C.B.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Starcevic, <i>Pte. I. T.</i> (Lancashire Fus.), <i>World War</i>	1945	White, <i>Col. Archie Cecil T.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Steele, <i>Com. G.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1918	White, <i>Pte. J.</i> (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Steele, <i>Sergt. T.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1917	White, <i>Lt. Wm. A.</i> (M. G. Corps), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Stone, <i>Gunner C.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1918	Whitfield, <i>Sergt. H.</i> (K. Shrop. L. L.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913
Storky, <i>Capt. P.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1918	Whittle, <i>Sergt. John W.</i> , <i>D.C.M.</i> (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Strachan, <i>Maj. H.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> (Can. Cav.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Wilcox, <i>Lt.-Corpl. A.</i> (O.B.L.L.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Stratton, <i>Sergt. P. C.</i> , <i>M.M.</i> (Aust. L.F.), <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1918	Williams, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj. John H.</i> , <i>D.C.M.</i> , <i>M.M.</i> (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Stringer, <i>Pte. G.</i> (Manch. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916	Williams, <i>Seaman W.</i> (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Sykes, <i>Pte. Ernest</i> (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917	Willis, <i>Maj. R. R.</i> (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915
Tandey, <i>Pte. H.</i> , <i>D.C.M.</i> , <i>M.M.</i> (W. Riding R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Wilson, <i>Lt.-Col. E. C. T.</i> (E. Surrey R.), <i>World War</i>	1940
Thomas, <i>Sergt. J.</i> (N. Staffs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Wood, <i>Pte. W.</i> (R. Northd. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Tilston, <i>Maj. F. A.</i> (Essex Scottish, Canada), <i>World War</i>	1945	Woodall, <i>and Lt. J. E.</i> (Rif. Brig.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Tombs, <i>Lt.-Corpl. J.</i> (King's R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Woods, <i>Pte. James P.</i> (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Topham, <i>Corpl. F. G.</i> (1st Canadian Para- chute Bn.), <i>World War</i>	1945	Woolley, <i>Rev. Geoffrey H.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> , <i>Q.B.C.</i> (Qn. Vic. Rif.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915
Towers, <i>Pte. James</i> (Cameronians), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916	Wright, <i>C.S.M. P. H.</i> (Coldstream Gds.), <i>World War</i>	1944
Towner, <i>Maj. Edgar Thomas</i> , <i>M.C.</i> (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Wyat, <i>Lt.-Sergt. G. H.</i> (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915
Train, <i>Corpl. C. W.</i> (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Wyllie, <i>Col. Guy G. E.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> (Tas- mania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Trent, <i>Wing Cmdr. L. H.</i> , <i>D.F.C.</i> (R.N.Z.A.F.), <i>World War</i>	1943	Young, <i>Pte. T.</i> (Durh. L.L.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Triquet, <i>Lt.-Col. P.</i> (R. 22R. of Canada), <i>World War</i>	1943	Zengel, <i>Sergt. Raphael L.</i> , <i>M.M.</i> (Saskatchewan R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918



THE GEORGE CROSS, GC



The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves

FOR GALLANTRY

INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942).

The GC is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon 1½ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939. In the list below, the date of award of the Empire Gallantry Medal and of its exchange for the George Cross is noted.

SURVIVING RECIPIENTS OF THE GEORGE CROSS

THE ISLAND OF MALTA, 1942

- Abdul Rehman, *Havildar* (I.A.), 1946.
 Abdus Samid Abdul Wahid Gollandaz (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Adamson, G. J. (E. G. M. 1937), 1941.
 Ahmad Yar, *Havildar-Major* (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Alder, *L/Sgt.* T. E. (Green Howards) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Alderson, T. H. (Detachment Leader, Rescue Parties), 1940.
 Ali Bey, *Kaimmakam* Yousef Hussein (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Anderson, *Ch. Eng. Room Art. F.* (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Anderson, *Fl. Off.* W. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1942.
 Archer, *Lt. B. S. T.* (R.E.), 1941.
 Armitage, *Lieut.-Com. R. S.*, G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Arnold, W. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Atkinson, T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Babington, *Lieut.* J. H., O.B.E. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Bailey, *Tpr. C. C. A.* (Surma Valley Lt. Horse) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Baldev Singh (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Bamford, J. 1952.
 Barefoot, *Maj. L.* (R.E.), 1941.
 Barnett *Company-Sergt.-Maj.-Instructor* W. (R. Scots Fus.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
 Barraclough, *Sgt. A.* (E.G.M. 1930), 1943.
 Bell, J. (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
 Biggs, *Maj. K. A.* (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
 Blackburn, *Pte. R.* (Cheshire Regt.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
 Bogdanovitch, *Kaid T.* (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Bonar, *Pilot Off. E.* (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Brett, *Col. D. A.* (9 Jat Regt.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Bridge, *Lieut. J.*, G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Brooks, *Pte. A.* (Queens Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1947.
 Burke, J. (E.G.M. 1925), 1941.
 Button, *Sergt. W.* (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Bywater, R. A. S. (Factory Development Officer), 1944.
 Chalmers, P. O. R. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1926), 1942.
 Chant, *Pte. F.* (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M., 1923), 1941.
 Charrington, H., C.E. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Chaudri Bhim Singh Yadava (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Child, F. (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Clark, J. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 Cobham, *Lt.-Com. A.* (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 Copperwheat, *Lieut. D. A.* (R.N.), 1942.
 Crossley, E. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Danckwerts, *Sub-Lt. P. V.* (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Davies, *Lt. R.* (R.E.), 1940.
 Deedes, *Major R.* (K.S.L.I.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Din, *Lt./Naik* Mata (15th Hyderabad Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Dinwoodie, *Sg. Ldr. H.*, O.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
 Douglas, *Fl.-Off. R.* (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Duffin, *Chief Diver C.* (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Eastman, *Lt. W. M.* (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 Easton, *Sub-Lt. J. M. C.* (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Elston, *Pte. E. M.* (West Yorks Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Errington, H. (N.F.S.), 1941.
 Fairfax, *Det.-Sergt. F. W.*, 1953.
 Farr, J. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Fattah, *Rais Rashid Abdul* (E.G.M. 1938), 1942.
 Fox, L. O. (Rescue Squad), 1945.
 Frost, *Corpl. E.* (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Gidden, *Lt. E. O.*, G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Gimbert, *Driver B.* (L.N.E.R.), 1944.
 Goldsworthy, *Lieut. L. V.*, G.M., D.S.C. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Gosse, *Lt. G.* (R.A.N.V.R.), 1946.
 Graveley, *Flight-Lt. R.* (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Green, *Lt.-Col. C. W. Tandy* (E.G.M., 1934), 1941.
 Hand, W. (E.G.M. 1923), 1942.
 Harris, R. (A.R.P., Croydon), 1940.
 Harrison, *Able-Seaman G. W.* (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1947.
 Harrison, *Pilot Officer L.* (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Heming, A. E. (C.D. Rescue Service), 1945.
 Hemeida, *Capt. El Amin* (Sudan Defence) (E.G.M. 1936), 1947.
 Henderson, H. (E.G.M. 1927), 1942.
 Henshaw, *L/Cpl. G.* (Queen's Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1942.
 Hodge, *Lt. A.* (R.N.V.R.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Hollowday, *Corpl. V.* (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Jamieson, W. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Jones, *Capt. R. L. J.* (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 Kelly, C. F. (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
 Kinne, *Fus. D. G.* (Roy. Northumb. Fus.), 1954.
 Lungley, B. S. M. A. (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 McClymont, *Leading Aircraftman I.* (A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 McTeague, *Warrant Offr. T.* (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1941.
 Mahmoud Khan Durrani, *Capt* (1st Bahawalpur Inf.), 1946.
 March, F. H. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Martin, *Maj. C. A. G.*, M.C., B.A., 1943.
 Mason, *Capt. D. W.* (Merc. Marine), 1942.
 Merriman, *Lt.-Col. R. E.*, 1940.
 Miller, *Lt. J. B. P.* (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Miller, *Pte. T.* (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1941.
 Modi-ud-Din, *Ghulam* (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Morteshead, *Sergt. F.* (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1924), 1942.
 Mott, *Pte. J.* (Essex R.) (E.G.M. 1938), 1945.
 Moore, *Sub-Lt. R. V.* (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Mosedale, *Station Offr. W.*, 1941.
 Moss, *Sp. Const. B.*, 1940.
 Mould, *Lieut. J. S.*, G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Naughton, *Tpr. F.* (R.A.C.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1947.
 Newgass, *Lt. H. R.* (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Niven, A. B. G. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 O'Hagan, L. F. (E.G.M., 1940), 1941.
 O'Leary, *Lt.-Comdr. P. A.* D.S.O. (R.N.), 1941.
 O'Mara, E. (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.

Orr, *Harbour Constable* S. (E.G.M. 1924), 1947.
 Patton, Lt. J. (R. Can. Eng.), 1940.
 Pearson, *Corpl.* D. M. (W.A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1947.
 Pir Khan, *Jemadar* Badragga (E.G.M. 1940), 1947.
 Rawang, Awan Anak (1951).
 Rennie, *Sergt.* J. (Argyll and Suth. Highldrs. of Canada), 1944.
 Rimmer, *Sergt.* R. (Royal Welch Fus.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1947.
 Rodrigues, *Asst.-Surgeon* G. D. (E.G.M., 1923), 1942.
 Rogerson, *Staff Sergt.* S. G. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
 Ross, *Air Commodore* A. D., O.B.E. (R.C.A.F.), 1944.
 Rowlands, *Wing Comr.* J. S., M.B.E. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1943.
 Sansom, Mrs. O. M. C., M.B.E. (now Hallows) (F.A.N.Y.), 1946.
 Scully, *Corpl.* J. P. (Pioneer Corps), 1941.
 Sewell, S. W. (E.G.M. 1940), 1947.
 Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* L. F., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.A.F.), 1947.
 Singh, Babu Bhupendra Narayan (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Singh, Babu Ranjit (E.G.M. 1935), 1947.
 Singh, *Naik*, Barkat (E.G.M. 1938), 1947.
 Smith, A. (Chelsea Civil Defence), 1944.
 Stoves, J. (E.G.M. 1928), 1947.
 Stronach, G. P. (M.N.), 1943.
 Sylvester, W. G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1947.

Syme, *Lieut.* H. R., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1943.
 Taylor, G. A. (1952).
 Taylor, *Capt.* S. V. Patrick, M.C. (late R.A.F.), (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
 Taylor, Lt. W. H. (R.N.V.R.), 1947.
 Thapa, *Naik* Nandlal (2/8 Gurkha Rifles) (E.G.M. 1935), 1947.
 Thomas, *Sister* Dorothy (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Thomas, *Wing-Cdr.* F. F. E. Yeo (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
 Tollemach, *Sqr.-Ldr.* A. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1947.
 Townsend, Miss E. J. (E.G.M. 1932), 1947.
 Troake, *Pte.* F. (Dorset R.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1947.
 Tuckwell, *Able Seaman* S. J. (R.N.), 1947.
 Tunna, *Shunter* N. (G.W.R.), 1947.
 Turner, Lt. G. G., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1947.
 Turner, G. M. (E.G.M., 1939), 1943.
 Tutton, C. (E.G.M. 1927), 1947.
 Waterfield, A. (E.G.M. 1922), 1942.
 Wild, R. (E.G.M. 1926), 1947.
 Wiltshire, *Flt.-Lieut.* S. N. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1947.
 Winter, G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1947.
 Wylie, *Sapper* G. C. (R.E.), 1940.
 Young, Lt. St. J. G., 1945.

Awarded Posthumously, 1955-56

Pte. H. W. Madden (Roy. Australian Regt.) (Korea, 1951), 1955.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907, 1926 and 1955), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

Sovereign Head H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.
Grand Prior H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester,
 K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.V.O.

Lord Prior The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John had also Priorities and Commanderies in the different countries of Europe, those in England and Scotland being dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798, after which the Grand Magistrature eventually settled in Rome, with various Priorities and associations elsewhere in Europe.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistrature, assisted in the reconstruction of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at the Gatehouse which still remains in Clerkenwell as part of the ancient Priory of England. A Royal Charter was granted to this British Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a Maltese Cross of white enamel, with a lion and unicorn in alternate angles, of gold or silver according to grade, with a black watered ribbon; a medal is conferred for acts of gallantry involving risk of life. By a Royal Charter of June 22, 1926, members are divided into five classes:—(1) Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; and (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, style, title or precedence.

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is responsible for the education of the public in First Aid and kindred subjects; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Chancellor—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, K.C.B.,
 K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary-General—Charles Tunstall Evans, C.M.G.
Director-General of the St. John Ambulance Association, Horace F. Parshall, T.D.

Receiver-General—L. G. Whyte.

Hospitalier—Brig. Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O.

Almoner—Major Robert Lindsay Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.
Genealogist—The Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O.
Director of Ceremonies—C. H. C. Pirie-Gordon,
 O.B.E., D.S.C., F.S.A.

Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade—(Vacant).

Librarian—Major Richard Williams, F.S.A.

Registrar—Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G., D.Litt.

The British Constitution

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons, and for 23 *Parliamentary Secretaries* of whom not more than 21 may be members of the House of Commons and not fewer than 2 of the Lords.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(1900-1955)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1900.....	402	185	11
1906.....	158	387	41
1910 (Jan.)....	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.)....	272	272	42
1918.....	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922.....	347	118 (d)	122
1923.....	258	157	191
1924.....	414	39	150
1929.....	260	59	287
1931.....	471	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935.....	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945.....	189	25 (i)	396 (j)
1950.....	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951.....	320 (m)	6	296 (l)
1955.....	344 (m)	6	277 (n)

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal

National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13; Liberal 22. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (a) and Speaker make total of 625. (m) Including associates. (n) Sinn Féin (a) and Speaker make total of 630. The 2 Sinn Féin members have since been disqualified, and there are now 346 Conservative and associate members.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—see "Committees," p. 318). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Counsellors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Counsellors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's Commonwealth tour in 1953-54, the Counsellors of State were Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, and the Earl of Harewood.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. The Regency Act, 1953, has designated the Duke of Edinburgh as Regent, should a Regency become necessary during the minority of the children of her present Majesty.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusionists who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *tóraidhe* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679-80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The *Act of Settlement* (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendancy in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days, a period which has been surpassed only by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, 1921-30 and from 1935 to 1948.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political

reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951 and 1955 Elections.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour Candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a five-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,000; the Captain of the

Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant do.*) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £1,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £1,000.

The House of Lords

The *Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl Fortescue), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard (The Earl of Onslow) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (The Lords Hawke, Fairfax of Cameron and Chesham).

The *Labour Whips* are: The Earl of Lucan (*Chief Whip*); The Lords Burden, Kershaw and Haden-Guest.

The *Liberal Whip* is The Lord Amulree.

The House of Commons

The *Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* are: H. W. Bowden (*Chief Whip*); E. Popplewell; A. Pearson; H. E. Holmes; W. A. Wilkins; A. C. Allen; G. E. C. Wigg; J. T. Price; G. H. R. Rogers.

The *Liberal National Whip* is Sir Herbert Walter Butcher.

The *Liberal Whip* is Major J. Grimond.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, May, 1955).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Earl of Rothes.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Haddington.	Lord Balfour of
Earl of Lindsay.	Burleigh.
Earl of Airrie.	Lord Fairfax of
Earl of Selkirk.	Cameron.
Earl of Breadalbane	Lord Reay.
and Holland.	Lord Polwarth.
Lord Forbes.	

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1801		Duration		
Assembled	Dissolved	yrs.	m.	d.
<i>George III</i>				
1796 Sept. 27	1802 June 29	5	9	2
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3	11	26
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0	4	14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5	3	7
1812 Nov. 21	1818 June 10	5	6	16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1	1	15
<i>George IV</i>				
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6	1	10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 24	3	8	10
<i>William IV</i>				
1830 Oct. 26	1831 April 22	0	5	27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1	5	19
1833 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1	11	1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2	4	28
<i>Victoria</i>				
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3	7	8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5	11	4
1847 Nov. 18	1852 July 1	4	7	13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4	4	17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1	11	23
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6	1	6
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2	9	10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 26	5	1	16
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6	0	20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 13	5	6	20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0	5	14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 23	5	10	24
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 9	2	11	5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5	1	14
<i>Victoria and Edward VII</i>				
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 8	5	1	6
<i>Edward VII</i>				
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	2	11	2
<i>Edward VII and George V</i>				
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 23	0	9	13
<i>George V</i>				
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7	9	25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3	8	22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0	11	27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0	9	1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4	5	7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2	3	11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3	11	22
<i>George V, Edward VIII and George VI</i>				
1935 Nov. 16	1945 June 15	9	6	25
<i>George VI</i>				
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4	6	3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1	7	4
<i>George VI and Elizabeth II</i>				
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3	6	6
<i>Elizabeth II</i>				
1955 June 9	..	..

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832).

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1833	Whig	307	1895	Unionist	152
1835	Whig	107	1900	Unionist	134
1837	Whig	51	1906	Liberal	356
1841	Conservative	81	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1847	Whig	1	1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1852	Liberal	13	1918	Coalition	263
1857	Liberal	79	1922	Conservative	79
1859	Liberal	43	1923	No Majority.	
1865	Liberal	67	1924	Conservative	225
1868	Liberal	128	1929	No Majority.	
1874	Conservative	46	1931	National Government	425
1880	Liberal	62	1935	National Government	247
1885	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	166	1945	Labour	186
1886	Unionist	114	1950	Labour	8
1892	Liberal	40	1951	Conservative	16
			1955	Conservative	59

MINISTRIES SINCE 1923

Date	Prime Minister (1921)	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign (1921)	Home (1921)	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade (1921)
1923 May 22	S. Baldwin	S. Baldwin N. Chamberlain	Salisbury	Curzon	W. C. Bridgeman	Devonshire, C	Sir P. Lloyd- Greame
1924 Jan. 22.	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parrott	J. R. MacDonald	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, C	S. Webb
1924 Nov. 4	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir W. Joynson- Hicks	L. C. M. S.	Sir P. Cunliffe- Lister
1929 June 8	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parrott	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, D	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	S. Baldwin	Reading	Sir H. Samuel	J. H. Thomas, D	Sir P. C. - Lister
1935 June 7	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir J. Simon	Sir J. Gilmour	Sir P. C. - Lister, C	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, D	W. Runciman
1937 May 28	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hallam Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	J. H. Thomas, C	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, D	O. Stanley
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caidecot, D	Sir A. Duncan
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Granborne, D	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps	H. Morrison	E. Bevin	T. Chuter Ede	Addison, D	Sir S. Cripps
1950 March 1	C. R. Attlee	Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaiskell	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	G. H. Hall, C	J. H. Wilson
1951 Oct. 26	Sir W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe	A. T. Lennox-Boyd	Sir H. Shawcross
1955 April 7	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Ismay, C-R Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
						Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thorneycroft

* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1925-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947).

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1800)	Education (1857)
1923 May 22	Cave	L. C. M. S. Amery	Derby	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W. Joynson- Hicks	Sir R. A. Sanders	E. F. L. Wood
1924 Jan. 22	Haldane	Chelmsford	S. Walsh	Thomson	J. Wheatley	N. Buxton	C. P. Trevelyan
1924 Nov. 4	Cave	W. C. Bridgeman	Sir L. Worthing- ton-Evans	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain	E. F. L. Wood W. E. Guinness	Lord E. Percy
1929 June 8	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulree	A. Greenwood	N. Buxton C. Addison	Sir C. P. Trevel- yan H. B. Lees-Smith
1931 Aug. 25	Sankey	Sir A. Chamber- lain Sir B. Eyres- Monsell	Crews Hallsham	Amulree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain Sir E. Hilton- Young	Sir J. Gilmour W. E. Elliot	Sir D. Maclean Irwin
1935 June 7	Hailsham	Sir B. E.- Monsell	Halifax	Sir P. C.-Lister	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	O. Stanley
1935 Nov. 22	Hailsham	Monsell	A. Duff-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley
1937 May 28	Hailsham Maugham	Sir S. Hoare A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Bellisha	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman- Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1939 Sept. 3	Caldicote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Bellisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman- Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 22	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson Sir J. Glegg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler
1945 May 23	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Glegg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law
1945 July 26	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall	J. I. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell	Stangate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	H. U. Willink A. Bevan	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson
1950 March 1	Jowitt	Hall Pakenham	E. J. St. L. Strachey	A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	G. Tomlinson
1951 October 26	Simonds Kilnair	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crook- shank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat- Amory	Florence Hors- burgh Sir D. Eccles
1955 April 7	Kilnair	J. P. L. Thomas (Gilchrist)	A. H. Head	De L'isle and Dudley E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod R. H. Turton	D. Heathcoat- Amory	Sir D. Eccles

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the Journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should reside in confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

Her Majesty's Ministry

As reconstructed on Dec. 20, 1955

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P., born June 12, 1897.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., born July 28, 1904.
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., born Aug. 27, 1893.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., born Feb. 10, 1894.
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, born July 2, 1903.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O., born May 29, 1900.
Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs, Major the Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd George, T.D., M.P., born Dec. 4, 1894.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, M.P., born Nov. 18, 1904.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. James Gray Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., M.P., born Feb. 9, 1897.
Minister of Labour and National Service, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1913.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. George Edward Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., born July 26, 1909.
Minister of Housing and Local Government, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., born Jan. 24, 1908.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P., born Dec. 9, 1902.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Turner Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P., born Jan. 17, 1891.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, O.B.E., A.F.C., born Jan. 4, 1906.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, M.P., born Dec. 26, 1899.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., born Sept. 18, 1904.
Minister of Works, The Rt. Hon. Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, M.P., born April 2, 1901.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, born Oct. 9, 1907.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Henry Head, C.B.E., M.C., M.P., born 1906.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Evelyn Nigel Chetwode Birch, O.B.E., M.P., born 1906.
Minister of Supply, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., born March 7, 1917.
Minister of Transport and of Civil Aviation, The Rt. Hon. Harold Arthur Watkinson, M.P., born Jan. 25, 1910.
Ministers of State (Foreign Affairs), The Most Hon. the Marquess of Reading, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., born Jan. 10, 1889; The Rt. Hon. Anthony Nutting, M.P., born Jan. 11, 1920.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 22, 1911.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde, born March 20, 1891.
Minister of State (Board of Trade), The Rt. Hon. Austin Richard William Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P., born May 25, 1914.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., born June 2, 1908.
Minister of Fuel and Power, The Rt. Hon. Aubrey Jones, M.P., born Nov. 20, 1911.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P., born January 15, 1904.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. Robert Hugh Turton, M.C., M.P., born Aug. 8, 1903.
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Munster, born Feb. 17, 1906.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.,
Paymaster-General (vacant).
Admiralty (Parliamentary and Financial Sec.), Hon. G. R. Ward, M.P.; (Civil Lord), K. S. D. W. Digby, M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl St. Aldwyn, T.D.; H. Nicholls, M.P.; G. R. H. Nugent, M.P.
Air, A. C. J. Soames, M.P.
Colonies, The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.
Commonwealth Relations, Cmdr. A. H. P. Noble, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.
Defence, The Earl of Gosford, O.B.E.
Education, D. F. Vosper, T.D., M.P.
Foreign (Joint), Lord John Hope, M.P.; A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P.
Fuel and Power, D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Health, Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith, M.P.

Home (Joint), The Lord Mancroft, M.B.E.; W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt., J. E. Powell, M.P.
Labour and National Service, L. R. Carr, M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.; Hon. R. F. Wood, M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), C. J. M. Alport, T.D., M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), J. N. Browne, C.B.E., M.P.; J. Henderson Stewart, M.P.; N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P.
Supply, F. J. Erroll, M.P.
Trade, D. C. Walker-Smith, T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Transport and Civil Aviation (Joint), Rt. Hon. A. H. E. Molson, M.P.; J. D. Profumo, O.B.E., M.P.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P. (do.) **Financial Secretary**, Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, M.P. (do.) **Economic Secretary**, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.
Junior Lords, M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; G. Wills, M.P.; Hon. P. R. Legh, M.P.; E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., M.P.; J. H. Harrison, T.D., M.P.
War Office, F. H. R. Maclean, C.B.E., M.P.
Works, J. R. Bevins, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskill, C.B.E., M.P., born April 9, 1906.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state, and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. The Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, must begin in the Commons and may not be amended by the Lords in any respect whatever. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament), which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid but (since 1946) are entitled, if they attend regularly, to travelling expenses from their homes to the Palace of Westminster.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received salaries and travelling facilities over the railways, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. In 1954 a sessional expense allowance of £2 for each Parliamentary day, excluding Fridays, was introduced. Members of Parliament contribute at the rate of £12 per annum towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits; income from investments in 1954-55 was £2,612 and expenditure in grants £5,534. The Capital Account (1955) stood at £83,855.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 870 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are either peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, or peers of new creation, or "Law Lords" (who are life peers), or Irish Representative Peers (28 elected for life until 1922; now 23 vacancies), or Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament). About half the peerages of the Lords Temporal have been created since 1920. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the Representation of the People Act (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the Act of Union with Ireland) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the Government of Ireland Act (1920) and the Irish Free State Agreement Act (1922) membership was decreased to 615. Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13

members. By the Representation of the People Act of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

Elected by	General Elections 1950 and 1951	General Election 1955
London Boroughs.....	43	42
English Boroughs.....	248	247
English Counties.....	215	222
Welsh Boroughs.....	10	10
Welsh Counties.....	26	26
Scottish Burghs.....	32	32
Scottish Counties.....	39	39
N. Irish Boroughs.....	4	4
N. Irish Counties.....	8	8
Total.....	625	630

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kept wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1240. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 231-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 22½ feet in diameter, the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sunrise to sunset during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of England is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.

Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1751.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.
Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1805.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 18, 1831.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1858.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1915.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May, 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.

Of the 42 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 23 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat, in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. Recent decisions of the House refused a writ to Viscountess Rhondda (on the ground of her sex) in 1922 and granted one to the second Lord Sinha in 1939, eleven years after his father's death in 1928. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or Steward of the *Manor of Northstead*, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the *Chiltern Hundreds* and the *Manor of Northstead* as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses on sufrage, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within two minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (see p. 313).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g. ineligibility to sit or owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered*." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the *Clerk of the House of Commons*, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the *Clerk of the Parliaments*. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than three demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing exclusively with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made that the question be now put. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the Closure. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of

Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the House of Commons is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscounty. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name him*. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion that the Speaker do now leave the Chair. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A *Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1694. Paul Foley.
1673. Edwd. Scymour.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700. Robert Harley
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	(Earl of Oxford and Mortimer).
1680. W. Williams.	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Richard Onslow (Lord Onslow).	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hammer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton (Earl of Wilmington).	1788. Hon. W. Grenville (Lord Grenville).
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Henry Addington (Viscount Sidmouth).

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale).	
1802. Charles Abbot (Lord Colchester).	
1817. Charles M. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury).	
1835. James Abercomby (Lord Dunfermline).	
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley).	
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington).	
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (Viscount Hampden).	
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (Viscount Peel).	
1895. William Court Gully (Viscount Selby).	
1905. James W. Lowther (Viscount Ullswater).	
1921. John Henry Whitley.	
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.	
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (Viscount Ruffside).	
1951. William Shepherd Morrison.	

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Twenty-four women were elected at the 1955 Election (14 Labour, 9 Conservative and 1 Ulster Unionist), 3 more than at the Dissolution.

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

One hundred deposits were forfeited at the 1955 Election, 3 more than in 1951. Deposits were lost by 60 Liberal candidates, 15 Communists, 7 Welsh Nationalists, 5 Sinn Féin, 5 Independents, 3 Conservatives, 3 Independent Labour, 1 Labour and 1 Scottish Nationalist. Fifteen out of 17 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

BRITISH GROUP.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker. President, The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P.

Vice-Presidents, The Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarborough, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. I. S. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaiskell, C.B.E., M.P. [M.P. Chairman, Col. M. Stoddart-Scott, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., Secretary, Maj-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.]

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" at the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V. in 1911, between representatives of the Dominion Parliaments and Members of the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of exchanging information and visits between Members of Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Association has branches in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Malta, Gold Coast and Nigeria, in the State Parliaments of Australia, the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, the State Legislatures of India and Pakistan, the Territorial Parliaments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, the Regional Legislatures of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the Parliaments of Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, Northern Ireland, Jersey, the Isle of Man and Sierra Leone, and in the Legislatures of British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Gambia, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, making a total of 76 branches. The name of the Association was changed to its present form in 1948. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held in alternate years and meetings of the General Council every year, in different countries of the Commonwealth. There are associated groups in the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of the Republic of Ireland. Chairman of the General Council, J. W. Higgerty (S. Africa).

Secretary-General and Editor of Publications, Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., LL.D., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, Major J. G. Lockhart, C.B.E., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

The Constituencies underwent considerable redistribution before the 1955 General Election as a result of the first general review by the Boundary Commissions under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1949*. The number of constituencies was increased from 625 to 630. Eleven new divisions were created in England, and six abolished. In addition there were major alterations to 152 constituencies and minor redistribution in 30 constituencies in England, substantial changes in 20 divisions and minor ones in 7 divisions in Scotland, and minor alterations in 6 Welsh constituencies. There were no changes in Northern Ireland. The boundary commissions are permanent bodies and are entrusted with the task of maintaining a review of the present constituencies, and recommending any further changes which may become necessary.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950, 1951 AND 1955
AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945	
Labour.....	11,985,733
Conservative.....	8,693,858
Liberal.....	2,253,197
Liberal National.....	759,884
Ulster Unionist.....	441,109
Independent.....	287,345
Irish Nationalist.....	148,078
National.....	125,299
Communist.....	102,780
Common Wealth.....	96,247
Independent Conservative.....	40,948
Independent Labour Party.....	36,153
Scottish Nationalist.....	30,594
Welsh Nationalist.....	14,887
Democratic.....	1,809
Independent Socialist.....	472
Total.....	25,018,393

By-elections, 1945-50

At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal.....	641,540
Ulster Unionist.....	87,435
Liberal.....	49,730
Independent.....	35,647
Irish Nationalist.....	24,422
Scottish Nationalist.....	13,040
Welsh Nationalist.....	12,775
Independent Labour Party.....	8,367
Communist.....	5,087

General Election, 1950

Labour.....	13,265,610
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative.....	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	112,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	52,715
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112
Total.....	28,769,477

By-elections, 1950-51

At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	265,535
Labour.....	264,977
Irish Labour.....	30,883
Liberal.....	2,752
Independent Labour Party.....	1,366
Communist.....	729
Independent.....	453

General Election, 1951

Labour.....	13,949,105
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,069
Liberal.....	730,552
Irish Nationalist.....	94,587
Others.....	19,640
	10,920
	7,299
	4,388
	62,135
Total.....	28,596,695

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections 1951-55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	751,421
Labour.....	705,176
Liberal.....	28,216
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,243
Independent.....	3,405
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Communist.....	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate.....	13,311,938
Labour.....	12,405,246
Liberal.....	722,395
Sinn Féin.....	152,310
Welsh Nationalist.....	45,119
Communist.....	33,144
Scottish Nationalist.....	12,112
Others.....	78,490
Total.....	26,760,754

There were no unopposed returns. Votes cast totalled 76.8 per cent. of the electorate, as against 82.8 per cent. in 1951 and 84 per cent. in 1950. Conservative candidates and their associates received 48.8 per cent. of the votes cast (48.05 in 1951), Labour 46.3 per cent. (48.72), Liberals 2.7 per cent. (2.53), and others 1.2 per cent. (0.7).

By-elections, 1955-56

At 13 contested by-elections since the General Election of 1955, the following votes have been cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	186,577
Labour.....	168,055
Sinn Féin.....	54,516
Liberal.....	29,597
Independent.....	28,694
Anti-Partition.....	6,422
Welsh Nationalist.....	1,978

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O.

(+ £8,000 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, C. Rankin, M.B.E.	
Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Drogheda, P.C., K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Francis William Lascelles, K.C.B., M.C.	£4,500
Clerk Assistant, Victor Martin Reeves Goodman, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.	£2,850
Reading Clerk, and Chief Clerk, Committee and Private Bill Office, A. H. Jeffreys	£2,200
Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, T. G. Talbot, Q.C.	£2,600
Principal Clerks, G. H. Eastwood, C.V.O., C.B.E. (Judicial Office and Establishment Officer); H. M. Burrows, C.B.E. (Public Bills)	£1,700 to £2,200
Chief Clerks, C. F. L. St. George, C.B.E. (Journals Office); (vacant) (Office of Chairman of Committees); R. W. Perceval (Special Procedure Orders Office)	£1,700 to £1,950
Senior Clerks, R. P. Cave; P. Stuart-Heaton; A. P. D. Smyth	£1,150 to £1,570
Clerks, E. D. Graham; P. G. Henderson	£470 to £855
Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E.	£895 to £1,430
Assistant Clerk of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser	£470 to £886
Accountant and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs, P. Johnson, O.B.E. (+ allee.)	£1,030 to £1,230

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker (First elected October 31, 1951), Rt. Hon. William Shepherd Morrison, M.C., Q.C., M.P. for Cirencester and Tewkesbury	£5,000
Chairman of Ways and Means, Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P. for Bute and North Ayrshire	£2,500
Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Sir Rhys Hopkin Morris, Q.C., M.P. for Carmarthen	£1,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Fellows, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.	£6,000
Clerk Asst., D. J. Gordon, C.B.	£4,000
Second do., T. G. B. Cocks, O.B.E.	£2,600
Principal Clerks—	
Public Bills, R. A. W. Dent, C.B.	£2,600
Journals, E. J. H. Edenborough, O.B.E.	£2,600
Financial and Miscellaneous Committees, L. A. Abraham, C.B., C.B.E.	£2,600
Fourth Clerk at the Table, D. W. S. Liddendale	£2,300 to £2,600
Private Bills, B. St. G. Drennan	£2,300
Standing Committees, K. R. Mackenzie	£2,300
Senior Clerks, S. C. Hawtrey; H. R. M. Farmer; A. C. Marples; T. G. Odling; R. D. Barlas, O.B.E.; D. Scott; C. A. S. Gordon; E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; D. H. L. Hopkinson; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle . . . each	£1,375 to £1,950
Assistant Clerks, D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton; A. A. Barrett; J. F. Sweetman; R. V. R. James; D. W. Limon.	
Examiners of Private Bills, B. St. G. Drennan; A. H. Jeffreys.	
Taxing Officer, B. St. G. Drennan.	

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Lord Balmiel (*Crawford and Balcarras*) Hertford (*Conservative*); Hon. Anthony Benn (*Stansgate*), S.E. Bristol (*Labour*); Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith (*Strathclyde*), Glasgow, Hillhead (*Conservative*); Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore (*Harlech*), Oswestry (*Conservative*); Hon. John Grimston (*Verulam*), St. Albans (*Conservative*); Hon. Sir L. W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt. (*Brentford*), Chichester (*Conservative*); Viscount Hinchinbrook (*Sandwich*), South Dorset (*Conservative*); Hon. George Lambert (*Lambert*), Torrington (*National Liberal*); Viscount Lambton (*Durham*), Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Conservative*); Hon. Peter Leigh (*Newton*), Petersfield (*Conservative*); Hon. P. F. Maitland (*Lauderdale*), Lanark (*Conservative*); Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (*Rathcavan*), N. Antrim (*Conservative*); Hon. Richard Stanley (*Derby*), North Fylde (*Conservative*).

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

Speaker's Secretary, Brig. F. S. Reid, C.B.E.	£1,545 to £1,950
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C.	£3,250
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon J. McLeod Campbell, M.C., D.D.	£500
Librarian, Strathearn Gordon, O.B.E.	£2,000 to £2,600
Senior Library Clerks, R. F. C. Butcher; D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thompson; R. H. U. C. Morgan; A. B. Pepin; D. J. T. Englefield	£895 to £1,430
Accountant, A. J. Moyes, O.B.E.	£1,400 to £1,805
Assistant Accountants, B. J. Shute; F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M.	£895 to £1,225
Editor, Official Report (<i>Hansard</i>), L. W. Bear	£1,620 to £1,920
Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy	fees
Vote Office, Principal Clerk, P. K. Marsden	£1,400 to £1,730

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brigadier Sir Charles Howard, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	£2,600
Deputy do., Maj.-Gen. I. T. P. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	£1,950
Assistant do., Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne	£1,495 to £1,755

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected May 26, 1955)

For abbreviations, see page 327. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 327-347.

	Maj.		Maj.
Agnew, Cmdr. P. G. (b. 1900), C., 622 Worce.	12,980	Bidgood, J. C. (b. 1914), C., 116Bury and Radcliffe.	3,749
Ainsley, J. W. (b. 1889), Lab., 198Durham, N.W.	14,006	*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (b. 1906), C., 237Flint, W.	8,352
*Aitken, W. T. (b. 1905), C., 117Bury St. Edmunds.	4,570	*Bishop, F. P. (b. 1901), C., 280Harrow, Central.	8,041
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 216Edmonton	7,038	*Black, C. W. (b. 1902), C., 609Wimbledon	10,490
*Allan, R. A. (b. 1914), C., 453Paddington, S.	7,047	*Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), Lab., 537Staly- bridge and Hyde.	155
*Allaun, F. (b. 1913), Lab., 505Salford, E.	1,728	*Blenkinsop, A. (b. 1911), Lab., 421New- castle, E.	1,822
*Allen, A. C. (b. 1887), Lab., 87Bosworth.	4,100	*Blyton, W. R. (b. 1899), Lab., 308 Houghton-le-Spring.	22,899
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1898), Lab., 161Crewe.	6,356	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), Lab., 359Leigh.	11,956
*Alport, C. J. M. (b. 1912), C., 153Col- chester.	4,898	*Body, R. F. S. (b. 1927), C., 60Billerica.	4,206
*Amery, J. (b. 1919), C., 472Preston, N.	2,903	*Boothby, Sir R. J. G. (b. 1900), C., 5 Aberdeenshire, E.	10,957
*Amory, Rt. Hon. D. H. (b. 1899), C., 566 Tiverton.	10,424	*Bossom, Sir A. C., Bt. (b. 1881), C., 385 Maidstone.	7,406
*Anderson, F. (b. 1888), Lab., 604White- haven.	6,194	*Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (b. 1907), Lab., 485Rochester and Chatham.	2,447
*Arbuthnot, J. S. W. (b. 1912), C., 187 Dover.	3,018	*Bourke, Maj. E. A. H. Legge- (b. 1914), C., 325Isle of Ely.	6,446
*Armstrong, Lt.-Col. C. W. (b. 1899), U.U., 19Armagh.	17,254	*Bowden, H. W. (b. 1905), Lab., 358 Leicester, S.W.	4,489
*Ashton, H. (b. 1898), C., 136Chelmsford.	5,149	*Bowen, E. R. (b. 1913), L., 130Cardigan.	8,817
*Astor, Hon. J. J. (b. 1918), C., 463Ply- mouth, Sutton.	3,810	*Bowles, F. G. (b. 1902), Lab., 442Nuneaton	10,284
Atkins, H. E. (b. 1922), C., 401Merton and Morden.	6,390	*Boyd, Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox- (b. 1904), C., 47Mid Beds.	3,964
*Awbery, S. S. (b. 1888), Lab., 104Bristol, Central.	8,752	Boyd, T. C. (b. 1916), Lab., 106Bristol, N.W.	1,655
†Bacon, Miss A. M., Lab., 352Leeds, S.E.	12,572	*Boyle, Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b. 1923), C., 67 Handsworth.	10,285
*Baird, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 615Wolverham- pton, N.E.	9,209	*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 369 Liverpool, Exchange.	7,186
Baker, F. E. Noel- (b. 1920), Lab., 561 Swindon.	3,939	†Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), C., 223Essex, S.E.	6,690
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (b. 1889), Lab., 174Derby, S.	6,509	*Braithwaite, Sir A. N. (b. 1893), C., 282 Harrow, W.	18,297
*Baldock, J. M. (b. 1915), C., 278Har- borough.	10,184	*Brockway, A. F. (b. 1888), Lab., 224Eton and Slough.	2,443
*Baldwin, A. E. (b. 1884), C., 360Leo- minster.	8,747	*Brooke, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1903), C., 277 Hampstead.	12,186
*Balfour, A. (b. 1885), Lab., 540Stirling, W.	3,167	*Broughton, A. D. D. (b. 1902), Lab., 41 Batley and Morley.	9,208
Balniet, Lord (b. 1927), C., 294Hertford.	5,984	*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 54Belper.	6,099
*Banks, Col. C. (b. 1901), C., 474Pudsey.	4,564	*Brown, T. J. (b. 1886), Lab., 321Ince.	18,647
*Barber, A. P. L. (b. 1920), C., 181Don- caster.	1,660	*Brown, W. Robson- (b. 1900), C., 222 Esher.	20,642
*Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 404 Middleton and Prestwich.	10,107	†Browne, J. N. (b. 1904), C., 248Craigton.	210
Barter, J. W. (b. 1917), C., 199Ealing, N.	246	Bryan, P. E. O. (b. 1913), C., 310Howden	11,399
*Baxter, Sir A. B. (b. 1891), C., 530Southgate	18,210	*Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningsham- Bt. (b. 1905), C., 433Northants, S.	4,158
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (b. 1906), C., 138Cheltenham.	7,621	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (b. 1906), C., 593Wembley, N.	10,109
*Beamish, Maj. T. V. H. (b. 1917), C., 361Lewes.	12,546	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), C., 244Gilling- ham.	4,145
*Bell, P. I. (b. 1900), C., 84Bolton, E.	3,511	*Burke, W. A. (b. 1885), Lab., 114Burnley	5,636
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), C., 113Bucks, S.	17,981	*Burton, Miss E. F. (b. 1904), Lab., 160 Coventry, S.	1,688
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1894), Lab., 39Bassetlaw.	7,498	*Butcher, Sir H. W. (b. 1901), Nat. L. and C., 302Holland with Boston.	9,083
*Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), Lab., 192Dun- barton, E.	1,130	†Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), Lab., 272Hackney, Central.	11,800
*Benn, Hon. A. N. W. (b. 1925), Lab., 108 Bristol, S.E.	8,047	Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. 1911), Lab., 618 Wood Green.	3,712
†Bennett, F. M. (b. 1918), C., 568Torquay	10,581	*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (b. 1902), C., 499 Saffron Walden.	6,418
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), C., 264Gos- port and Fareham.	12,486	*Callaghan, I. J. (b. 1912), Lab., 128Cardiff, S.E.	3,240
*Benson, G. (b. 1889), Lab., 142Chesterfield	7,854	*Campbell, Sir D. C. (b. 1891), U.U., 52 Belfast, S.	25,884
*Beswick, F., Lab., 575Uxbridge.	876		
*Bevan, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 207 Ebbw Vale.	19,236		
*Bevins, J. R. (b. 1908), C., 373Toxteth.	4,539		

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Carmichael, J. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 245Bridgeton	8,101	*Davies, Rt. Hon. E. Clement (b. 1884), <i>L.</i> , 409Montgomery	8,500
*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 339Kingston-on-Thames	14,065	*Davies, H. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 354Leek	1,059
*Carr, L. R. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 407Mitcham	7,590	*Davies, S. O. (b. 1886), <i>Lab.</i> , 400Merthyr Tydfil	18,082
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 394 Withington	12,653	*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 326 <i>Isle of Thanet</i>	12,289
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 77 Blackburn	489	Davidson, J. A. Biggs- (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 144 Chigwell	1,875
*Champion, A. J. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 176Derby- shire, S.E.	1,581	*Deedes, W. F. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 22Ashford	8,307
*Channon, H. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 528Southend, <i>W.</i>	18,460	*Deer, G. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 417Newark	2,141
*Chapman, W. D. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 69 Birmingham, Northfield	2,884	*de Freitas, G. S. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 367 Lincoln	5,222
*Chetwynd, G. R. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 544 Stockton on Tees	3,815	*Delargy, H. J. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 565Thur- rock	15,329
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. (b. 1874), <i>C.</i> , 617Woodford	15,808	*Digby, K. S. D. W. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 186 Dorset, W.	6,763
Clark, R. Chichester- (b. 1928), <i>U.U.</i> , 378Londonderry	16,033	†Dodds, N. N. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 221Erith and Crayford	8,618
*Clarke, Brig. T. H. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 471 Portsmouth, W.	3,669	*Donaldson, Cdr. C. E. M. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 491Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles	7,170
*Clunie, J. (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 196Dunfermline	7,976	*Donnelly, D. L. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 455Pemb- roke	1,592
*Coldrick, W. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 105Bristol, N.E.	876	*Doughty, C. J. A. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 556 Surrey, E.	24,709
*Cole, N. J. (b. 1909), <i>L. and C.</i> , 48Bees, S.	2,468	*Drayson, G. B. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 520Skipton	9,182
*Collick, P. H. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 62Birken- head	3,181	du Cann, E. D. L., (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> 562 Taunton	657
*Collins, V. J. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 518Shoreditch and Finsbury	16,284	*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 595 West Bromwich	10,020
*Conant, Sir R. J. E., Bt. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 497 Rutland and Stamford	2,819	*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. Sir T. L., Bt. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 482Richmond, Yorks.	16,005
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 169 Darwen	7,916	*Duncan, Col. Sir A. Gomme- (b. 1893), <i>C.</i> , 459Perth and East Perthshire	13,721
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 573Twicken- ham	16,276	*Duncan, Capt. J. A. L. (b. 1899), <i>L. and C.</i> , 15S. Angus	14,971
*Cooper, A. E. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 319Ilford, S.	6,478	*Duthie, W. S. (b. 1892), <i>C.</i> , 30Banff	8,306
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 122 Peckham	13,768	Dye, C. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 430Norfolk, S.W.	193
Cordeaux, Lt.-Col. J. K. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 438Nottingham, Central	758	*Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 145Chippenharn	6,695
Corfield, Capt. F. V. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 261 Glos, S.	1,726	*Ede, Rt. Hon. J. C. (b. 1882), <i>Lab.</i> , 532 South Shields	10,252
*Cove, W. G. (b. 1885), <i>Lab.</i> , 1Aberavon	16,297	*Edelman, M. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 159Coventry, N.	3,173
*Craddock, G. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 93Bradford, S.	3,710	*Eden, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 588 Warwick and Leamington	13,466
*Craddock, G. B. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 535Spel- thorne	5,982	*Eden, J. B. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 90Bournemouth, W.	16,784
Cronin, J. D. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 379Lough- borough	4,263	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 101Brighouse and Spenborough	1,626
*Crossman, R. H. S. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 158 Coventry, E.	6,104	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 119 Caerphilly	18,672
*Crouch, R. F. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 184Dorset, N.	7,159	Edwards, R. J. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 61Bilston	7,008
*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 493Ruslip- Northwood	11,555	*Edwards, W. J. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 538Stepney	21,944
*Crowder, Sir J. F. E. (b. 1890), <i>C.</i> , 235 Finchley	12,825	*Elliot, Rt. Hon. W. E. (b. 1888), <i>C.</i> , 252 Kelvingrove	2,888
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (b. 1892), <i>Lab.</i> , 249 Gorbals	10,728	Emmet, Mrs. T. A. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 203 East Grinstead	16,700
Cunningham, S. K. (b. 1909), <i>U.U.</i> , 17 Antrim, S.	45,192	*Errington, Sir E. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 11Aldershot	9,572
Currie, G. B. H. (b. 1905), <i>U.U.</i> , 188 Down, N.	48,678	*Erroll, F. J. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 12Altrincham and Sale	18,412
*Daines, P. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 204E. Ham, N.	5,545	*Evans, A. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 330Islington, S.W.	13,268
*Dalton, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1887), <i>Lab.</i> , 76 Bishop Auckland	5,845	*Evans, E. (b. 1883), <i>Lab.</i> , 381Lowestoft	1,915
Dance, J. C. G. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 111Broms- grove	5,174	*Evans, E. H. G. (b. 1911), <i>Nat. L.</i> , 171 Denbigh	4,641
*Darling, G. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 515Hills- borough	7,010	*Evans, S. N. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 590Wednes- bury	8,944
*Darling, Sir W. Y. (b. 1885), <i>C.</i> , 214Edin- burgh, S.	12,887	*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 289 Hendon, N.	4,060
*Davenport, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley- (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 341Knutsford	19,486	*Ewing, Sir I. L. Orr- (b. 1893), <i>C.</i> , 603 Weston Super Mare	11,082
*Davidson, Viscountess (b. 1894), <i>C.</i> , 287 Hemel Hempstead	6,136	*Eyre, Col. O. E. Crosthwaite- (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 424New Forest	14,742
*Davies, E. A. J. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 217Enfield, E.	7,701	*Fell, A. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 628Yarmouth	917
		*Fernyhough, E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 331 Jarrow	10,402
		Ferris, Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant- (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 414Nantwich	7,366

*Fienburgh, W. (b. 1919), Lab., 329	Islington, N., 7,578	*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 234	Fife, W., 16,211
*Finch, H. J. (b. 1898), Lab., 49	Bedwellty, 23,692	*Hannan, W. (b. 1906), Lab., 253	Maryhill, 8,638
*Finlay, G. B. (b. 1917), C., 219	Epping, 3,523	*Hare, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. (b. 1911), C., 552	Sudbury and Woodbridge, 7,190
†Fisher, N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 555	Surbiton, 10,483	†Harris, F. W. (b. 1915), C., 164	Croydon, N.W., 10,537
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (b. 1903), Lab., 328	Islington, E., 6,702	*Harris, R. R. (b. 1913), C., 296	Heston and Isleworth, 6,512
*Forman, J. C. (b. 1884), Lab., 258	Springburn, 5,773	Harrison, A. B. C. (b. 1921), C., 386	Maldon, 550
Forrest, G. (b. 1923), Ind. U., 406	Mid Ulster, 4,481	†Harrison, J. (b. 1899), Lab., 439	Nottingham, N., 6,090
*Fort, R. (b. 1908), C., 151	Clitheroe, 4,944	*Harrison, J. H. (b. 1907), C., 226	Eye, 889
*Foster, Sir H. B. H. Hylton- (b. 1906), C., 630	York, 1,104	*Harvey, Air Cdre. A. V. (b. 1906), C., 384	Macclesfield, 9,189
*Foster, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 435	Northwich, 6,555	*Harvey, I. D. (b. 1915), C., 281	Harrow, E. Harvey, J. E. (b. 1920), C., 581
*Fraser, Hon. H. C. P. (b. 1918), C., 536	Stafford and Stone, 8,656	*Hastings, S. (b. 1878), Lab., 31	Barking, 15,047
*Fraser, Sir I. (b. 1897), C., 411	Morecambe and Lonsdale, 17,701	*Hay, J. A. (b. 1919), C., 291	Henley, 7,081
*Fraser, T. (b. 1911), Lab., 275	Hamilton, 13,526	*Hayman, F. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 227	Falmouth and Camborne, 1,047
Freeth, D. K. (b. 1924), C., 38	Basingstoke, 6,290	*Head, Rt. Hon. A. H. (b. 1906), C., 134	Carlshalt, 11,505
*Gaitskell, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (b. 1906), Lab., 351	Leeds, S., 12,016	*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (b. 1897), C., 139	Chertsey, 8,365
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (b. 1917), C., 251	Hillhead, 10,458	†Healey, D. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 348	Leeds, E., 4,939
*Gammans, Sir L. D., Bt. (b. 1895), C., 306	Hornsey, 12,726	*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1915), C., 59	Bexley, 4,499
*George, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. Lloyd (b. 1894), L. and C., 10,933	George, J., 8,845	*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1893), Lab., 490	Rowley Regis and Tipton, 13,168
*Gibson, C. (b. 1908), C., 448	Ormskirk, 14,539	*Henderson, J. (b. 1888), C., 246	Cathcart, 15,751
*Glover, Col. D. (b. 1908), C., 448	Ormskirk, 14,539	*Hepburn, Rt. Hon. P. G. T. Buchan- (b. 1901), C., 45	Beckenham, 21,237
*Gore, Hon. W. D. Ormsby- (b. 1918), C., 450	Ormskirk, 14,539	*Herbison, Miss M. (b. 1907), Lab., 346	Lanark, N., 5,523
*Gough, C. F. H. (b. 1901), C., 307	Horsham, 11,510	*Hesketh, R. Fleetwood- (b. 1902), C., 531	Southport, 17,441
*Gower, H. R. (b. 1916), C., 37	Barry, 7,363	†Hewitson, M. (b. 1897), Lab., 315	Hull, W., 5,523
*Graham, Sir F. F., Bt. (b. 1893), C., 167	Darlington, 2,581	*Hicks, Hon. Sir L. W. Joynton-, Bt. (b. 1902), C., 143	Chichester, 18,122
Grant, W. (b. 1909), C., 259	Glasgow, Woodside, 4,303	*Hill, Rt. Hon. C. (b. 1904), L. and C., 383	Luton, 4,418
*Gray, Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 56	Berwick and E. Lothian, 2,710	*Hill, Mrs. E. (b. 1897), C., 395	Wythen-shawe, 2,822
Green, A. (b. 1911), C., 473	Preston, S., 474	*Hill, J. E. B. (b. 1912), C., 429	Norfolk, S., 1,475
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (b. 1911), Lab., 487	Rossendale, 2,911	*Hinchinbrooke, Visct. (b. 1906), C., 185	Dorset, S., 5,417
*Grenfell, Rt. Hon. D. R. (b. 1881), Lab., 265	Gower, 18,169	*Hirst, G. A. N. (b. 1904), C., 517	Shipley, 5,331
*Grey, C. F. (b. 1903), Lab., 197	Durham, 15,772	*Hobson, C. R. (b. 1904), Lab., 332	Keighley, 3,403
*Griffiths, D. (b. 1895), Lab., 489	Rother Valley, 27,052	*Holman, P. (b. 1891), Lab., 58	Bethnal Green, 20,701
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 377	Llanelli, 23,381	*Holmes, H. E. (b. 1888), Lab., 288	Hemsworth, 34,042
*Griffiths, W. D. (b. 1912), Lab., 390	Manchester, Exchange, 7,281	*Holt, A. F. (b. 1914), L., 85	Bolton, W., 4,813
*Grimond, J. (b. 1913), L., 447	Orkney and Zetland, 7,993	*Holt, J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), C., 519	Shrewsbury, 7,593
*Grimston, Hon. J. (b. 1912), C., 500	St. Albans, 5,721	*Hope, Lord John (b. 1912), C., 213	Pentlands, 7,485
*Grimston, Sir R. V., Bt. (b. 1897), C., 506	Westbury, 3,389	Hornby, R. P. (b. 1922), C., 567	Tonbridge, 1,602
Grosvenor, Lt.-Col. R. G. (b. 1910), U.U., 232	Fermanagh and S. Tyrone, —	*Horobin, Sir I. M. (b. 1899), C., 445	Oldham, E., 380
Gurden, H. E. (b. 1903), C., 71	Selly Oak, 6,720	*Horsburgh, Rt. Hon. Dame F. (b. 1889), C., 392	Moss Side, 10,528
*Hale, C. L. (b. 1902), Lab., 446	Oldham, W., 3,899	*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (b. 1898), Lab., 534	Sowerby, 2,783
*Hall, J. (b. 1911), C., 627	Wycombe, 7,940	*Howard, G. R. (b. 1909), Nat. L. and C., 502	St. Ives, 7,335
*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (b. 1887), Lab., 154	Colne Valley, 3,596	Howard, J. M. (b. 1913), C., 526	Southamp-ton, Test, 3,842
†Hallett, Vice-Adm. J. Hughes- (b. 1901), C., 163	Croydon, N.E., 8,481	*Howard, S. G. (b. 1896), C., 124	Camb., 3,974
§ Declared elected, Sept. 2, 1955.		Howell, C. A. (b. 1905), Lab., 70	Perry Barr, 1,680
		Howell, D. H. (b. 1923), Lab., 63	Birmingham, All Saints, 1,307
		*Hoy, J. H. (b. 1909), Lab., 211	Leith, 5,644

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Hubbard, T. F. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 340 <i>Kirkcaldy</i>	7,469	Kimball, M. R. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 240 <i>Gainsborough</i>	1,006
*Hudson, Sir A. U. M., <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 362 <i>Lewisham, N.</i>	3,236	†King, H. M. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 525 <i>Southampton, Itchen</i>	5,771
*Hudson, W. R. A. (b. 1894), <i>C.</i> , 314 <i>Hull, N.</i>	590	Kirk, P. M. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 207 <i>Gravesend</i>	2,909
*Hughes, C. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 13 <i>Anglesey</i>	4,568	Lagden, G. W. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 305 <i>Hornchurch</i>	1,372
*Hughes, E. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 284 <i>Yrshire, S.</i>	8,209	*Lambert, Hon. G. (b. 1909), <i>Nat. L. and C.</i> , 566 <i>Torrington</i>	9,312
*Hughes, H. S. J. (b. 1887), <i>Lab.</i> , 3 <i>Aberdeen, N.</i>	16,796	*Lambton, Visct. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 57 <i>Berwick-on-Tweed</i>	6,277
*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 542 <i>Stockport, N.</i>	4,567	*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 529 <i>South Fylde</i>	22,395
Hunter, A. E. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 231 <i>Feltham</i>	3,350	*Lawson, G. M. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 413 <i>Motherwell</i>	2,885
*Hurd, A. R. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 418 <i>Newbury</i>	7,237	*Leather, E. H. C. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 523 <i>Somerset, N.</i>	4,183
*Hutchison, Sir G. I. C. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 215 <i>Edinburgh, W.</i>	13,216	Leavey, J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 298 <i>Heywood and Royton</i>	3,210
*Hutchison, Col. Sir J. R. H., <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1893), <i>C.</i> , 256 <i>Scotstoun</i>	428	Leburn, W. G. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 458 <i>Kinross and W. Perth</i>	12,158
*Hyde, H. M. (b. 1907), <i>U.U.</i> , 51 <i>Belfast, N.</i>	18,680	Ledger, R. J. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 486 <i>Romford</i>	2,625
*Hynd, H. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 9 <i>Acrington</i>	1,345	*J. E. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 466 <i>Newham</i>	7,955
*Hynd, J. B. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 511 <i>Attercliffe</i>	19,568	*J. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 466 <i>Newham</i>	8,298
*Iremonger, T. L. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 318 <i>Ilford, N.</i>	10,501		
*Irvine, A. J. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 368 <i>Edge Hill</i>	1,120		14,090
Irvine, B. G. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 498 <i>Rye</i>	17,940	*Lever, L. M. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 387 <i>Ardwick</i>	2,082
Irving, S. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 168 <i>Dartford</i>	4,198	*Lever, N. H. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 389 <i>Cheetham</i>	8,531
*Isaacs, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1883), <i>Lab.</i> , 533 <i>Southwark</i>	17,230	*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 598 <i>West Ham, N.</i>	16,537
*Janner, B. (b. 1892), <i>Lab.</i> , 356 <i>Leicester, N.W.</i>	3,510	*Lindgren, G. S. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 591 <i>Wellingtonborough</i>	926
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 42 <i>Battersea, N.</i>	12,922	Lindsay, Hon. J. L. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 179 <i>Devon, N.</i>	5,226
*Jeger, G. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 263 <i>Goole</i>	9,964	*Lindsay, M. A. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 522 <i>Solithull</i>	18,023
*Jeger, Mrs. L. M. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 301 <i>Holborn and St. Pancras, S.</i>	931	*Linstead, Sir H. N. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 585 <i>Punney</i>	7,195
*Jenkins, R. C. D. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 121 <i>Dulwich</i>	1,851	*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 342 <i>Brixton</i>	5,035
*Jenkins, R. H. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 74 <i>Stechford</i>	6,740	*Llewellyn, D. T. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 127 <i>Cardiff, N.</i>	9,185
*Jennings, J. C. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 115 <i>Burton</i>	2,973	*Lloyd, Sir E. G. R. (b. 1890), <i>C.</i> , 477 <i>Renfrew, E.</i>	16,588
*Jennings, Sir R. (b. 1894), <i>C. and L.</i> , 513 <i>Hallam</i>	14,739	†Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 558 <i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	17,987
Johnson, Dr. D. M. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 131 <i>Carlisle</i>	370	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 612 <i>Wirral</i>	17,051
*Johnson, E. S. T. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 388 <i>Blackley</i>	5,436	*Logan, D. G. (b. 1871), <i>Lab.</i> , 372 <i>Liverpool, Scotland</i>	10,107
*Johnson, H. S. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 102 <i>Brighton, Kentdown</i>	5,257	*Longden, G. J. M. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 295 <i>Herts, S.W.</i>	6,969
*Johnson, J. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 492 <i>Rugby</i>	1,378	*Low, Rt. Hon. A. R. W. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 78 <i>Blackpool, N.</i>	16,030
*Johnston, D. H. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 454 <i>Paisley</i>	6,098	*Lucas, Sir J. M., <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1889), <i>C.</i> , 470 <i>Portsmouth, S.</i>	14,287
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 66 <i>Hall Green</i>	10,697	*Lucas, P. B. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 96 <i>Brenford and Chiswick</i>	2,105
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. Creech- (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 576 <i>Wakefield</i>	9,745	Mabon, Dr. J. D. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 268 <i>Greenock</i>	2,694
*Jones, D. T. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 283 <i>The Hartlepool</i>	1,585	*McAdden, S. J. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 527 <i>Southend, E.</i>	6,758
*Jones, F. E. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 599 <i>West Ham, S.</i>	23,454	*MacAndrew, Rt. Hon. Sir C. G. (b. 1888), <i>C.</i> , 26 <i>Bute and N. Ayrshire</i>	9,155
Jones, F. W. Farcy- (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 589 <i>Watford</i>	1,717	*McCallum, Maj. Sir D. (b. 1888), <i>C.</i> , 18 <i>Argyll</i>	10,028
*Jones, J. H. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 488 <i>Rotherham</i>	11,541	*MacColl, J. E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 605 <i>Widnes</i>	1,449
*Jones, I. I. J. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 626 <i>Wrexham</i>	11,059	*Macdonald, Sir P. D. (b. 1895), <i>C.</i> , 327 <i>Isle of Wight</i>	12,637
*Jones, T. W. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 399 <i>Merioneth</i>	2,682	*McGhee, H. G. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 456 <i>Penistone</i>	11,636
Joseph, Sir K. S., <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 349 <i>Leeds, N.E.</i>	5,869	*McGovern, J. (b. 1887), <i>Lab.</i> , 257 <i>Shettleston</i>	5,819
*Kaberry, D. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 350 <i>Leeds, N.W.</i>	15,329	*McInnes, J. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 247 <i>Glasgow, Central</i>	6,367
Keegan, D. M. (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 440 <i>Nottingham, S.</i>	7,053	*McKay, J. (b. 1887), <i>Lab.</i> , 578 <i>Wallsend</i>	9,350
*Kemsley, C. N. Thornton- (b. 1903), <i>L. and C.</i> , 14 <i>North Angus and Mearns</i>	10,193	*Mackeson, Brig. Sir H. R., <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 238 <i>Folkestone and Hythe</i>	11,002
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 147 <i>Chorley</i>	1,338	*McKibbin, A. J. (b. 1892), <i>U.U.</i> , 50 <i>Belfast, E.</i>	13,897
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 20 <i>Arundel and Shoreham</i>	19,992		
*Kerr, H. W. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 123 <i>Cambridge</i>	7,106		
Kershaw, J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 551 <i>Stroud</i>	3,943		
*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (b. 1883), <i>Lab.</i> , 468 <i>Poplar</i>	19,828		
*Key, E. McN. Cooper- (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 285 <i>Hastings</i>	8,536		

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Mackie, J. H. (b. 1898), C., 241	8,014	*Moody, A. S. (b. 1891), Lab., 242	4,947
McLaughlin, Mrs. F. P. A. (b. 1917), U.U., 53	18,141	*Moore, Sir T. C. R., Bt. (b. 1886), C., 25	6,140
*MacLay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (b. 1905), L. and C., 478	4,040	*Morgan, J. K. Vaughan- (b. 1905), C., 476	10,307
*Maclean, F. H. R. (b. 1911), C., 347	4,549	Reigate	1,021
*McLean, N. L. D. (b. 1918), C., 322	966	*Morris, P. (b. 1893), Lab., 560	3,333
*McLeavy, F. (b. 1899), Lab., 91	8,875	*Morris, Sir R. Hopkin (b. 1888), L., 133	6,343
*MacLeod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 218	11,518	*Morrison, Rt. Hon. H. S. (b. 1888), Lab., 363	7,639
*MacLeod, J. (b. 1913), Nat. L., 323	3,926	*Morrison, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 507	12,978
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1894), C., 110	13,139	*Morrison, Rt. Hon. W. S. (b. 1893), The Speaker, 148	17,472
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 597	2,172	*Mort, D. L. (b. 1888), Lab., 559	1,105
Macmillan, M. V. (b. 1921), C., 273	1,535	Moss, R. (b. 1913), Lab., 398	5,055
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 541	1,306	*Moyle, A. (b. 1894), Lab., 444	18,339
*Macpherson, N. M. S. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 191	9,078	Halesowen	8,224
Maddan, Maj. W. F. M. (b. 1920), C., 300	965	*Mulley, F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 516	167
Mahon, S. (b. 1914), Lab., 86	1,438	Park	22,019
*Mainwaring, W. H. (b. 1885), Lab., 479	17,315	*Nabarro, G. D. N. (b. 1913), C., 336	8,634
*Maitland, Comdr. J. F. W. (b. 1903), C., 304	10,270	Kidderminster	3,238
*Maitland, Hon. P. F. (b. 1911), C., 345	958	Nairn, D. L. Spencer- (b. 1906), C., 27	10,906
*Mallalieu, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 100	5,021	Ayrshire, Central	18,498
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 311	4,224	*Neal, H. (b. 1897), Lab., 83	15,052
*Mann, Mrs. J. (b. 1889), Lab., 152	4,664	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 8	11,328
*Markham, Sir S. F. (b. 1897), C., 112	1,140	*Nicholls, H. (b. 1912), C., 460	10,780
*M	22,353	*Nicholson, G. (b. 1901), C., 228	9,423
*M	14,218	Nicolson, N. (b. 1917), C., 89	3,908
*Marquand, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 402	10,758	and Christchurch	21,693
*Marshall, D. (b. 1906), C., 82	7,659	*Noble, Comdr. A. H. P. (b. 1908), C., 137	34,954
*Martin, C. J. Holland- (b. 1910), C., 382	7,879	Chelsea	8,699
*Mason, R. (b. 1925), Lab., 34	24,709	*Nugent, G. R. H. (b. 1907), C., 271	659
*Mathew, R. (b. 1911), C., 303	14,741	Guildford	18,297
*Maude, A. E. U. (b. 1912), C., 200	12,530	*Nutting, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1920), C., 397	6,520
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1917), C., 33	10,729	Melton	939
Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 570	11,594	*Oakshott, H. D. (b. 1904), C., 44	14,833
*Maydon, Lt.-Comdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 592	5,879	†O'Brien, Sir T. (b. 1900), Lab., 441	22,524
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 619	10,346	Nottingham, W.	15,436
*Medlicott, Sir F. (b. 1903), Nat. L. and C., 427	5,563	*Oliver, C. H. (b. 1888), Lab., 320	3,348
*Mellish, R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 55	17,400	*O'Neill, Hon. P. R. H. (b. 1909), U.U., 16	26,316
*Messer, Sir F. (b. 1886), Lab., 571	8,883	Antrim, N.	7,417
†Mikardo, I. (b. 1908), Lab., 475	238	Oram, A. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 205	181
*Miller, Comdr. R. A. Scott- (b. 1904), C., 338	1,338	*Orbach, M. (b. 1902), Lab., 607	21,875
*Milligan, Rt. Hon. W. R. (b. 1898), C., 212	7,761	Willesden, E.	1,814
*Mitchison, G. R. (b. 1890), Lab., 335	5,903	*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 189	6,264
*Molson, Rt. Hon. A. H. E. (b. 1903), C., 299	5,442	Down, S.	6,335
*Monckton, Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. (b. 1891), C., 109	22,001	*Osborne, C. (b. 1898), C., 380	4,125
*Monslow, W. (b. 1895), Lab., 36	2,759	*Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 209	25,093
		Edinburgh, Central	2,092
		*Owen, W. J. (b. 1901), Lab., 412	679
		*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 443	6,595
		*Page, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 162	17,163
		*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 432	
		Northampton	
		*Paling, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1883), Lab., 170	
		Deane Valley	
		*Paling, W. T. (b. 1892), Lab., 180	
		Dewsbury	
		*Palmer, A. M. F. (b. 1912), Lab., 150	
		Cleveland	
		*Palmer, Brig. O. L. Prior- (b. 1897), C., 624	
		Worthing	
		Pannell, N. A. (b. 1901), C., 371	
		*Pannell, T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 353	
		Leeds, W.	
		*Pargiter, G. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 524	
		Southall	
		*Parker, A. D. Dodds- (b. 1909), C., 29	
		Barnbury	
		*Park, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 156	
		Park, J. (b. 1909), Lab., 152	
		ton, N.	
		*Partridge, E. (b. 1895), C., 43	
		Battersea, S.	
		*Paton, J. (b. 1886), Lab., 436	
		Norwich, N.	
		*Pearson, A. (b. 1898), Lab., 466	
		Pontypridd	

*Pearl, T. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 623	Workington	Maj.	
*Peyton, J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 629	Yecovil	7,928	
*Pickthorn, K. W. M. (b. 1892), C., 132	Carlton	4,266	
*Pilkington, Capt. R. A. (b. 1908), C., 467	Pool	6,857	
*Pitman, I. J. (b. 1901), C., 40	Bath	9,562	
*Pitt, Miss E. M. (b. 1906), C., 65	Edgbaston	6,843	
*Plummer, Sir L. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 172	Degford	14,094	
*Poppewell, E. (b. 1899), Lab., 423	Newcastle, W.	11,453	
*Pott, H. P. (b. 1908), C., 178	Devizes	5,184	
*Powell, J. E. (b. 1912), C., 616	Wolverhampton, S.W.	2,075	
Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 206	Eastleigh	8,420	
*Price, H. A. (b. 1910), C., 364	Lewisham, W.	545	
*Price, J. T. (b. 1902), Lab., 600	West-houghton	4,325	
*Price, M. P. (b. 1885), Lab., 262	Glos, W.	10,052	
*Probert, A. R. (b. 1909), Lab., 2	Aberdare	4,020	
*Proctor, W. T. (b. 1896), Lab., 208	Eccles	23,366	
*Profumo, J. D. (b. 1915), C., 549	Stratford-upon-Avon	2,326	
†Pryde, D. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 405	Mid-lothian	13,312	
*Purse, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), Lab., 313	Hull, E.	8,786	
*Radcliffe, C. E. Mott- (b. 1911), C., 611	Windsor	12,706	
*Raikes, Sir H. V. A. (b. 1901), C., 370	Garston	10,724	
*Ramsden, J. E. (b. 1923), C., 279	Harrogate	11,969	
Randall, H. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 243	Gateshead, W.	16,541	
†Rankin, J. (b. 1890), Lab., 250	Govan	6,535	
Rawlinson, P. A. G. (b. 1919), C., 220	Epson	9,602	
Redhead, E. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 582	Wal-thamstow, W.	22,073	
*Redmayne, M. (b. 1910), C., 495	Rushcliffe	9,204	
*Reeves, J. (b. 1888), Lab., 269	Greenwich	1,643	
†Reid, W. (b. 1889), Lab., 255	Pwllan	7,939	
*Remnant, Hon. P. F. (b. 1897), C., 614	Wokingham	180	
*Renton, D. L. M. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 316	Hunts	12,948	
*Rhodes, H. (b. 1895), Lab., 23	Ashton-under-Lyne	5,939	
*Ridsdale, J. E. (b. 1915), C. and L., 284	Harwich	1,965	
Rippon, A. G. F. (b. 1904), C., 437	Norwich, S.	9,464	
*Robens, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1910), Lab., 81	Blyth	1,758	
*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 431	Normanton	23,093	
*Roberts, G. O. (b. 1913), Lab., 118	Cae-narvon	17,806	
*Roberts, Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1912), C. and L., 514	Heeley	9,221	
*Robertson, Sir D. (b. 1890), C., 129	Caithness and Sutherland	11,051	
*Robinson, Sir J. R. (b. 1907), C., 79	Blackpool, S.	5,089	
*Robinson, K. (b. 1911), Lab., 504	St. Pancras, N.	12,225	
*Rodgers, J. C. (b. 1906), C., 510	Sevenoaks	7,082	
*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), Lab., 333	Ken-sington, N.	11,078	
*Roper, Sir H. (b. 1891), C., 157	Cornwall, N.	2,943	
*Ropner, Sir L., Bt. (b. 1895), C., 32	Barkston Ash	1,604	
*Ross, W. (b. 1911), Lab., 337	Kilmarnock	6,167	
*Royle, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 506	Salford, W.	8,341	
*Russell, R. S. (b. 1903), C., 594	Wembley, S.	859	
		6,456	
*Samuels, M. Turner- (b. 1890), Lab., 260	Gloucester	Maj.	
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), C., 586	Sireatham	748	
*Schofield, Lt.-Col. W. (b. 1891), C., 484	Rochdale	12,268	
*Scott, Col. M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), C., 483	Ripon	1,590	
*Sharples, Maj. R. C. (b. 1916), C., 557	Sutton and Cheam	12,065	
*Shawcross, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. (b. 1902), Lab., 501	St. Helens	14,333	
*Shepherd, W. S. (b. 1912), C., 135	Chaddle	15,883	
*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), Lab., 201	Easington	19,974	
*Short, E. W. (b. 1913), Lab., 420	Newcastle, Central	25,257	
*Shurmer, P. L. E. (b. 1888), Lab., 73	Sparkbrook	13,003	
†Silverman, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 64	Aston	3,211	
*Silverman, S. (b. 1895), Lab., 416	Nelson and Colne	8,262	
*Simmons, C. J. (b. 1893), Lab., 99	Brierley Hill	2,291	
*Simon, J. E. S. (b. 1911), C., 403	Middlesbrough, W.	949	
*Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), Lab., 286	Hayes and Harlington	7,361	
*Slater, Mrs. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 547	Stoke, N.	6,118	
*Slater, J. (b. 1904), Lab., 509	Sedgefield	14,874	
*Smith, D. C. Walker- (b. 1910), C., 293	Herts, E.	8,853	
*Smith, E. (b. 1896), Lab., 548	Stoke, S.	6,518	
*Smith, Miss M. P. Hornsby- (b. 1914), C., 146	Chislehurst	13,264	
*Smithers, P. H. B. O. (b. 1913), C., 610	Winchester	3,870	
*Smyth, Brig. Sir J. G., Bt. (b. 1893), C., 343	Norwood	11,236	
*Snow, J. W. (b. 1910), Lab., 366	Lichfield and Tamworth	5,032	
*Soames, Capt. A. C. J. (b. 1920), C., 46	Bedford	3,105	
*Sorensen, R. W. (b. 1891), Lab., 365	Leyton	4,941	
†Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F. (b. 1902), Lab., 425	Newport	8,204	
*Sparks, J. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 10	Acton	8,485	
*Spearman, Sir A. C. M. (b. 1901), C., 508	Scarborough and Whitby	525	
*Speir, R. M. (b. 1910), C., 297	Hexham	16,645	
*Spence, H. R. (b. 1897), C., 6	Aberdeen-shire, W.	10,264	
*Spens, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. (b. 1885), C., 334	Kensington, S.	10,928	
*Stanley, Hon. R. O. (b. 1920), C., 434	North Fylde	25,247	
*Steele, T. (b. 1905), Lab., 193	Dumbarton-shire, W.	14,660	
*Stevens, G. P. (b. 1902), C., 469	Langstone	1,952	
*Steward, H. M. (b. 1904), C., 543	Stockport, S.	14,155	
*Steward, Sir W. A. (b. 1901), C., 620	Woolwich, W.	4,086	
*Stewart, J. Henderson (b. 1897), L. and C., 233	Fife, E.	1,880	
†Stewart, R. M. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 239	Fulham	15,232	
*Stokes, Rt. Hon. R. R. (b. 1897), Lab., 324	Ipswich	4,394	
*Stones, W. (b. 1904), Lab., 155	Consett	3,582	
*Storey, S. (b. 1896), C., 550	Stretford	15,755	
*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. (b. 1901), Lab., 105	Dundee, W.	11,834	
*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1901), Lab., 344	Vauxhall	1,874	
		8,728	

	Maj.		Maj.
*Stross, Dr. B. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 546Stoke, Central.	12,355	*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 274Haltem-price.	14,342
*Stuart, Rt. Hon. J. G. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 410 Moray and Nairn.	5,129	†Warbey, W. N. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 21Ashfield.	20,069
*Studholme, Sir H. G., Bt. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 563Tavistock.	10,236	*Ward, Hon. G. R. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 621 Worcester.	6,102
*Summers, Sir G. S. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 24Aylesbury.	5,761	*Ward, Dame I. M. B., <i>C.</i> , 574Tynemouth.	10,836
†Summerskill, Rt. Hon. Edith (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 581Warrington.	5,646	*Waterhouse, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. (b. 1893), <i>C.</i> , 357Leicester, S.E.	11,541
*Summer, W. D. M. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 449 Orpington.	11,936	*Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 95Brecon and Radnor.	7,541
*Swingler, S. T. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 419Newcastle-under-Lyme.	6,745	*Watkinson, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 613Woking.	12,467
*Sylvester, G. O. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 464Pontefract.	22,463	*Watt, Sir G. S. Harvie, Bt. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 481Richmond, Surrey.	12,955
*Taylor, Sir C. S. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 202Eastbourne.	14,218	Watt, J. D. Gibson- (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 292 Hereford.	2,150
*Taylor, H. B. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 396Mansfield.	16,033	*Webbe, Sir H. (b. 1885), <i>C.</i> , 149Cities of London and Westminster.	18,044
*Taylor, J. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 601West Lothian.	8,307	*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 545Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	10,088
*Taylor, W. J. (b. 1902), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 92Bradford, N.	69	*Wells, P. L. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 230Faversham.	59
*Teeling, L. W. B. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 103Brighton, Pavilion.	14,386	†Wells, W. T. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 579Walsall, N.	10,695
*Thomas, Sir A. L. Ungood- (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 355Leicester, N.E.	5,170	*West, D. G. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 465Pontypool.	16,572
*Thomas, I. R. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 480 Rhonda, W.	16,864	*Wheelodon, W. E. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 72Small Heath.	7,960
*Thomas, L. M. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 126Canterbury.	14,295	*White, Mrs. E. L. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 236 Flint, E.	2,274
*Thomas, P. J. M. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 156Conway.	4,824	*White, H. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 175Derbyshire, N.E.	17,344
*Thomas, T. G. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 129Cardiff, W.	4,962	*White, R. C. Brooman-, (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 496Rutherglen.	2,101
*Thompson, K. P. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 374 Walton.	2,862	Whitelaw, W. S. I. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 457Penrith and the Border.	13,672
†Thompson, R. H. M. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 165 Croydon, S.	6,700	*Wigg, G. E. C. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 190Dudley.	11,051
*Thomson, G. M. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 194 Dundee, E.	4,040	*Wilcock, Gp.-Capt. C. A. B. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 173Derby, N.	5,006
*Thornycroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 408Monmouth.	5,797	*Wilkins, W. A. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 107Bristol, S.	10,976
*Thornton, E. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 229Farnworth.	6,598	*Willey, F. T. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 553Sunderland, N.	2,836
Tiley, A. (b. 1910), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 94Bradford, W.	3,159	*Williams, D. J. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 415Neath.	21,114
*Tilney, J. D. R. T. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 375 Wavertree.	15,620	*Williams, Rev. L. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 7 Abertillery.	21,518
*Timmons, J. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 88Bothwell.	3,610	*Williams, P. G. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 554Sunderland, S.	1,774
*Tomney, F. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 276Hammer-smith, N.	8,863	*Williams, R. D. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 225Exeter.	5,388
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas-, Bt., (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 290Hendon, S.	10,436	*Williams, R. W. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 606 Wigan.	14,872
*Touche, Sir G. C. (b. 1895), <i>C.</i> , 183 Dorking.	12,509	*Williams, Rt. Hon. T. (b. 1888), <i>Lab.</i> , 182 Don Valley.	24,732
*Turner, H. F. L. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 451Oxford.	7,778	†Williams, W. R. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 393 Openshaw.	8,042
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 564 Thirsk and Malton.	14,085	†Williams, W. T. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 35Barons Court.	125
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 4 Aberdeen, S.	7,190	*Willis, E. G. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 210Edinburgh, E.	2,042
*Usborne, H. C. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 75Yardley.	3,124	*Wills, G. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 97Bridgwater.	7,717
*Vane, W. M. F. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 602Westmorland.	13,147	*Wilson, H. G. B. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 572Truro.	4,717
*Viant, S. P. (b. 1881), <i>Lab.</i> , 608Willesden, W.	11,111	*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 317Huyton.	2,558
Vickers, Miss J. H. (b. 1907), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 462Devonport.	100	*Winterbottom, R. E. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 512 Brightside.	15,404
*Vosper, D. F. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 494Runcorn.	10,830	*Wood, Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 98 Brullington.	15,266
*Wade, D. W. (b. 1904), <i>L.</i> , 312Huddersfield, W.	7,927	*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 539Clackmannan and E. Stirling.	7,009
*Wakefield, E. B. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 177Derbyshire, W.	6,756	Woof, R. E. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 80Blaydon.	10,714
*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 503 St. Marylebone.	15,399	*Woollam, J. V. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 370Liverpool, West Derby.	2,584
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon- (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 521Smethwick.	6,495	*Yates, V. F. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 68Ladywood.	8,811
		Yates, W. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 625The Wrekin.	478
		Young, M. H. C. Hughes- (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 583Wandsworth, Central.	1,093
		*Younger, Rt. Hon. K. G. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 270Grimsby.	3,522
		Zilliaccus, W. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 391Gorton.	269

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1955.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A.-P. = Anti-Partition; C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; I.L.P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Nat. L. = National Liberal; Scott. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; S.F. = Sinn Féin; U.U. = Ulster Unionist; Welsh Nat. = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; an obelisk †, for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan) E. 52,616 1*W. G. Cove, Lab. 29,003 R. E. G. Howe, C. 12,706 Lab. maj. 16,297 (1951 Lab. maj. 18,620)	Acton (English Borough) E. 49,373 10*J. A. Sparks, Lab. 20,645 J. L. Bott, O.B.E., C. 20,120 Lab. maj. 525 (1951 Lab. maj. 1,991)	Argyll E. 42,182 18*Maj. Sir D. MacCallum, M.C., C. 19,119 R. M. Young, Lab. 9,091 C. maj. 10,028 (1951 C. maj. 11,266)
Aberdare (Welsh Borough) E. 50,333 2*A. R. Probert, Lab. 29,528 W. J. A. Bain, C. 6,162 T. Beasley, Welsh Nat. 3,073 Lab. maj. 23,366 (Oct. 1954, by-election, Lab. maj. 18,987) (1951 Lab. maj. 27,973)	Aldershot (Hampshire) E. 54,209 11*Sir E. Errington, C. 22,701 Maj. J. D. Richards, Lab. 13,129 Miss E. Lakeman, L. 4,232 C. maj. 9,572 (Oct. 1954, by-election, C. maj. 6,407) (1951 C. maj. 8,549)	Armagh E. 72,800 19*Lt.-Col. C. W. Armstrong, U.U. 38,617 T. McCurtain, S.F. 21,363 U.U. maj. 17,254 (Nov. 1954, by-election, U.U. unopp.) (1951 U.U. unopp.)
Aberdeen (2) NORTH E. 66,385 3*H. S. J. Hughes, Q.C., Lab. 33,153 Major C. A. B. Malden, M.C., C. 16,357 Lab. maj. 16,796 (Revised constituency)	ALL SAINTS—See Birmingham Altrincham and Sale (English Borough) E. 61,525 12*F. J. Erroll, C. 30,586 T. Park, Lab. 12,174 D. F. Burden, L. 6,436 C. maj. 18,412 (1951 C. maj. 16,522)	Arundel and Shoreham (West Sussex) E. 69,034 20*Capt. H. B. Kerby, C. 35,180 F. W. Banfield, Lab. 15,188 C. maj. 19,992 (March 1954, by-election, C. maj. 13,437) (1951 C. maj. 18,023)
SOUTH E. 57,292 4*Lady Tweedmuir, C. 26,817 Mrs. C. M. J. Hart, Lab. 19,627 C. maj. 7,190 (Revised constituency)	Anglesey E. 35,980 13*C. Hughes, Lab. 13,986 J. W. Hughes, L. 9,418 O. H. Hughes, C. 3,333 J. R. Jones, Welsh Nat. 2,183 Lab. maj. 4,568 (1951 Lab. maj. 595)	Ashfield (Nottinghamshire) E. 59,820 21†W. N. Warbey, Lab. 32,905 A. S. Plane, C. 12,836 Lab. maj. 20,669 (New constituency)
Aberdeenshire (2) EAST E. 45,423 5*Sir R. J. G. Boothby, K.B.E., C. 18,600 C. M. Ross, Lab. 8,543 C. maj. 10,057 (Revised constituency)	Angus and Kincardine (2) NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNES E. 37,146 14*C. N. Thornton-Kemsley, O.B.E., L. & C. 18,516 C. Buick, Lab. 8,323 L. & C. maj. 10,193 (1951 L. & C. maj. 8,159)	Ashford (Kent) E. 50,821 22*W. F. Deedes, M.C., C. 23,992 N. D. Sandelson, Lab. 15,685 C. maj. 8,307 (1951 C. maj. 7,448)
WEST E. 47,125 6*H. R. Spence, O.B.E., C. 20,216 Miss M. MacNeil, Lab. 9,288 T. R. L. Fraser, L. 4,705 C. maj. 10,928 (Revised constituency)	Ashted under Lyne (English Borough) E. 62,392 23*H. Rhodes, D.F.C., Lab. 26,216 E. Hodson, C. 24,251 Lab. maj. 1,965 (Revised constituency)	ASTON—See Birmingham ATTERCLIFFE—See Sheffield
Abertillery (Monmouthshire) E. 39,111 7*Rev. L. Williams, Lab. 25,599 A. G. Davies, C. 4,081 T. Morgan, Welsh Nat. 1,259 Lab. maj. 21,518 (1951 Lab. maj. 24,977)	South E. 44,796 15*Capt. J. A. L. Duncan, L. & C. 23,967 H. P. H. Gourlay, Lab. 8,996 L. & C. maj. 14,971 (1951 L. & C. maj. 14,450)	Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire) E. 49,841 24*Sir G. S. Summers, C. 20,330 A. S. Harman, Lab. 14,569 H. Fry, L. 5,869 C. maj. 5,761 (1951 C. maj. 4,850)
Abingdon (Berkshire) E. 58,487 8*A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C. 25,613 Mrs. M. Reid, Lab. 16,979 G. R. Allen, L. 4,270 C. maj. 8,634 (June 1953, by-election, C. maj. 5,861) (1951 C. maj. 4,883)	Antrim (2) NORTH E. 67,315 16*Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill, U.U. 41,763 J. Dougan, S.F. 6,809 U.U. maj. 34,954 (Oct. 1952, by-election, U.U. unopp.) (1951 U.U. unopp.)	Ayrshire and Bute (5) AYR E. 43,932 25*Sir T. C. R. Moore, Bt., C.B.E., C. 20,006 Miss J. M. J. Auld, Lab. 13,806 C. maj. 6,140 (1951 C. maj. 6,283)
Accrington (English Borough) E. 50,938 9*H. Hynd, Lab. 22,502 D. C. Walls, C. 21,157 Lab. maj. 1,345 (1951 Lab. maj. 2,191)	SOUTH E. 84,939 17 S. K. Cunningham, U.U. 50,347 M. Traynor, S.F. 5,155 U.U. maj. 45,192 (1951 U.U. unopp.)	BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE E. 44,065 26*RI. Hon. Sir C. G. MacAndrew, T.D., C. 20,328 D. Lambie, Lab. 11,183 C. maj. 9,155 (Revised constituency)
ARDWICK—See Manchester		

- CENTRAL E.47,112**
 27 *D. L. Spencer-Nairn, C.* 19,713
 **A. C. Manuel, Lab.* 19,546
C. maj. 167
 (Revised constituency)
- SOUTH E. 46,007**
 28 **E. Hughes, Lab.* 21,778
D. M. H. Smith, C. 13,569
Lab. maj. 8,209
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 7,836)
 See also Kilmarnock
 Banbury (Oxfordshire)
E. 61,019
 29 **A. D. Dodds-Parker, C.* 25,598
N. F. Stogdon, Lab. 21,473
C. maj. 4,125
 (1951 *C. maj.* 3,574)
 Banff
E. 38,378
 30 **W. S. Duthie, O.B.E., C.* 14,643
W. Paterson, Lab. 6,337
C. maj. 8,306
 (1951 *C. maj.* 9,756)
 Barking (English Borough)
E. 53,314
 31 **S. Hastings, Lab.* 27,129
B. Massey, C. 12,082
Lab. maj. 15,047
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 19,146)
 Barkston Ash (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 52,066
 32 **Sir L. Roper, Bt., M.C.*
T.D., C. 24,194
G. W. Rhodes, Lab. 18,027
C. maj. 6,167
 (1951 *C. maj.* 6,618)
 Barnet (Hertfordshire)
E. 61,255
 33 **Rt. Hon. R. Maudling, C.* 30,299
S. Hyam, Lab. 19,570
C. maj. 10,729
 (Revised constituency)
 Barnsley (English Borough)
E. 68,997
 34 **R. Mason, Lab.* 39,485
R. A. Wilson, C. & Nat.
L. 14,776
Lab. maj. 24,709
 (March 1953, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 18,378)
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 28,227)
 Barons Court (London Borough)
E. 54,613
 35 **W. T. Williams, Lab.* 20,748
Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., C. 20,623
Lab. maj. 125
 (New constituency)
 Barrow in Furness
 (English Borough) *E.* 53,073
 36 **W. Monslow, Lab.* 22,792
E. D. L. du Cann, C. 20,033
Lab. maj. 2,759
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 6,484)
 Barry (Glamorgan)
E. 56,003
 37 **H. R. Gower, C.* 27,085
D. Jones, B.E.M., Lab. 19,722
C. maj. 7,363
 (1951 *C. maj.* 1,649)
 Basingstoke (Hampshire)
E. 57,030
 38 *D. K. Freeth, C.* 24,973
W. Royle, Lab. 18,683
C. maj. 6,290
 (Revised constituency)
- Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 58,203
 39 **Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger, Lab.* 26,873
Mrs. K. V. Maiden, C. 19,375
Lab. maj. 7,498
 (Revised constituency)
 Bath (English Borough)
E. 57,175
 40 **I. J. Pitman, C.* 24,489
T. W. Richardson, Lab. 17,646
Miss B. Burwell, L. 5,011
C. maj. 6,843
 (1951 *C. maj.* 5,296)
 Batley and Morley
 (English Borough) *E.* 56,513
 41 **A. D. D. Broughton, Lab.* 27,178
H. Watson, C. 17,970
Lab. maj. 9,208
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 9,515)
 Battersea (2)
NORTH E. 42,766
 42 **Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay, Lab.* 20,980
W. I. Percival, C. 8,058
E. Fenner, Ind. 622
Lab. maj. 12,922
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 16,077)
SOUTH E. 39,239
 43 **E. Partridge, C.B.E., C.* 15,044
E. K. I. Hurst, Lab. 14,365
A. A. Cooper-Smith, L. 2,219
C. maj. 679
 (1951 *C. maj.* 494)
 Bebbington (English Borough)
E. 68,186
 44 **H. D. Oakshott, M.B.E., C.* 31,700
T. H. Hockton, Lab. 22,277
C. maj. 9,423
 (1951 *C. maj.* 8,421)
 Beckenham (English Borough)
E. 73,177
 45 **Rt. Hon. P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, C.* 38,614
C. F. A. Culling, Lab. 17,377
C. maj. 21,237
 (1951 *C. maj.* 21,300)
 Bedfordshire (3)
BEDFORD E. 54,439
 46 **Capt. A. C. J. Soames, C.B.E., C.* 24,733
H. J. Aldridge, Lab. 19,792
C. maj. 4,941
 (1951 *C. maj.* 2,786)
MID E. 51,699
 47 **Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C.* 23,012
T. C. Skeffington-Lodge, Lab. 19,048
C. maj. 3,964
 (1951 *C. maj.* 1,863)
SOUTH E. 54,051
 48 **N. J. Cole, L. & C.* 23,365
E. W. Moeran, Lab. 20,897
L. & C. maj. 2,468
 (1951 *L. & C. maj.* 849)
 Bedwellty (Monmouthshire)
E. 44,753
 49 **H. J. Finch, Lab.* 30,104
Maj. I. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, C. 6,412
C. maj. 23,692
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 25,243)
- Belfast (4)**
EAST E. 61,275
 50 **A. J. McKibbin, U.U.* 26,938
T. W. Boyd, N.I. Lab. 13,041
L. Mulcahy, S.F. 3,156
U.U. maj. 13,897
 (1951 *U.U. maj.* 10,791)
NORTH E. 76,990
 51 **H. M. Hyde, Q.C., U.U.* 33,745
W. R. Boyd, N.I. Lab. 15,065
F. McGlade, S.F. 4,534
U.U. maj. 18,680
 (1951 *U.U. maj.* 12,310)
SOUTH E. 64,845
 52 **Sir D. C. Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., U.U.* 33,392
E. Brown, N.I. Lab. 7,508
P. Kearney, S.F. 1,679
U.U. maj. 25,884
 (Nov. 1952, by-election, *U.U. maj.* 15,412)
 (1951 *U.U. maj.* 25,231)
WEST E. 78,595
 53 *Mrs. F. P. A. McLaughlin, U.U.* 34,191
 **J. Beattie, Irish Lab.* 16,050
E. Boyce, S.F. 8,447
U.U. maj. 18,141
 (1951 *Irish Lab. maj.* 25)
 Belper (Derbyshire)
E. 66,585
 54 **Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, Lab.* 30,214
J. Twells, C. 24,115
Lab. maj. 6,099
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 8,197)
 Berkshire (4). See Abingdon, Newbury, Windsor and Wokingham
 Bermondsey (London Borough)
E. 40,695
 55 **R. J. Mellish, Lab.* 21,709
 Dr. Catherine Orr-Ewing, C. 4,309
H. B. Wilson, L. 1,554
H. S. Birkett, I.L.P. 715
Lab. maj. 17,400
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 21,002)
 Berwick and East Lothian
E. 50,764
 56 **Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C., C.* 21,739
P. Jones, Lab. 19,029
C. maj. 2,710
 (1951 *C. maj.* 2,358)
 Berwick upon Tweed (Northumberland)
E. 41,664
 57 **Viscount Lambton, C.* 18,301
J. Frater, Lab. 12,024
C. maj. 6,277
 (1951 *C. maj.* 6,563)
 Bethnal Green (London Borough)
E. 61,410
 58 **P. Holman, Lab.* 27,205
J. W. Millbourne, C. 6,504
Dr. R. I. Douglas, L. 5,541
Lab. maj. 20,701
 (Revised constituency)
 Bexley (English Borough)
E. 63,863
 59 **Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., C.* 28,610
R. J. Minney, Lab. 24,111
C. maj. 4,499
 (1951 *C. maj.* 1,639)

Billerica (Essex) E. 58,872		SPARKBROOK E. 51,057		WEST E. 56,724	
60 R. F. S. Body, C.....	24,327	73*P. L. E. Skarmer, Lab....	20,032	85* A. F. Holt, L.....	24,827
B. R. Clapham, Lab.....	20,121	P. G. Hartley, C.....	16,821	J. Haworth, Lab.....	20,014
C. maj.....	4,206	Lab. maj.....	3,211	L. maj.....	4,813
(Revised constituency)		(Revised constituency)		(1951 L. maj. 2,748)	
Bilston (English Borough) E. 61,824		STECHFORD E. 55,004		Bootle (English Borough) E. 48,381	
61 R. J. Edwards, Lab.....	26,490	74*R. H. Jenkins, Lab.....	23,358	86 S. Mahon, Lab.....	19,020
Miss E. A. Marsh, C.....	19,482	J. M. Bailey, C.....	16,618	H. W. Jones, C.....	17,582
Lab. maj.....	7,008	Lab. maj.....	6,740	Lab. maj.....	1,438
(1951 Lab. maj. 12,029)		(Revised constituency)		(Revised constituency)	
Birkenhead (English Borough) E. 60,587		75*H. C. Osborne, Lab.....	23,722	Bosworth (Leicestershire) E. 63,360	
62*P. H. Collick, Lab.....	24,526	P. W. Holland, C.....	20,598	87*A. C. Allen, Lab.....	27,626
H. S. Oddie, C.....	21,345	Lab. maj.....	3,124	D. C. Bray, C.....	23,526
Lab. maj.....	3,181	(Revised constituency)		Lab. maj.....	4,100
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,249)		Bishop Auckland (Durham) E. 49,051		(1951 Lab. maj. 7,645)	
Birmingham (13)		76*Rt. Hon. H. Dalton, Lab.....	21,804	Bothwell (Lanarkshire) E. 54,628	
ALL SAINTS E. 51,562		R. D. M. Youngson, C. 15,959		88*J. Timmons, Lab.....	23,365
63 D. H. Howell, Lab.....	18,867	Lab. maj.....	5,845	W. G. Greig, C.....	19,755
P. J. Williams, C.....	17,560	(1951 Lab. maj. 8,986)		Lab. maj.....	3,610
Lab. maj.....	1,307	Blackburn (English Borough) E. 62,548		(1951 Lab. maj. 5,938)	
(New constituency)		77†Mrs. B. A. Castile, Lab.....	26,241	Bournemouth (2) E. 58,092	
ASTON E. 59,889		T. Marsden, C.....	25,752	EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH E. 58,092	
64†J. Silverman, Lab.....	25,546	Lab. maj.....	489	89*N. Nicolson, M.B.E., C. 28,757	
Miss F. M. Vale, C.....	17,284	(New constituency)		D. J. Buckle, Lab.....	10,259
Lab. maj.....	8,262	BLACKLEY—See Manchester		B. P. Molony, L.....	4,851
(Revised constituency)		Blackpool (2)		C. maj.....	18,498
EDGEMOND E. 58,469		NORTH E. 56,470		(Feb. 1952, by-election, C. maj. 13,982)	
65*Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., C.....	26,991	78*Rt. Hon. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., C. 26,899		(1951 C. maj. 17,588)	
K. V. Russell, Lab.....	12,897	R. Bushby, Lab.....	10,869	WEST E. 65,651	
C. maj.....	14,094	C. maj.....	16,030	90*J. B. Eden, C.....	31,931
(July 1953, by-election C. maj. 10,507)		(1951 C. maj. 17,229)		C. H. Ford, Lab.....	15,147
(1951 C. maj. 13,104)		SOUTH E. 55,100		C. maj.....	16,784
HALL GREEN E. 61,640		79*Sir J. R. Robinson, C.....	24,773	(Feb. 1954, by-election, C. maj. 11,689)	
66*Rt. Hon. A. Jones, C.....	28,543	A. Davidson, Lab.....	12,548	(1951 C. maj. 15,737)	
W. J. S. Pringle, Lab.....	17,846	C. maj.....	12,225	Bradford (4)	
C. maj.....	10,697	(1951 C. maj. 14,421)		E. 51,453	
(Revised constituency)		Blaydon (Durham) E. 47,138		91*F. McLeavy, Lab.....	23,588
HANDSWORTH E. 58,322		80 Rt. Hon. W. Whiteley C.B., Lab.....	25,273	G. C. Barber, C. & Nat. L.....	14,713
67*Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt., C.....	24,349	J. M. Reay-Smith, C.....	12,750	Lab. maj.....	8,875
A. Murie, Lab.....	14,064	Lab. maj.....	12,523	(Revised constituency)	
S. W. Keatley, Ind.....	2,148	(By-election, Feb. 2, 1956)		NORTH E. 51,472	
C. maj.....	10,285	R. E. Woolf, Lab.....	18,791	92*W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., C. & Nat. L.....	21,084
(Revised constituency)		J. M. Reay-Smith, C. 8,077		†Rt. Hon. M. Webb, Lab.....	21,015
LADYWOOD E. 46,904		Lab. maj.....	10,714	C. & Nat. L. maj.....	69
68*V. F. Yates, Lab.....	18,476	(1951 Lab. maj. 15,114)		(Revised constituency)	
P. W. Hodgins, C.....	9,665	Blyth (English Borough) E. 62,233		SOUTH E. 53,849	
Lab. maj.....	8,811	81*Rt. Hon. A. Roberts, Lab. 36,522		93*G. Craddock, Lab.....	20,478
(Revised constituency)		Hon. N. Ridley, C.....	13,429	R. Winston-Jones, C. & Nat. L.....	16,768
NORTHFIELD E. 65,219		Lab. maj.....	23,093	A. T. Ellis, L.....	6,029
69*W. D. Chapman, Lab.....	27,072	(1951 Lab. maj. 25,639)		Lab. maj.....	3,710
C. Sweet, C.....	24,188	Bodmin (Cornwall) E. 45,715		(Revised constituency)	
Lab. maj.....	2,884	82*D. Marshall, C.....	17,858	WEST E. 50,726	
(Revised constituency)		T. S. Roseveare, L.....	10,199	94 A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L.....	22,306
PERRY BARR E. 50,450		E. F. Wilde, Lab.....	8,304	Mrs. M. Ferguson, Lab. 19,147	
70 C. A. Howell, Lab.....	18,732	C. maj.....	7,659	C. & Nat. L. maj.....	3,159
Maj. F. B. Hingston, C. 17,052		(1951 C. maj. 9,998)		(New constituency)	
H. Pearce, Comm.....	928	Bolsover (Derbyshire) E. 49,152		Brecon and Radnor E. 51,969	
Lab. maj.....	1,680	83*H. Neal, Lab.....	30,074	95*T. E. Watkins, Lab.....	23,953
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,467)		B. R. O. Bell, C.....	8,055	G. H. Partridge, C. ... 16,412	
SEELY OAK E. 60,356		Lab. maj.....	22,019	Dr. W. S. R. Thomas, L.....	4,745
71 H. E. Guden, C.....	25,774	(1951 Lab. maj. 25,189)		Lab. maj.....	7,541
H. Watton, Lab.....	19,054	Bolton (2)		(1951 Lab. maj. 2,083)	
C. maj.....	6,720	EAST E. 61,601			
(New constituency)		84*P. J. Bell, Q.C., C.....	26,145		
SMALL HEATH E. 56,101		A. Booth, Lab.....	22,634		
72*W. E. Wheelton, Lab.....	22,444	C. maj.....	3,511		
J. W. Bissell, C.....	14,484	(1951 C. maj. 355)			
Lab. maj.....	7,960				
(Revised constituency)					

- Brentford and Chiswick**
(English Borough) E. 42,528
96*P. B. Lucas, C. 18,489
A. W. Filson, Lab. 16,384
C. maj. 2,105
(1951 C. maj. 1,510)
- BRIDGETON—See Glasgow**
- Bridgwater (Somerset)**
E. 53,920
97*G. Wills, C. 24,887
A. E. Sumbler, Lab. 17,170
C. maj. 7,717
(1951 C. maj. 5,709)
- Bridlington (Yorkshire E.R.)**
E. 52,583
98*Hon. R. F. Wood, C. 25,880
Mrs. K. M. Roberts,
Lab. 10,614
C. maj. 15,266
(Revised constituency)
- Brierley Hill (Staffordshire)**
E. 62,179
99*C. J. Simmons, Lab. 25,013
Lt.-Col. W. H. Green,
M.C., C. 24,064
Lab. maj. 949
(Revised constituency)
- Brigg (Lincolnshire)**
E. 67,808
100*E. L. Mallow, Q.C.,
Lab. 27,847
D. S. B. Hopkins, C. 22,826
Lab. maj. 5,021
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,089)
- Brighouse and Spennborough**
(English Borough)
E. 54,616
101* Rt. Hon. L. J. Edwards,
O.B.E., Lab. 23,674
F. W. H. Cook, C. &
Nat. L. 22,048
Lab. maj. 1,626
(Revised constituency)
- Brighton (2)**
KEMPTOWN E. 58,621
102*H. S. Johnson, C. 23,122
L. C. Cohen, Lab. 17,885
C. maj. 5,257
(Revised constituency)
- PAVILION** E. 59,053
103*L. W. B. Teeling, C. 27,128
L. Knowles, Lab. 12,742
C. maj. 14,386
(Revised constituency)
- BRIGHTSIDE—See Sheffield**
- Bristol (6)**
CENTRAL E. 56,326
104* S. S. Awhery, Lab. 25,158
Col. K. A. P. Dalby,
D.S.O., C. 16,406
Lab. maj. 8,752
(Revised constituency)
- NORTH EAST** E. 62,614
105*W. Coldrick, Lab. 22,740
D. W. E. Webster, C.
& Nat. L. 21,864
G. W. Stevenson, L. 4,236
Lab. maj. 876
(Revised constituency)
- NORTH WEST** E. 55,942
106 T. C. Boyd, Lab. 22,950
Lt.-Cmdr. Sir J. G.
Braithwaite, Bt., C. 21,295
Lab. maj. 1,655
(Revised constituency)
- SOUTH** E. 52,142
107*W. A. Wilkins, Lab. 24,954
G. E. McWatters, C. 13,978
Lab. maj. 10,976
(Revised constituency)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 54,499
108*Hon. A. N. W. Benn,
Lab. 25,257
R. G. Cooke, C. 17,210
Lab. maj. 8,047
(Revised constituency)
- WEST** E. 58,359
109* Rt. Hon. Sir W. T.
Monckton, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C.
C. 32,767
W. H. Johnson, Lab. 10,766
C. maj. 22,001
(Revised constituency)
- BRIXTON—See Lambeth**
- Bromley (English Borough)**
E. 47,954
110* Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan,
C. 24,612
G. B. Kaufman, Lab. 11,473
C. maj. 13,139
(1951 C. maj. 12,125)
- Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)**
E. 60,898
111 J. C. G. Dance, C. 27,461
L. J. George, Lab. 22,287
C. maj. 5,174
(1951 C. maj. 2,653)
- Buckinghamshire (4)**
BUCKINGHAM E. 53,298
112* Sir S. F. Markham, C. 23,250
Dr. D. G. Evans, Lab. 22,110
C. maj. 1,140
(1951 C. maj. 54)
- SOUTH** E. 60,501
113* R. M. Bell, C. 29,165
W. E. Robinson, Lab. 11,184
P. Brunner, L. 6,885
C. maj. 17,981
(1951 C. maj. 16,806)
- See also Aylesbury and Wycombe**
- Burnley (English Borough)**
E. 60,023
114* W. A. Burke, Lab. 27,865
E. Brooks, C. 22,229
Lab. maj. 5,636
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,227)
- Burton (Staffordshire)**
E. 57,025
115 J. C. Jennings, C. 24,519
E. Taylor, Lab. 21,546
C. maj. 2,973
(1951 C. maj. 733)
- Bury and Radcliffe**
(English Borough)
E. 65,379
116 J. C. Bidgood, C. 28,080
T. Brennan, Lab. 24,331
C. maj. 3,749
(1951 C. maj. 1,891)
- Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk)**
E. 56,854
117* W. T. Atken, C. 24,532
N. Stanley, Lab. 19,962
C. maj. 4,570
(1951 C. maj. 3,989)
- Bute and North Ayrshire. See**
Ayrshire and Bute
- Caernarvonshire (2)**
CAERNARVON E. 42,753
118* G. O. Roberts, Lab. 17,682
O. M. Roberts, C. 8,461
R. E. Jones, Welsh Nat. 5,815
D. G. Williams, L. 3,277
Lab. maj. 9,221
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,896)
- See also Conway**
- Caerphilly (Glamorgan)**
E. 47,131
119* Rt. Hon. N. Edwards,
Lab. 27,852
J. H. Davies, C. 9,180
Lab. maj. 18,672
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,482)
- Caitness and Sutherland**
E. 26,619
120* Sir D. Robertson, C. 10,453
H. F. Sutherland, Lab. 5,364
J. S. Mowat, L. 2,674
C. maj. 5,089
(1951 C. maj. 3,015)
- Camberwell (2)**
DULWICH E. 66,495
121* R. C. Jenkins, C. 25,333
W. F. Vernon, Lab. 23,482
D. Phillips, L. 3,501
C. maj. 1,851
(1951 C. maj. 692)
- PECKHAM** E. 61,050
122* Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab. 26,315
D. G. Smith, C. 12,547
Lab. maj. 13,768
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,146)
- Cambridge (English Borough)**
E. 59,868
123* H. W. Kerr, C. 27,059
A. L. Symonds, Lab. 19,953
C. maj. 7,106
(1951 C. maj. 5,677)
- Cambridgeshire**
E. 58,518
124* S. G. Howard, Q.C., C. 25,025
H. D. L. G. Walston,
Lab. 21,051
C. maj. 3,974
(1951 C. maj. 3,537)
- Cannock (Staffordshire)**
E. 58,553
125* Miss J. Lee, Lab. 26,677
J. H. R. Newey, L. &
C. 18,379
Lab. maj. 8,298
(Revised constituency)
- Canterbury (Kent)**
E. 59,431
126* L. M. Thomas, M.B.E.,
C. 28,739
R. G. Ward, Lab. 14,444
C. maj. 14,295
(Feb. 1953, by-election, C.
maj. 9,930)
(1951 C. maj. 14,089)
- Cardiff (3)**
NORTH E. 61,352
127 D. T. Llewellyn, C. 29,409
L. Absc, Lab. 20,224
C. maj. 9,185
(1951 C. maj. 6,808)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 60,767
128* L. J. Callaghan, Lab. 25,722
M. H. A. Roberts, C. 22,482
Lab. maj. 3,240
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,499)

- WEST E. 61,466
 129* T. G. Thomas, Lab. ... 26,042
 E. Simons, C. 21,080
 Lab. maj. 4,962
 (1951 Lab. maj. 5,400)
 Cardiganshire
 E. 39,902
 130* E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L. 18,907
 D. Jones-Davies, Lab. 10,090
 L. maj. 8,817
 (1951 L. maj. 10,262)
 Carlisle (English Borough)
 E. 48,324
 131 Dr. D. M. Johnson, C. 20,071
 *A. Hargreaves, Lab. 19,701
 C. maj. 370
 (1951 Lab. maj. 3,192)
 Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
 E. 59,479
 132* K. W. M. Pichthorn, C. 27,521
 Mrs. F. B. Paton, Lab. 20,664
 C. maj. 6,857
 (1951 C. maj. 3,744)
 Carmarthenshire (2)
 CARMARTHEN E. 57,956
 133* Sir R. Hopkin Morris,
 Q.C., L. 24,410
 J. Evans, Lab. 21,077
 Mrs. J. E. Davies, Welsh
 Nat. 3,835
 L. maj. 3,333
 (1951 L. maj. 467)
 See also Llanelly
 Carshalton (Surrey)
 E. 67,555
 134* Rt. Hon. A. H. Head,
 C.B.E., M.C., C. 30,429
 H. R. Cole, Lab. 18,924
 J. H. G. Brown, L. 5,277
 C. maj. 11,505
 (1951 C. maj. 9,706)
 CATHCART—See Glasgow
 Cheadle (Cheshire)
 E. 61,626
 135* W. S. Shepherd, C. 30,940
 H. V. Stone, Lab. 10,966
 R. A. Palmer, L. 7,756
 C. maj. 19,974
 (1951 C. maj. 19,459)
 CHEETHAM—See Manchester
 Chelmsford (Essex)
 E. 55,920
 136* H. Ashton, M.C., C. 25,450
 B. F. C. Floud, Lab. 20,301
 C. maj. 5,149
 (Revised constituency)
 Chelsea (London Borough)
 E. 49,049
 137* Cmdr. A. H. P. Noble,
 D.S.O., D.S.C., C. 23,598
 S. G. Fordyce, Lab. 8,546
 C. maj. 15,052
 (1951 C. maj. 14,250)
 Cheltenham (English Borough)
 E. 51,491
 138* Maj. W. W. Hicks
 Beach, C. 24,259
 J. Finnigan, Lab. 16,638
 C. maj. 7,621
 (1951 C. maj. 5,807)
 Chertsey (Surrey)
 E. 48,812
 139* Rt. Hon. Sir L. F.
 Heald, Q.C., C. 23,021
 R. H. Edwards, Lab. 14,656
 C. maj. 8,365
 (1951 C. maj. 5,690)
 Cheshire (10). See Cheadle,
 Chester (City of), Crewe,
 Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nant-
 wich, Northwich, Runcorn,
 Stalybridge and Hyde and
 Wirral
 Chester (City of) (Cheshire)
 E. 56,452
 140* B. E. Nield, C.B.E., Q.C.,
 C. 24,905
 J. M. Forrester, Lab. 13,903
 J. D. S. Llewellyn, L. 5,145
 C. maj. 11,002
 (By-election pending)
 (1951 C. maj. 7,785)
 Chester-le-Street (Durham)
 E. 53,247
 141* P. Bartley, Lab. 32,323
 D. A. Wright, C. 10,047
 Lab. maj. 22,276
 (1951 Lab. maj. 24,879)
 (By-election pending)
 Chesterfield (English Borough)
 E. 64,250
 142* G. Benson, Lab. 29,602
 F. Hadfield, C. & Nat.
 L. 21,748
 Lab. maj. 7,854
 (1951 Lab. maj. 14,977)
 Chichester (West Sussex)
 E. 60,712
 143* Hon. Sir L. W. Joynton-
 Hicks, Bt., C. 30,857
 M. Jones, Lab. 12,735
 C. maj. 18,122
 (1951 C. maj. 18,195)
 Chigwell (Essex)
 E. 46,583
 144 J. A. Biggs-Davison,
 C. 19,503
 D. Clark, Lab. 17,628
 C. maj. 1,875
 (New constituency)
 Chippenham (Wiltshire)
 E. 50,278
 145* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M.
 Eccles, K.C.V.O., C. 20,847
 W. J. Smith, Lab. 14,152
 Maj. A. R. Braybrooke,
 L. 5,208
 C. maj. 6,695
 (1951 C. maj. 4,878)
 Chislehurst (Kent)
 E. 58,063
 146* Miss M. P. Hornsby-
 Smith, C. 24,514
 G. D. Wallace, Lab. 20,644
 D. C. Blackburn, L. 4,120
 C. maj. 3,870
 (Revised constituency)
 Chorley (Lancashire)
 E. 57,700
 147* C. Kenyon, Lab. 24,994
 A. G. F. Hall-Davis,
 C. 23,656
 Lab. maj. 1,338
 (Revised constituency)
 Cirencester and Tewkesbury
 (Gloucestershire)
 E. 55,305
 148* Rt. Hon. W. S. Morris-
 son, M.C., Q.C. (The
 Speaker) 25,372
 D. C. Cox, Ind. Lab. 12,394
 The Speaker's maj. 12,978
 (Revised constituency)
 Cities of London and Westminster
 E. 74,162
 149* Sir H. Webbe, C.B.E.,
 C. 31,314
 D. J. Nisbet, Lab. 13,270
 C. maj. 18,044
 (1951 C. maj. 17,738)
 Clackmannan and East Stirling—
 See Stirling and Clackmannan
 CLAPHAM—See Wandsworth
 Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)
 E. 68,208
 150* A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. 27,649
 G. W. Proudfoot, C. 27,468
 Lab. maj. 181
 (Oct. 1952, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 3,921)
 (1951 Lab. maj. 5,482)
 Clitheroe (Lancashire)
 E. 44,893
 151* R. Fort, C. 21,615
 W. Rutter, Lab. 16,671
 C. maj. 4,944
 (1951 C. maj. 4,425)
 Coatbridge and Airdrie
 (Scottish Burgh)
 E. 50,219
 152* Mrs. J. Mann, Lab. 22,269
 D. C. Anderson, C. 17,605
 Lab. maj. 4,664
 (1951 Lab. maj. 6,207)
 Colchester (Essex)
 E. 55,527
 153* C. J. M. Alport, C. 24,796
 N. R. Thomas, Lab. 19,898
 C. maj. 4,898
 (1951 C. maj. 3,846)
 Colne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 52,540
 154* Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall,
 Lab. 23,108
 S. Cheetham, C. 19,521
 Lab. maj. 3,596
 (Revised constituency)
 Consett (Durham)
 E. 59,607
 155 W. Stones, Lab. 30,979
 W. F. Montgomery,
 C. 15,224
 Lab. maj. 15,755
 (1951 Lab. maj. 19,844)
 Conway (Caernarvonshire)
 E. 45,846
 156* P. J. M. Thomas, C. 18,705
 W. E. E. Jones, Lab. 13,881
 H. M. Lewis, L. 3,277
 I. B. Rees, Welsh Nat. 3,039
 C. maj. 4,824
 (1951 C. maj. 583)
 Cornwall (5)
 NORTH E. 43,145
 157* Sir H. Roper, O.B.E.,
 M.C., C. 16,824
 E. T. Malindine, L. 15,220
 V. E. Cornford, Lab. 3,465
 C. maj. 1,604
 (1951 C. maj. 5,140)
 See also Bodmin, Falmouth and
 Camborne, St. Ives and Truro
 Coventry (3)
 EAST E. 60,769
 158* R. H. S. Crossman,
 O.B.E., Lab. 27,722
 Dr. M. A. Hooker, C. 21,608
 Lab. maj. 6,104
 (1951 Lab. maj. 12,671)

- NORTH E. 55,845**
 159**M. Eekman, Lab.*..... 24,565
J. Poole, C...... 21,392
Lab. maj...... 3,173
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 9,588)
- SOUTH E. 65,404**
 160**Miss E. F. Burton, Lab.* 27,449
Mrs. M. E. Williamson,
C...... 25,761
Lab. maj...... 1,688
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 5,468)
- CRAIGTON—See Glasgow**
Crewe (Cheshire)
E. 50,577
 161**S. S. Allen, Q.C., Lab.* 21,629
G. F. Boston, C...... 15,273
T. S. Rothwell, L...... 4,306
Lab. maj...... 6,356
 (Revised constituency)
- Crosby (English Borough)**
E. 58,187
 162**R. G. Page, M.B.E., C.* 29,161
E. J. Adams, Lab...... 13,785
C. maj...... 15,436
 (Revised constituency)
- Croydon (3)**
NORTH EAST E. 58,663
 163†*Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-*
Hallett, C.B., D.S.O.,
C...... 25,097
G. J. Borrie, Lab...... 16,616
J. Walters, L...... 3,892
C. maj...... 8,481
 (New constituency)
- NORTH WEST E. 59,575**
 164†*F. W. Harris, C.*..... 26,297
R. W. Huzzard, Lab. 15,760
Miss L. E. Thurston, L. 4,139
C. maj...... 10,537
 (New constituency)
- SOUTH E. 62,177**
 165†*R. H. M. Thompson, C.* 27,359
A. E. Carr, Lab...... 20,659
C. maj...... 6,700
 (New constituency)
- Cumberland (3). See Penrith and**
the Border, Whitehaven and
Workington
Dagenham (English Borough)
E. 76,198
 166**J. Parker, Lab.*..... 38,811
R. I. Gray, C...... 13,718
Lab. maj...... 25,093
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 30,796)
- Darlington (English Borough)**
E. 59,448
 167**Sir F. F. Graham, Bt.,*
K.B.E., T.D., C...... 25,765
A. J. Parkinson, Lab. 23,184
C. maj...... 2,581
 (1951 *C. maj.* 8,131)
- Dartford (Kent)**
E. 58,854
 168 *S. Irving, Lab.*..... 25,928
P. E. Walker, C...... 21,730
Lab. maj...... 4,198
 (Revised constituency)
- Darwen (Lancashire)**
E. 55,322
 169**C. Fletcher-Cooke, C.* 26,729
R. Haines, Lab...... 18,813
C. maj...... 7,916
 (Revised constituency)
- Deane Valley (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 58,473
 170**Rt. Hon. W. Paling,*
Lab...... 36,718
Maj. Hon. R. D. G.
Winn, M.C., C...... 10,402
Lab. maj...... 26,316
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 29,585)
- Denbighshire (2)**
DENBIGH E. 53,589
 171**E. H. G. Evans, Nat. L.* 18,312
G. T. Hughes, L...... 13,671
J. R. J. Lewis, Lab...... 10,421
Nat. L. maj...... 4,641
 (1951 *Nat. L. maj.* 7,915)
- See also Wrexham**
Deptford (London Borough)
E. 52,288
 172**Sir L. A. Plummer, Lab.* 23,925
Miss I. Dowling,
O.B.E., C...... 12,472
Lab. maj...... 11,453
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 13,447)
- Derby (2)**
NORTH E. 57,201
 173**Group-Capt. C. A. B.*
Wilcock, O.B.E., A.F.C.,
Lab...... 24,162
R. C. P. Rouse, C...... 19,156
Lab. maj...... 5,006
 (Revised constituency)
- SOUTH E. 54,675**
 174**Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-*
Baker, Lab...... 23,081
M. R. Kimball, C...... 16,572
A. L. Smart, L...... 3,408
Lab. maj...... 6,509
 (Revised constituency)
- Derbyshire (7)**
NORTH EAST E. 68,537
 175**H. White, Lab.*..... 34,965
G. R. Shaw, C...... 17,621
Lab. maj...... 17,344
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 16,721)
- SOUTH EAST E. 60,476**
 176**A. J. Champion, Lab.* 25,620
Lt.-Col. F. L. J. Jack-
son, C...... 24,039
Lab. maj...... 1,581
 (Revised constituency)
- WEST E. 44,170**
 177**E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E.,*
C...... 21,052
R. B. Stirling, Lab...... 14,296
C. maj...... 6,756
 (1951 *C. maj.* 6,645)
- See also Belper, Bolsover, High**
Peak and Ilkeston
Devizes (Wiltshire)
E. 49,047
 178 *H. P. Pott, C.*..... 20,317
W. E. Cave, Lab...... 18,242
C. maj...... 2,075
 (1951 *C. maj.* 1,577)
- DEVONPORT—See Plymouth**
Devonshire (6)
NORTH E. 43,906
 179 *Hon. J. L. Lindsay, C.* 16,784
J. I. Thorpe, L...... 11,558
H. Heslop, Lab...... 7,272
C. maj...... 5,226
 (1951 *C. maj.* 9,148)
- See also Honiton, Tavistock,**
Tiverton, Torrington and
Totnes
- Dewsbury (English Borough)**
E. 55,257
 180**W. T. Paling, Lab.*..... 23,286
M. N. Shaw, C...... 15,869
J. S. Snowden, L...... 5,516
Lab. maj...... 7,417
 (Revised constituency)
- Doncaster (English Borough)**
E. 58,117
 181**A. P. L. Barber, C.*..... 24,598
R. J. Gunter, Lab...... 22,938
C. maj...... 1,660
 (1951 *C. maj.* 384)
- Don Valley (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 64,210
 182**Rt. Hon. T. Williams,*
Lab...... 38,433
J. V. Thornton, C...... 13,701
Lab. maj...... 24,732
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 25,825)
- Dorking (Surrey)**
E. 47,328
 183**Sir G. C. Touche, C.* 24,451
R. P. E. Walsh, Lab...... 11,942
C. maj...... 12,509
 (1951 *C. maj.* 11,752)
- Dorset (3)**
NORTH E. 44,142
 184**R. F. Crouch, C.*..... 18,906
Hon. M. B. Portman,
L...... 11,747
H. J. Duffield, Lab...... 5,633
C. maj...... 7,159
 (1951 *C. maj.* 747)
- SOUTH E. 55,039**
 185**Viscount Hinchinbrooke,*
C...... 22,119
F. N. Stacey, Lab...... 16,702
M. Goode, L...... 4,798
C. maj...... 5,417
 (1951 *C. maj.* 3,435)
- WEST E. 44,026**
 186**K. S. D. W. Digby, C.* 21,007
L. W. King, Lab...... 14,244
C. maj...... 6,763
 (1951 *C. maj.* 7,431)
- Dover (Kent)**
E. 63,064
 187**J. S. W. Arbuthnot,*
M.B.E., T.D., C...... 27,316
H. W. Lee, Lab...... 24,298
C. maj...... 3,018
 (1951 *C. maj.* 3,516)
- Down (2)**
NORTH E. 84,968
 188 *G. B. H. Currie, U.U.* 50,315
J. Campbell, S.F...... 1,637
U.U. maj...... 48,678
 (April 1953, by-election,
U.U. unopp.)
 (1951 *U.U. maj.* 33,371)
- SOUTH E. 77,832**
 189**Capt. L. P. S. Orr,*
U.U...... 37,921
K. O'Rourke, S.F...... 19,624
U.U. maj...... 18,297
 (1951 *U.U. maj.* 10,813)
- Dudley (English Borough)**
E. 71,651
 190**G. E. C. Wigg, Lab.*..... 31,384
T. D. Wilson, C...... 20,333
W. L. Lawler, L...... 5,479
Lab. maj...... 11,051
 (Revised constituency)
- DULWICH—See Camberwell**

Dunferries

E. 54,285

- 191***N. M. S. Macpherson**,
Nat. L. & C...... 24,550
H. S. Wilson, Lab..... 15,472
Nat. L. & C. maj..... 9,078
 (1951 *Nat. L. & C. maj.*
 9,717)

Dunbartonshire (2)

- EAST** E. 61,003
 192***C. R. Bence, Lab.**.... 24,216
N. M. Glen, C...... 23,086
A. Henderson, Comm.... 2,448
Lab. maj...... 1,130
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 3,426)
- WEST** E. 49,217
 193***T. Steele, Lab.**..... 21,854
Lady Huggins, C..... 19,902
Lab. maj...... 1,952
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 2,507)

Dundee (2)

- EAST** E. 57,403
 194***G. M. Thomson, Lab.**... 25,646
R. R. Taylor, C. &
Nat. L...... 21,606
Lab. maj...... 4,040
 (July 1952, by-election,
Lab. maj. 8,126)
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 3,805)
- WEST** E. 62,425
 195***Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L.**
Strachey, Lab...... 26,082
G. H. M. Pirie, C.B.E.,
C. & Nat. L...... 24,208
D. Bowman, Comm.... 1,335
Lab. maj...... 1,874
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 3,306)

Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)

E. 46,827

- 196***J. Christie, Lab.**..... 22,146
Mrs. C. R. McNee,
Nat. L...... 14,170
Lab. maj...... 7,976
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 8,890)

Durham (9)

- DURHAM** E. 61,729
 197***C. F. Grey, Lab.**.... 32,412
C. P. MacCarthy, C.... 16,640
Lab. maj...... 15,772
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 18,150)
- NORTH WEST** E. 50,885
 198 **J. W. Ainsley, Lab.**... 27,116
T. T. Hubble, C..... 13,110
Lab. maj...... 14,006
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 16,532)

See also Bishop Auckland,
 Blaydon, Chester-le-Street,
 Consett, Easington, Houghton-
 le-Spring and Sedgfield

Ealing (2)

- NORTH** E. 58,245
 199 **J. W. Barber, C.**..... 23,040
***J. H. Hudson, Lab.**.... 22,794
Dr. A. E. Bender, L.... 3,770
C. maj...... 246
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 120)
- SOUTH** E. 56,046
 200***A. E. U. Maude, C.**... 25,992
D. G. Allen, Lab..... 13,462
D. E. Evans, L...... 4,182
C. maj...... 12,530
 (1951 *C. maj.* 12,057)

Easington (Durham)

E. 54,748

- 201***Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell,**
Lab...... 34,352
G. W. Rossiter, C..... 9,095
Lab. maj...... 25,257
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 28,874)
- Eastbourne (East Sussex)**
 E. 59,810
 202***Sir C. S. Taylor, C.**... 29,779
J. A. Lewis, Lab...... 15,561
C. maj...... 14,218
 (Revised constituency)
- East Grinstead (East Sussex)**
 E. 61,567
 203 **Mrs. T. A. Emmet, C.**... 28,450
M. Mason, Lab...... 11,750
Mrs. J. St. J. Thornton,
L...... 6,034
C. maj...... 16,700
 (Revised constituency)

East Ham (2)

- NORTH** E. 40,548
 204***P. Daines, Lab.**..... 17,961
A. Silverstone, C..... 12,416
Lab. maj...... 5,545
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 7,359)
- SOUTH** E. 42,282
 205 **A. E. Oram, Lab.**.... 19,808
A. J. Pickford, C..... 11,109
Lab. maj...... 8,699
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 10,891)
- Eastleigh (Hampshire)**
 E. 48,929
 206 **D. E. C. Price, C.**.... 20,215
J. E. Haile, Lab..... 19,670
C. maj...... 545
 (New constituency)

Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)

E. 39,305

- 207***Rt. Hon. A. Bevan,**
Lab...... 26,058
J. E. Bowen, C...... 6,822
Lab. maj...... 19,236
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 21,529)
- Eccles (English Borough)**
 E. 59,382
 208***W. T. Proctor, Lab.**... 25,351
C. P. Lawson, C..... 23,025
Lab. maj...... 2,326
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 2,611)

EDGBASTON—See Birmingham

EDGE HILL—See Liverpool

Edinburgh (7)

- CENTRAL** E. 47,251
 209***T. Oswald, Lab.**..... 16,735
R. Harris, C...... 15,796
Lab. maj...... 939
 (Revised constituency)
- EAST** E. 53,655
 210***E. G. Willis, Lab.**.... 21,240
W. I. R. Fraser, C.C.,
C...... 19,198
Lab. maj...... 2,042
 (April 1954, by-election,
Lab. maj. 5,028)
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 3,801)
- LEITH** E. 42,531
 211***J. H. Hoy, Lab.**.... 16,337
Mrs. I. H. Shearer, L.
& C...... 10,693
Sir A. H. A. Murray,
O.B.E., Ind...... 6,055
Lab. maj...... 6,644
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 72)

NORTH E. 45,952

- 212***Rt. Hon. W. R. Mill-**
gan, C.C., C...... 20,425
G. Scott, Lab...... 12,664
C. maj...... 7,761
 (Revised constituency)

PENTLANDS E. 51,219

- 213***Lord John Hope, C.**... 23,496
D. Connell, Lab..... 16,011
C. maj...... 7,485
 (Revised constituency)

SOUTH E. 47,626

- 214***Sir W. Y. Darling,**
C.B.E., M.C., C...... 24,826
J. A. Forsyth, Lab.... 11,949
C. maj...... 12,887
 (1951 *C. maj.* 16,515)

WEST E. 51,256

- 215***Sir G. I. C. Hutchison,**
C...... 26,000
J. A. C. Thomson,
Lab...... 12,784
C. maj...... 13,216
 (Revised constituency)

Edmonton (English Borough)

E. 71,739

- 216***A. H. Albu, Lab.**.... 30,232
Mrs. E. S. Olsen, C.... 23,194
Lab. maj...... 7,038
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 10,392)

Enfield (2)

- EAST** E. 47,197
 217***E. A. J. Davies, Lab.**... 21,658
J. L. Manning, C..... 13,957
Lab. maj...... 7,701
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 10,704)

WEST E. 41,595

- 218***Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod,**
C...... 22,021
W. A. Court, Lab..... 10,593
C. maj...... 11,518
 (1951 *C. maj.* 10,225)

Epping (Essex)

E. 68,184

- 219***G. B. Finlay, C.**.... 26,065
Mrs. E. L. Manning,
Lab...... 22,542
J. Arlott, L...... 7,528
C. maj...... 3,523
 (1951 *C. maj.* 4,794)

Epsom (Surrey)

E. 66,379

- 220 **P. A. G. Rawlinson, C.**... 36,779
A. B. S. Soper, Lab.... 14,706
C. maj...... 22,073
 (1951 *C. maj.* 19,749)

Erith and Crayford

(English Borough)

E. 52,253

- 221†**N. N. Dodds, Lab.**.... 24,957
E. L. Gardner, C..... 16,339
Lab. maj...... 8,618
 (New constituency)

Escher (Surrey)

E. 66,925

- 222***W. Robson-Brown, C.**... 33,774
F. A. Messer, Lab..... 13,132
G. E. Owen, L..... 6,146
C. maj...... 20,642
 (1951 *C. maj.* 18,421)

Essex (10)

- SOUTH EAST** E. 47,132
 223†**B. R. Braine, C.**.... 20,531
E. W. Harby, Lab..... 13,841
C. maj...... 6,690
 (New constituency)

See also Billericay, Chelmsford,
Chigwell, Colchester, Epping,
Harwich, Maldon, Saffron
Walden and Thurrock

Eton and Slough
(English Borough)

E. 48,459

224* A. F. Brockway, Lab. 20,567
J. Grant, C. 18,124

Lab. maj. 2,443

(1951 Lab. maj. 4,084)

EXCHANGE—See Liverpool and
Manchester

Exeter (English Borough)

E. 54,101

225* R. D. Williams, C. 24,147

L. C. Merrion, Lab. 18,759

C. maj. 5,388

(1951 C. maj. 4,642)

Eye (Suffolk)

E. 57,092

226* J. H. Harrison, T.D., C. 21,317

E. L. Granville, Lab. 20,428

Mrs. L. Robson, L. 5,582

C. maj. 889

(1951 C. maj. 2,189)

Falmouth and Camborne

(Cornwall)

E. 53,791

227* F. H. Hayman, Lab. 21,587

P. P. King, C. 20,540

Lab. maj. 1,047

(1951 Lab. maj. 1,003)

Farham (Surrey)

E. 47,861

228* G. Nicholson, C. 23,717

J. S. P. Davey, Lab. 12,811

C. maj. 10,906

(1951 C. maj. 10,198)

Farnworth (Lancashire)

E. 52,813

229* E. Thornton, M.B.E.,

Lab. 24,829

D. C. Waddington, C. 18,231

Lab. maj. 6,598

(Nov. 1952, by-election,

Lab. maj. 7,219)

(1951 Lab. maj. 8,185)

Faversham (Kent)

E. 57,543

230* P. L. Wells, Lab. 23,081

Maj. C. Bosson, C. 23,922

Lab. maj. 59

(1951 Lab. maj. 562)

Feltham (English Borough)

E. 50,652

231 A. E. Hunter, Lab. 21,521

J. A. Erskine-Shaw, C. 18,171

Lab. maj. 3,350

(New constituency)

Fermanagh and South Tyrone

E. 65,686

232 P. C. Clarke, S.F. 30,529

Lt.-Col. R. G. Gros-

venor, U.U. 30,268

S.F. maj. 261

(Sept. 3, 1955. P. C.

Clarke declared incap-

able of election. Lt.-Col.

R. G. Grosvenor, U.U.

declared elected)

(1951 Irish Nat. maj.

2,635)

Fife (2)

EAST E. 50,522

233* J. Henderson Stewart,

L. & C. 26,104

J. McGowan, Lab. 10,872

L. & C. maj. 15,232

(1951 L. & C. maj.

16,602)

WEST E. 53,417

234* W. W. Hamilton, Lab. 26,849

N. R. Wylie, C. 10,638

W. Lauchlan, Comm. 5,389

Lab. maj. 16,211

(1951 Lab. maj. 18,157)

Finchley (English Borough)

E. 70,757

235* Sir J. F. E. Crowder, C. 30,233

T. R. Lancaster, Lab. 17,408

Miss M. Sykes, L. 7,775

C. maj. 12,825

(1951 C. maj. 12,788)

Flintshire (2)

EAST E. 51,560

236* Mrs. E. L. White, Lab. 22,828

K. G. Kuce, C. 20,554

Lab. maj. 2,274

(1951 Lab. maj. 3,379)

WEST E. 46,529

237* Rt. Hon. E. N. C.

Birch, O.B.E., C. 20,980

H. J. Jones, Lab. 12,628

G. Owen, L. 4,060

C. maj. 8,352

(1951 C. maj. 8,315)

Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)

E. 50,392

238* Brig. Sir H. R. Macke-

son, Bt., C. 23,851

L. L. Reeves, Lab. 12,849

C. maj. 11,002

(1951 C. maj. 11,824)

Fulham (London Borough)

E. 55,373

239† R. M. M. Stewart, Lab. 23,972

Mrs. M. L. de la Motte,

C. 19,578

Lab. maj. 4,394

(New constituency)

Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)

E. 50,399

240* Capt. Rt. Hon. H. F. C.

Crookshank, C.B., C. 21,576

G. R. S. Hawkins, Lab. 17,107

C. maj. 4,469

(By-election, Feb. 14, 1956)

M. R. Kimball, C. 12,836

H. D. L. G. Walston,

Lab. 11,830

Maj. I. Spence, L. 6,806

C. maj. 1,006

(1951 C. maj. 3,841)

Galloway

E. 34,366

241* J. H. Mackie, C. 15,893

W. S. Gray, Lab. 7,879

C. maj. 8,014

(1951 C. maj. 9,312)

GARSTON—See Liverpool

Gateshead (2)

EAST E. 48,692

242* A. S. Moody, Lab. 21,653

G. Glover, C. 16,706

Lab. maj. 4,947

(Revised constituency)

WEST E. 46,567

243* J. T. Hall, Lab. 22,040

J. Quigley, C. 11,701

Lab. maj. 10,339

(By-election, Dec. 7, 1955)

H. E. Randall, Lab. 13,106

D. A. Wright, C. 6,661

Lab. maj. 6,535

(Revised constituency)

Gillingham (English Borough)

E. 47,561

244* F. F. A. Burden, C. 20,984

Lt.-Cmdr. J. J. Huddart,

Lab. 16,839

C. maj. 4,145

(1951 C. maj. 2,964)

Glamorganshire (7). See Aber-

avon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower,

Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd

Glasgow (15)

BRIDGETON E. 53,733

245* J. Carmichael, Lab. 20,476

P. T. Cowcher, C. 12,375

G. Stone, I.L.P. 2,619

Lab. maj. 8,101

(Revised constituency)

CATHART E. 45,969

246* J. Henderson, C. 25,265

L. P. Thomas, Lab. 9,514

C. maj. 15,751

(1951 C. maj. 15,213)

CENTRAL E. 43,068

247* J. McIlmies, Lab. 16,674

I. D. Barber-Fleming,

C. 10,307

Lab. maj. 6,367

(Revised constituency)

CRAIGTON E. 48,065

248† J. N. Browne, C. 19,120

B. Millan, Lab. 18,910

C. maj. 210

(New constituency)

GORBALS E. 56,627

249* Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab. 22,567

W. B. Thomson, C. 11,839

P. Kerrigan, Comm. 2,491

Lab. maj. 10,728

(Revised constituency)

GOVAN E. 55,743

250† J. Rankin, Lab. 24,818

A. G. Hutton, C. 15,216

Lab. maj. 9,602

(Revised constituency)

HILLHEAD E. 40,802

251* Hon. T. G. D. Gal-

braith, C. 20,106

Mrs. J. B. Davidson,

Lab. 9,648

C. maj. 10,458

(Revised constituency)

KELVINGROVE E. 39,682

252* Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliot,

C.H., M.C., D.Sc.,

F.R.S., C. 14,854

J. L. Williams, Lab. 11,966

C. maj. 2,888

(Revised constituency)

MARYHILL E. 48,197

253* W. Hannan, Lab. 21,174

A. A. Bell, C. 12,536

Lab. maj. 8,638

(1951 Lab. maj. 9,836)

POLLOK E. 51,800

254 J. C. George, C. 23,975

A. E. Macarthur, Lab. 15,130

C. maj. 8,845

(Revised constituency)

PROVAN E. 41,326
 255† W. Reid, Lab. 15,533
 Sir C. S. McFarlane,
 O.B.E., C. 15,353
 Lab. maj. 180
 (New constituency)
 SCOTSTOUN E. 46,370
 256* Col. Sir J. R. H.
 Hutchison, Bt., D.S.O.,
 T.D., C. 18,654
 H. James, Lab. 18,226
 C. maj. 428
 (Revised constituency)
 SHETTLSTON E. 53,533
 257* J. McGovern, Lab. 21,464
 J. O. M. Hunter, Q.C.
 C. 15,645
 Lab. maj. 5,819
 (1951 Lab. maj. 9,483)
 SPRINGBURN E. 40,537
 258* J. C. Forman, Lab. 16,131
 J. A. Young, M.B.E., C. 10,358
 F. Hart, Comm. 1,532
 Lab. maj. 5,773
 (Revised constituency)
 WOODSIDE E. 48,632
 259 W. Grant, Q.C., C. 19,846
 J. McGinley, Lab. 15,543
 C. maj. 4,303
 (Revised constituency)
 Gloucester (English Borough)
 E. 51,841
 260* M. Turner-Samuels, Q.C.,
 Lab. 21,354
 D. C. Napley, C. 20,606
 Lab. maj. 748
 (Revised constituency)
 Gloucestershire (4)
 SOUTH E. 51,166
 261 Capt. F. V. Corfield, C. 21,760
 E. S. D. Bishop, Lab. 20,034
 C. maj. 1,726
 (Revised constituency)
 WEST E. 51,772
 262* M. P. Price, Lab. 22,366
 Maj. B. J. Y. Williams,
 C. 18,346
 Lab. maj. 4,020
 (1951 Lab. maj. 6,679)
 See also Cirencester and Tewkes-
 bury and Stroud
 Goole (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 52,190
 263* G. Jeger, Lab. 25,420
 G. B. Welby, C. & L. 15,456
 Lab. maj. 9,964
 (1951 Lab. maj. 9,015)
 GORBALS—See Glasgow
 GORTON—See Manchester
 Gosport and Fareham
 (English Borough)
 E. 66,475
 264* R. F. B. Bennett, C. 30,918
 S. J. Surrey, Lab. 18,432
 C. maj. 12,486
 (1951 C. maj. 10,424)
 GOVAN—See Glasgow
 Gower (Glamorgan)
 E. 50,193
 265* Rt. Hon. D. R. Gren-
 fell, C.B.E., Lab. 26,304
 B. G. Jones, Nat. L. & C. 8,135
 E. C. Rees, Welsh Nat. 4,101
 Lab. maj. 18,169
 (1951 Lab. maj. 22,310)

Grantham (Lincolnshire)
 E. 57,546
 266* J. B. Godder, C. 24,188
 † W. L. Wyatt, Lab. 21,813
 Rev. R. C. Gaul, L. 1,624
 C. maj. 2,375
 (1951 C. maj. 2,172)
 Gravesend (Kent)
 E. 59,099
 267 P. M. Kirk, C. 22,058
 C. J. V. Mishcon, Lab. 19,149
 * Sir R. T. D. Acland,
 Bt. Ind. 6,514
 C. maj. 2,909
 (Revised constituency)
 Greenock (Scottish Borough)
 E. 48,400
 268* Rt. Hon. H. McNeil,
 Lab. 19,378
 I. MacArthur, C. 18,345
 Lab. maj. 1,033
 (By-election, Dec. 8, 1955)
 Dr. J. D. Mabon, Lab. 19,698
 I. MacArthur, C. 17,004
 Lab. maj. 2,694
 (1951 Lab. maj. 5,837)
 Greenwich (London Borough)
 E. 61,314
 269* J. Reeves, Lab. 26,423
 Lt.-Col. W. F. Rhodes,
 O.B.E., C. 18,484
 Lab. maj. 7,939
 (1951 Lab. maj. 10,428)
 Grimsby (English Borough)
 E. 63,176
 270* Rt. Hon. K. G. Younger,
 Lab. 24,926
 Lord Worsley, C. 21,404
 Lab. maj. 3,522
 (1951 Lab. maj. 6,851)
 Guildford (Surrey)
 E. 56,118
 271* G. R. H. Nugent, C. 27,113
 G. R. Bellerby, Lab. 15,785
 C. maj. 11,328
 (1951 C. maj. 11,536)
 Hackney, Central
 (London Borough)
 E. 66,183
 272* H. W. Butler, Lab. 27,012
 Lt.-Col. J. H. Allason,
 C. 15,212
 J. R. Betteridge, Comm. 1,530
 Lab. maj. 11,800
 (New constituency)
 Halifax (English Borough)
 E. 68,714
 273 M. V. Macmillan, C. 28,306
 * D. Brook, Lab. 26,771
 C. maj. 1,535
 (1951 Lab. maj. 763)
 HALL GREEN—See Birmingham
 HALLAM—See Sheffield
 Haltemprece (Yorkshire, E.R.)
 E. 50,790
 274* P. H. B. Wall, M.C., C. 26,162
 H. Roberts, Lab. 11,820
 C. maj. 14,342
 (Revised constituency)
 Hamilton (Lanarkshire)
 E. 51,066
 275* T. Fraser, Lab. 26,187
 Maj. G. L. Dalzell-
 Payne, C. 12,661
 Lab. maj. 13,526
 (1951 Lab. maj. 15,576)

Hammermith, North
 (London Borough)
 E. 56,677
 276* F. Tomney, Lab. 24,280
 A. C. Bowden, C. 15,417
 Lab. maj. 8,363
 (Revised constituency)
 Hampshire (6). See Aldershot,
 Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New
 Forest, Petersfield and Win-
 chester
 Hampstead (London Borough)
 E. 72,423
 277* Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, C. 28,226
 A. Richardson, Lab. 16,040
 H. C. Seigal, L. 6,222
 C. maj. 12,186
 (1951 C. maj. 12,106)
 HANDSWORTH—See Birmingham
 Harborough (Leicestershire)
 E. 61,019
 278* J. M. Baldock, C. 27,257
 Maj. R. N. Hales, Lab. 17,073
 E. G. Rushworth, L. 6,524
 C. maj. 10,184
 (Revised constituency)
 Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 51,570
 279* J. E. Ramsden, C. 26,799
 T. Evers, O.B.E., Lab. 10,258
 C. maj. 16,541
 (March 1954, by-election,
 C. maj. 11,896)
 (1951 C. maj. 16,785)
 Harrow (3)
 CENTRAL E. 50,344
 280* F. P. Bishop, C. 23,996
 F. W. Powe, Lab. 15,955
 C. maj. 8,041
 (Revised constituency)
 EAST E. 49,460
 281* J. D. Harvey, C. 22,243
 M. Rees, Lab. 18,621
 C. maj. 3,622
 (Revised constituency)
 WEST E. 54,616
 282* Sir A. N. Braithwaite,
 D.S.O., M.C., C. 31,321
 R. L. Leonard, Lab. 13,024
 C. maj. 13,297
 (Revised constituency)
 The Hartlepool
 (English Borough)
 E. 59,512
 283* D. T. Jones, Lab. 25,145
 G. Goodhart, C. 23,560
 Lab. maj. 1,585
 (1951 Lab. maj. 2,710)
 Harwich (Essex)
 E. 56,003
 284* J. E. Ridsdale, C. & L. 23,889
 Miss S. V. B. Catlin,
 Lab. 24,425
 W. I. Akst, L. 4,020
 C. & L. maj. 9,464
 (Feb. 1954, by-election, C.
 & L. maj. 5,997)
 (1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
 7,925)
 Hastings (English Borough)
 E. 48,493
 285* E. McN. Cooper-Key,
 C. 20,469
 R. G. White, Lab. 11,933
 J. Montgomerie, L. 4,303
 C. maj. 8,536
 (Revised constituency)

- Hayes and Harlington**
(English Borough)
E. 44,259
286* A. M. Skeffington, Lab. 19,558
Cmdr. A. T. Courtney,
C. 13,440
F. Foster, Comm. 886
Lab. maj. 6,118
(April 1953, by-election, Lab.
maj. 5,576)
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,874)
- HEELEY—See Sheffield**
- Hemel Hempstead**
(Hertfordshire)
E. 60,013
287* Viscountess Davidson,
D.B.E., C. 25,648
N. I. MacKenzie, Lab. 19,512
E. Salch, L. 5,111
C. maj. 6,136
(1951 C. maj. 7,400)
- Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 64,060
288* H. E. Holmes, D.C.M.,
Lab. 42,603
W. L. Leay, C. 8,561
Lab. maj. 34,042
(Revised constituency)
- Hendon (2)**
E. 53,653
289* C. I. Orr-Ewing, C. 21,934
Miss E. M. Monkhouse,
Lab. 17,874
D. Barrington-Hudson,
L. 3,467
C. maj. 4,060
(1951 C. maj. 2,591)
- SOUTH E. 54,983**
290* Sir H. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.,
C. 25,254
Dr. B. Homa, Lab. 14,918
C. maj. 10,436
(1951 C. maj. 10,056)
- Henley (Oxfordshire)**
E. 54,459
291* J. A. Hay, C. 24,061
Miss N. J. T. Wiles,
Lab. 16,980
C. maj. 7,081
(1951 C. maj. 6,531)
- Herefordshire (2)**
- HEREFORD E. 44,242**
292* Rt. Hon. J. P. L. Thomas,
C. 18,058
H. F. Owen, O.B.E., L. 8,658
Mrs. E. L. P. Seers,
Lab. 8,154
C. maj. 9,400
(By-election, Feb. 14, 1956)
J. D. Gibson-Watt,
M.C., C. 12,129
H. F. Owen, O.B.E., L. 9,979
B. Stanley, Lab. 5,277
C. maj. 2,150
(1951 C. maj. 7,808)
- See also Leominster**
- Hertfordshire (7)**
- EAST E. 59,857**
293* D. C. Walker-Smith,
T.D., Q.C., C. 26,936
W. S. Hilton, Lab. 20,418
C. maj. 6,518
(New constituency)
- HERTFORD E. 53,556**
294 Lord Balmiel, C. 25,014
J. McKnight, Lab. 19,030
C. maj. 5,984
(Revised constituency)
- SOUTH WEST E. 62,383**
295* G. J. M. Longden, C. 28,847
W. Thomas, Lab. 21,878
C. maj. 6,969
(1951 C. maj. 8,058)
- See also Barnet, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin and St. Albans**
- Hendon and Isleworth**
(English Borough)
E. 56,881
296* R. R. Harris, C. 25,705
Mrs. O. M. Renier,
Lab. 19,193
C. maj. 6,512
(Revised constituency)
- Hexham (Northumberland)**
E. 47,438
297* R. M. Speir, C. 23,462
W. E. Garrett, Lab. 13,198
C. maj. 10,264
(1951 C. maj. 7,499)
- Heywood and Royton**
(Lancashire)
E. 59,203
298 J. A. Leaver, C. 25,824
A. L. Tillotson, Lab. 22,614
C. maj. 3,210
(1951 C. maj. 4,003)
- High Peak (Derbyshire)**
E. 49,612
299* Rt. Hon. A. H. E. Molson, C. 19,094
N. McBride, Lab. 13,652
Hon. S. R. Cawley, L. 6,712
C. maj. 5,442
(1951 C. maj. 3,178)
- HILLHEAD—See Glasgow**
- HILLSBOROUGH—See Sheffield**
- Hitchin (Hertfordshire)**
E. 62,258
300 Maj. W. F. M. Maddan,
C. 26,371
P. J. H. Benenson, Lab. 25,406
C. maj. 965
(Revised constituency)
- Holborn and St. Pancras**
South (London Borough)
E. 51,282
301* Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab. 17,126
W. T. Donovan, C. 16,195
I. J. Hyam, L. 1,193
Lab. maj. 931
(Nov. 1953, by-election, Lab.
maj. 1,976)
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,759)
- Holland with Boston**
(Lincolnshire)
E. 70,040
302* Sir H. W. Butcher, Nat.
L. & C. 28,412
W. A. Rippon, Lab. 19,329
C. Valentine, L. 5,581
Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,083
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
6,869)
- Honiton (Devonshire)**
E. 56,203
303 R. Mathew, C. 25,808
J. B. Hals, L. 11,067
F. W. Thornton, Lab. 7,907
C. maj. 14,741
(1951 C. maj. 17,157)
- Horncastle (Lincolnshire)**
E. 42,970
304* Cmdr. J. F. W. Mail-
land, C. 20,392
W. Pashby, Lab. 10,122
C. maj. 10,270
(1951 C. maj. 10,900)
- Hornchurch (English Borough)**
E. 77,041
305 G. W. Lagen, C. 29,205
* G. H. C. Bing, Q.C.,
Lab. 27,833
D. S. Paterson, L. 6,117
C. maj. 1,372
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,034)
- Horsey (English Borough)**
E. 72,484
306* Sir L. D. Gamman, Bt.,
C. 33,294
F. E. Mostyn, Lab. 20,568
G. J. Jones, Comm. 1,442
C. maj. 12,726
(1951 C. maj. 10,774)
- Horsham (West Sussex)**
E. 59,776
307* C. F. H. Gough, M.C.,
C. 28,598
W. A. Baker, Lab. 17,088
C. maj. 11,510
(Revised constituency)
- Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)**
E. 55,166
308* W. R. Blyton, Lab. 33,375
T. E. S. Egerton, C. 10,476
Lab. maj. 22,899
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,676)
- Hove (English Borough)**
E. 65,209
309* A. A. H. Marlowe, Q.C.,
C. 34,314
H. F. Parker, Lab. 11,961
C. maj. 22,353
(1951 C. maj. 24,296)
- Howden (Yorkshire, E.R.)**
E. 47,676
310 P. E. O. Bryan, M.C., C. 20,487
R. W. Bowes, Lab. 9,088
W. D. Ramsdale, L. 5,575
C. maj. 11,399
(New constituency)
- Huddersfield (2)**
E. 51,672
311* J. P. W. Mallalieu, Lab. 22,835
D. Clift, C. 18,611
Lab. maj. 4,224
(Revised constituency)
- WEST E. 51,427**
312* D. W. Wade, L. 24,345
J. F. Drabble, Q.C., Lab. 16,418
L. maj. 7,927
(Revised constituency)
- Hull (3)**
E. 69,413
313* Cmdr. H. Pursey, Lab. 28,990
Capt. H. Richman,
O.B.E., C. 16,284
J. MacCallum, L. 7,222
Lab. maj. 12,706
(Revised constituency)
- NORTH E. 65,880**
314* W. R. A. Hudson, C. 25,780
J. Foord, Lab. 25,190
C. maj. 590
(Revised constituency)

WEST E. 65,670
 315† M. Hewison, Lab. 25,785
 R. Northam, C. 20,262
 Lab. maj. 5,523
 (New constituency)

Huntingdonshire

E. 45,757

316* D. L. M. Renton, Q.C.,
 Nat. L. & C. 20,609
 J. A. Franks, Lab. 14,670
 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,939
 (1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
 5,358)

Huyton (Lancashire)

E. 60,036

317* Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson,
 O.B.E., Lab. 24,858
 W. G. O. Morgan, C. 22,300
 Lab. maj. 2,558
 (Revised constituency)

Ilford (2)

NORTH E. 67,496
 318* T. L. Iremonger, C. 28,749
 R. Groves, Lab. 18,248
 P. Rose, L. 4,702
 C. maj. 10,501
 (Feb. 1954, by-election, C.
 maj. 8,427)

(1951 C. maj. 10,040)

SOUTH E. 63,866
 319* A. E. Cooper, M.B.E.,
 C. 27,292
 J. Ranger, Lab. 20,814
 C. maj. 6,478
 (1951 C. maj. 5,239)

Ilkeston (Derbyshire)

E. 69,967

320* G. H. Oliver, Q.C.,
 Lab. 38,961
 J. A. Farr, C. 17,268
 Lab. maj. 21,693
 (1951 Lab. maj. 30,398)

Ince (Lancashire)

E. 50,614

321* T. J. Brown, Lab. 29,830
 G. L. Beaman, C. 11,183
 Lab. maj. 18,647
 (1951 Lab. maj. 19,843)

Inverness-shire and Ross

and Cromarty (3)

E. 51,309

INVERNESS E. 51,309
 322* N. L. D. McLean,
 D.S.O., C. 14,352
 J. M. Bannerman, L. 13,386
 D. N. Thompson, Lab. 6,891
 C. maj. 966
 (Dec. 1954, by-election, C.
 maj. 1,331)

(1951 C. maj. 10,136)

ROSS AND CROMARTY E. 25,750
 323* J. Macleod, Nat. L. 9,929
 Mrs. J. B. Sagar, Lab. 6,003
 Nat. L. maj. 3,926
 (1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
 4,865)

See also Western Isles

Ipswich (English Borough)

E. 75,792

324* Rt. Hon. R. R. Stokes,
 M.C., Lab. 32,306
 J. C. Cobbold, C. 28,724
 Lab. maj. 3,582
 (1951 Lab. maj. 4,236)

Isle of Ely

E. 61,188

325* Maj. E. A. H. Legge-
 Bourke, C. 24,862
 Cmdr. A. F. C. Gray,
 Lab. 18,416
 C. maj. 6,446
 (1951 C. maj. 6,404)

Isle of Thanet (Kent)

E. 69,910

326* W. R. Rees-Davies, C. 31,270
 K. Jones, Lab. 18,981
 C. maj. 12,289
 (March 1953, by-election,
 C. maj. 9,326)

(1951 C. maj. 12,659)

Isle of Wight

E. 67,297

327* Sir P. D. Macdonald,
 K.B.E., C. 31,335
 S. G. Conbeer, Lab. 18,698
 C. maj. 12,637
 (1951 C. maj. 12,789)

Islington (3)

EAST E. 49,230
 328* E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab. 19,612
 G. Finsberg, C. 12,010
 Lab. maj. 6,702
 (1951 Lab. maj. 7,896)

NORTH E. 56,574
 329* W. Fienburgh, M.B.E.,
 Lab. 22,100

Lt.-Col. E. Mackinnon,

C. 14,522
 Lab. maj. 7,578
 (1951 Lab. maj. 8,865)

SOUTH WEST E. 58,887

330* A. Evans, Lab. 24,935
 C. G. S. Hodgkinson,
 C. 11,667
 Lab. maj. 13,268
 (1951 Lab. maj. 16,887)

ITCHEN—See Southampton

Jarrow (English Borough)

E. 49,340

331* E. Fernyhough, Lab. 24,706
 Miss M. Dickinson, C. 14,304
 Lab. maj. 10,402
 (Revised constituency)

Keighley (English Borough)

E. 49,750

332* C. R. Hobson, Lab. 19,414
 W. M. J. Worsley, C. 16,011
 A. Mitchell, L. 6,310
 Lab. maj. 3,403
 (1951 Lab. maj. 2,448)

KELVINGROVE—See Glasgow

KEMPTOWN—See Brighton

Kensington (2)

NORTH E. 53,789
 333* G. H. R. Rogers, Lab. 20,226
 R. W. Bulbrook, C. 17,283
 Lab. maj. 2,943
 (1951 Lab. maj. 4,143)

SOUTH E. 62,724

334* Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. Spens,
 K.B.E., Q.C., C. 32,051
 Mrs. M. M. Crane, Lab. 6,804
 C. maj. 25,247
 (1951 C. maj. 25,698)

Kent (13). See Ashford, Canter-

bury, Chislehurst, Dartford,

Dover, Faversham, Folkestone

and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of

Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington,

Sevenoaks and Tonbridge

Kettering (Northants.)

E. 69,764

335* G. R. Mutchison, C.B.E.,
 Q.C., Lab. 31,398
 J. F. Nash, C. 25,495
 Lab. maj. 5,903
 (1951 Lab. maj. 6,827)

Kidderminster (Worcestershire)

E. 56,216

336* G. D. N. Nabarro, C. 26,122
 L. A. J. Williams, Lab. 17,918
 C. maj. 8,224
 (1951 C. maj. 5,158)

Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)

E. 47,254

337* W. Ross, Lab. 23,324
 J. Sutherland, C. 14,983
 Lab. maj. 8,341
 (1951 Lab. maj. 8,709)

King's Lynn (Norfolk)

E. 51,867

338* Cmdr. R. A. Scott-
 Miller, C. 20,949
 H. Lawson, Lab. 19,611
 C. maj. 1,338
 (1951 C. maj. 937)

Kingston upon Thames

(English Borough)

E. 61,762

339* Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd-
 Carpenter, C. 31,069
 G. H. Loman, Lab. 16,104
 C. maj. 14,965
 (Revised constituency)

Kinross and West Perthshire—

See Perthshire and Kinross

Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)

E. 53,450

340* T. F. Hubbard, Lab. 23,861
 D. D. Young, M.B.E.,
 L. & C. 16,392
 Lab. maj. 7,469
 (1951 Lab. maj. 9,401)

KIRKDALE—See Liverpool

Knutsford (Cheshire)

E. 49,756

341* Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley-
 Daventry, C. 29,074
 C. Hamnett, Lab. 9,588
 C. maj. 19,486
 (Revised constituency)

LADYWOOD—See Birmingham

Lambeth (3)

BREXTON E. 53,045
 342* Lt.-Col. M. Lipton, O.B.E.,
 Lab. 20,594
 W. L. Roots, C. 15,559
 Lab. maj. 5,035
 (1951 Lab. maj. 5,353)

NORWOOD E. 59,385

343* Brig. Sir J. G. Smyth,
 Bt., M.C., C. 24,831
 J. A. Joyce, Lab. 19,799
 C. maj. 5,032
 (1951 C. maj. 2,949)

VAUXHALL E. 47,354

344* Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss,
 Lab. 19,220
 E. H. Lee, C. 10,492
 Lab. maj. 8,728
 (1951 Lab. maj. 11,653)

Lanark (Lanarkshire)

E. 49,726

345* Hon. P. F. Maitland, C. 21,828
 J. Mackie, Lab. 20,870
 C. maj. 938
 (1951 C. maj. 1,793)

- Lanarkshire (6)**
NORTH E. 43,050
 346* *Miss M. Heribson, Lab.* 20,307
A. F. Hendry, C. 14,784
Lab. maj. 5,523
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 6,304)
See also Bothwell, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell and Rutherglen
- Lancashire (16).** *See Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth, Heywood and Royton, Huyton, Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and Prestwich, Morecambe and Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde, Ormskirk, South Fylde, West-boughton and Widnes*
- Lancaster (Lancashire)**
E. 43,811
 347* *F. H. R. Maclean, O.B.E., C.* 19,873
C. S. B. Attlee, Lab. 15,324
C. maj. 4,549
 (1951 *C. maj.* 2,456)
- LANGSTONE—See Portsmouth**
- Leeds (6)**
EAST E. 61,944
 348† *D. W. Healey, Lab.* 26,083
C. D. Chapman, C. 21,744
Lab. maj. 4,939
 (New constituency)
- NORTH EAST E. 55,441**
 349† *Rt. Hon. O. Peake, C.* 24,902
H. M. Waterman, Lab. 15,623
C. maj. 9,279
 (By-election, Feb. 9, 1956)
Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., C. 14,081
H. M. Waterman, Lab. 8,212
C. maj. 5,869
 (Revised constituency)
- NORTH WEST E. 64,142**
 350* *D. Kaberry, T.D., C.* 31,923
D. B. Matthews, Lab. 16,594
C. maj. 15,329
 (Revised constituency)
- SOUTH E. 54,424**
 351* *Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaiskill, C.B.E., Lab.* 25,833
Miss W. D. Brown, C. 13,817
Lab. maj. 12,016
 (Revised constituency)
- SOUTH EAST E. 57,211**
 352† *Miss A. M. Bacon, C.B.E., Lab.* 25,714
W. W. J. Dunn, C. 13,142
Lab. maj. 12,572
 (Revised constituency)
- WEST E. 60,202**
 353* *T. C. Pannell, Lab.* 24,576
J. Hiley, C. 18,312
H. Hudson, L. 3,699
Lab. maj. 6,264
 (Revised constituency)
- Leek (Staffordshire)**
E. 68,062
 354* *H. Davies, Lab.* 28,273
Miss I. M. P. Pike, C. 27,214
Lab. maj. 1,059
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 1,910)
- Leicester (4)**
NORTH EAST E. 50,121
 355* *Sir A. L. Ungood-Thomas, Q.C., Lab.* 22,264
Mrs. T. Street, C. 17,094
Lab. maj. 5,170
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 8,731)
- NORTH WEST E. 53,472**
 356* *B. Janner, Lab.* 22,807
F. A. Tomlinson, C. 19,297
Lab. maj. 3,510
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 6,059)
- SOUTH EAST E. 51,747**
 357* *Capt. Rt. Hon. C. Waterhouse, C.* 26,070
E. J. Masters, Lab. 14,529
C. maj. 11,541
 (Revised constituency)
- SOUTH WEST E. 50,602**
 358* *H. W. Bowden, C.B.E., Lab.* 21,487
Mrs. D. Russell, C. 16,998
Lab. maj. 4,489
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 6,993)
- Leicestershire (4).** *See Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough and Melton*
- Leigh (English Borough)**
E. 60,236
 359* *H. Boardman, Lab.* 30,098
J. B. Leck, C. 18,142
Lab. maj. 11,956
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 14,296)
- LEITH—See Edinburgh**
- Leominster (Herefordshire)**
E. 40,098
 360* *A. E. Baldwin, M.C., C.* 18,487
A. T. Evans, Lab. 9,740
C. maj. 8,747
 (1951 *C. maj.* 10,013)
- Lewes (East Sussex)**
E. 49,885
 361* *Maj. T. V. H. Beamish, M.C., C.* 24,938
J. L. Eley, Lab. 12,392
C. maj. 12,546
 (Revised constituency)
- Lewisham (3)**
NORTH E. 52,485
 362* *Sir A. U. M. Hudson, Bt., C.* 22,070
S. T. Williams, Lab. 18,834
C. maj. 3,236
 (1951 *C. maj.* 3,163)
- SOUTH E. 54,981**
 363* *Rt. Hon. H. S. Morrison, C.H., Lab.* 23,821
J. C. Arnold, C. 17,478
J. Loversseed, Ind. 1,400
Lab. maj. 6,343
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 7,011)
- WEST E. 55,056**
 364* *H. A. Price, C.* 24,066
T. Sargent, Lab. 19,741
C. maj. 4,325
 (1951 *C. maj.* 2,636)
- Leyton (English Borough)**
E. 74,944
 365* *R. W. Sorensen, Lab.* 29,747
R. C. Buxton, C. 21,543
E. L. F. Richards, L. 4,421
Lab. maj. 8,204
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 10,165)
- Lichfield and Tamworth (Staffordshire)**
E. 48,250
 366* *J. W. Snow, Lab.* 21,071
J. O. T. Blow, C. 17,966
Lab. maj. 3,105
 (Revised constituency)
- Lincoln (English Borough)**
E. 49,729
 367* *G. S. de Freitas, Lab.* 23,773
P. F. H. Emery, C. 18,551
Lab. maj. 5,222
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 3,560)
- Lincolnshire and Rutland (7).** *See Brigg, Gainsborough, Grantham, Holland with Boston, Horncastle, Louth and Rutland and Stamford*
- Liverpool (9)**
EDGE HILL E. 57,391
 368* *A. J. Irvine, Lab.* 20,060
H. S. L. Rigge, C. 18,940
Lab. maj. 1,120
 (Revised constituency)
- EXCHANGE E. 55,458**
 369* *Mrs. E. M. Braddock, Lab.* 19,457
Mrs. A. E. Papworth, C. 12,271
L. Murphy, Ind. Lab. 2,928
Lab. maj. 7,186
 (Revised constituency)
- GARSTON E. 62,373**
 370* *Sir H. V. A. Raikes, K.B.E., C.* 28,130
T. E. Nixon, Lab. 16,161
C. maj. 11,969
 (Revised constituency)
- KIRKDALE E. 60,738**
 371* *N. A. Pannell, C.* 22,356
**W. Keenan, O.B.E., Lab.* 20,542
C. maj. 1,814
 (Revised constituency)
- SCOTLAND E. 56,176**
 372* *D. G. Logan, C.B.E., Lab.* 21,928
G. F. Allanson, C. 11,821
Lab. maj. 10,107
 (Revised constituency)
- TOXTETH E. 52,575**
 373* *J. R. Bevins, C.* 20,576
W. E. Lawn, Lab. 16,937
C. maj. 4,539
 (Revised constituency)
- WALTON E. 59,522**
 374* *K. P. Thompson, C.* 23,851
J. J. Cleary, Lab. 20,929
C. maj. 2,862
 (Revised constituency)
- WAVERTREE E. 57,489**
 375* *J. D. Tilney, C.* 28,172
Mrs. M. Aspin, Lab. 12,552
C. maj. 15,620
 (Revised constituency)
- WEST DERBY E. 54,100**
 376* *J. V. Woolham, C.* 21,124
C. R. Fenton, Lab. 18,540
C. maj. 2,584
 (Revised constituency)
- Llanelli (Carmarthenshire)**
E. 64,858
 377* *Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths, Lab.* 34,022
T. H. H. Skeet, C. 10,640
Rev. D. E. Morgan, Welsh Nat. 6,398
Lab. maj. 23,381
 (1951 *Lab. maj.* 28,416)

- Londonderry**
E. 71,302
- 378 **R. Chichester - Clark,**
U.U. 35,673
M. Canning, S.F. 19,640
U.U. maj. 16,033
(1951 U.U. unopp.)
- Loughborough (Leicestershire)**
E. 53,183
- 379 **J. D. Cronin, Lab.** 24,044
M. V. Argyll, M.C., C. 19,781
Lab. maj. 4,263
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,323)
- Louth (Lincolnshire)**
E. 50,329
- 380***C. Osborne, C.** 21,796
Dr. D. R. L. M. Poirier, Lab. 15,276
C. maj. 6,520
(1951 C. maj. 5,768)
- Lowestoft (Suffolk)**
E. 56,850
- 381***E. Evans, C.B.L., Lab.** 23,587
J. T. Griffiths, M.C., C. 21,672
Lab. maj. 1,915
(1951 Lab. maj. 847)
- Ludlow (Shropshire)**
E. 47,040
- 382***C. J. Holland-Martin, C.** 20,816
R. J. Barker, Lab. 12,937
C. maj. 7,779
(1951 C. maj. 7,477)
- Luton (English Borough)**
E. 57,933
- 383***Rt. Hon. C. Hill, M.D., L. & C.** 24,722
M. Janis, Lab. 20,304
Miss J. M. Henderson, L. 3,140
L. & C. maj. 4,418
(1951 L. & C. maj. 2,712)
- Macclesfield (Cheshire)**
E. 56,991
- 384***Air Cdre. A. V. Harvey, C.B.L., C.** 27,551
K. Lomas, Lab. 18,362
C. maj. 9,189
(1951 C. maj. 9,006)
- Maidstone (Kent)**
E. 61,144
- 385***Sir A. C. Bosom, Bt., C.** 27,267
O. L. Shaw, Lab. 19,861
C. maj. 7,406
(1951 C. maj. 6,447)
- Maldon (Essex)**
E. 52,027
- 386 **A. B. C. Harrison, C.** 22,002
L. Scutts, Lab. 21,452
C. maj. 550
(1951 Lab. maj. 704)
- Manchester (9)**
ARDWICK E. 60,737
387***L. M. Lever, Lab.** 22,822
G. Hampson, C. 20,740
Lab. maj. 2,082
(Revised constituency)
- BLACKLEY E. 58,653**
388***E. S. T. Johnson, M.C., C.** 25,395
J. Diamond, Lab. 19,959
C. maj. 5,436
(1951 C. maj. 2,272)
- CHEETHAM E. 53,169**
389***N. H. Lever, Lab.** 21,721
J. M. Eayrs, C. 13,190
Lab. maj. 8,531
(Revised constituency)
- EXCHANGE E. 52,376**
390***W. D. Griffiths, Lab.** 20,203
B. Z. de Ferranti, C. 12,922
Lab. maj. 7,281
(Revised constituency)
- GORTON E. 54,824**
391 **K. Zilliacus, Lab.** 21,102
K. B. Campbell, C. 20,833
Lab. maj. 269
(Revised constituency)
- MOSS SIDE E. 53,194**
392***Rt. Hon. Dame Florence Horsbrugh, G.B.E., C.** 23,631
K. Marks, Lab. 13,103
C. maj. 10,528
(1951 C. maj. 10,878)
- OPENSRAW E. 56,720**
393†**W. R. Williams, Lab.** 24,638
H. Day, C. 16,596
Lab. maj. 8,042
(New constituency)
- WITTINGTON E. 60,941**
394***Sir R. A. Cary, Bt., C.** 25,707
J. B. Hayes, Lab. 13,054
G. V. Davies, L. 5,077
C. maj. 12,653
(Revised constituency)
- WYTHENSRAWE E. 64,968**
395***Mrs. E. Hill, C.** 26,200
N. Atkinson, Lab. 23,378
C. maj. 2,822
(Revised constituency)
- Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 55,215
- 396***H. B. Taylor, Lab.** 29,643
I. B. Church, C. 13,610
Lab. maj. 16,035
(Revised constituency)
- MARYHILL—See Glasgow**
Melton (Leicestershire)
E. 60,986
- 397***Rt. Hon. H. A. Nutting, C.** 30,074
K. F. Urwin, Lab. 19,204
C. maj. 10,780
(1951 C. maj. 6,381)
- Meriden (Warwickshire)**
E. 54,596
- 398 **R. Moss, Lab.** 22,796
W. J. Peel, C. 21,691
Lab. maj. 1,105
(New constituency)
- Marionethshire**
E. 27,472
- 399***T. W. Jones, Lab.** 9,056
H. E. Jones, L. 6,374
G. Evans, Welsh Nat. 5,243
J. V. Jenkins, Nat. L. 3,001
Lab. maj. 2,682
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,048)
- Merthyr Tydfil (Welsh Borough)**
E. 42,933
- 400***S. O. Davies, Lab.** 25,630
A. D. Arnold, C. 7,548
Lab. maj. 18,082
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,436)
- Merton and Morden (English Borough)**
E. 54,332
- 401 **H. E. Atkins, C.** 25,373
R. J. Edwards, Lab. 18,983
C. maj. 6,390
(1951 C. maj. 4,402)
- Middlesbrough (2)**
E. 59,563
- 402***Rt. Hon. H. A. Marquand, Lab.** 27,036
B. A. Connelly, C. 16,278
Lab. maj. 10,758
(1951 Lab. maj. 15,528)
- WEST E. 52,916**
403***J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., C.** 25,495
Mrs. R. A. Smythe, Lab. 18,134
C. maj. 7,361
(1951 C. maj. 2,097)
- Middlesex (2). See Spelthorne and Uxbridge**
- Middleton and Prestwich (Lancashire)**
E. 58,416
- 404***Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt., C.** 27,066
E. Dell, Lab. 16,989
C. maj. 10,107
(1951 C. maj. 9,750)
- Midlothian**
E. 55,307
- 405†**D. J. Pryde, Lab.** 25,994
J. A. Stodart, C. 17,208
Lab. maj. 8,786
(New constituency)
- Mid-Ulster**
E. 66,852
- 406 **T. J. Mitchell, S.F.** 29,737
C. Beattie, U.U. 29,477
S.F. maj. 260
(By-election, Aug. 11, 1955)
- T. J. Mitchell, S.F.** 30,392
C. Beattie, U.U. 29,586
S.F. maj. 806
(Oct. 7, 1955. T. J. Mitchell declared incapable of election. C. Beattie, U.U., declared elected.)
- (By-election, May 8, 1956)
G. Forrest, Ind. U. 28,605
T. J. Mitchell, S.F. 24,124
M. O'Neill, A.P. 6,421
Ind. U. maj. 4,481
(1951 Irish Nat. maj. 3,396)
- Mitcham (English Borough)**
E. 72,028
- 407***L. R. Carr, C.** 32,798
H. G. Jenkins, Lab. 25,208
C. maj. 7,590
(1951 C. maj. 5,869)
- Monmouth (Monmouthshire)**
E. 49,252
- 408***Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C.** 22,970
Miss J. Richardson, Lab. 17,173
C. maj. 5,797
(1951 C. maj. 4,523)
- Monmouthshire (5). See Aber-tillery, Bedwellty, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth and Pontypool**
- Montgomeryshire**
E. 31,983
- 409***Rt. Hon. E. Clement Davies, Q.C., L.** 16,021
D. C. Jones, Lab. 7,521
L. maj. 8,500
(1951 L. maj. 9,221)

- Moray and Nairn**
E. 35,663
410***Rt. Hon. J. G. Stuart**,
M.V.O., M.C., C..... 14,667
M. Mackay, Lab..... 9,538
C. maj..... 5,129
(1951 C. maj. 5,394)
Morecambe and Lunesdale
(Lancashire)
E. 56,089
481***Sir I. Fraser, C.H., C.B.E.**,
C..... 29,706
W. F. Fielding, Lab.... 12,005
C. maj..... 17,701
(1951 C. maj. 17,479)
Morpeth (Northumberland)
E. 44,866
412***W. J. Owen, Lab....** 25,452
R. W. Elliott, C..... 10,619
Lab. maj..... 14,833
(Nov. 1954, by-election,
Lab. maj. 14,022)
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,875)
MOSS SIDE—See Manchester
Motherwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 48,875
413***G. M. Lawson, Lab....** 20,147
A. M. C. Hutchison, C. 17,862
Lab. maj..... 2,885
(April 1954, by-election,
Lab. maj. 5,829)
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,991)
Nantwich (Cheshire)
E. 42,679
414 **Wing-Comdr. R. G. Grant-**
Ferris, C..... 20,250
L. Knight, Lab..... 12,884
C. maj..... 7,366
(New constituency)
Neath (Glamorgan)
E. 51,422
415***D. J. Williams, Lab....** 30,581
J. Campbell-Hope, C. 9,467
Lab. maj..... 21,114
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,129)
Nelson and Colne
(English Borough)
E. 50,355
416***S. S. Silverman, Lab....** 22,135
Mrs. M. E. Kellott, C.. 19,844
Lab. maj..... 2,291
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,400)
Newark (Nottinghamshire)
E. 52,655
417***G. Deer, Lab.....** 23,057
R. H. Watson, C. 20,916
Lab. maj..... 2,141
(Revised constituency)
Newbury (Berkshire)
E. 57,404
418***A. R. Hurd, C.....** 26,080
J. A. Evans, Lab..... 18,843
C. maj..... 7,237
(Revised constituency)
Newcastle under Lyme
(English Borough)
E. 61,776
419***S. T. Swinger, Lab....** 28,314
F. H. Taylor, C..... 21,569
Lab. maj..... 6,745
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,536)
Newcastle upon Tyne (4)
CENTRAL E. 55,309
420***E. W. Short, Lab....** 26,102
G. Peters, C..... 23,099
Lab. maj..... 13,093
(Revised constituency)
- EAST E. 53,907**
421***A. Blenkinsop, Lab....** 22,816
G. F. H. Walker, C.... 20,994
Lab. maj..... 1,822
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,771)
NORTH E. 50,955
422***Maj. Rt. Hon. G. Lloyd**
George, T.D., L. & C. 25,236
B. Chisholm, Lab..... 14,303
L. & C. maj..... 10,933
(1951 L. & C. maj. 6,925)
WEST E. 57,122
423***E. Popplewell, C.B.E.**,
Lab..... 25,401
A. Grey, C..... 20,217
Lab. maj..... 5,184
(Revised constituency)
New Forest (Hampshire)
E. 53,724
424***Col. O. E. Crothwaite-**
Eyre, C..... 27,027
H. J. Barnes, Lab.... 12,285
C. maj..... 14,742
(Revised constituency)
Newport (Welsh Borough)
E. 71,989
425***P. Freeman, Lab....** 31,537
D. S. Box, C..... 27,177
Lab. maj..... 4,360
(By-election, July 6, 1956)
†**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice**,
Q.C., Lab..... 29,205
D. S. Box, C..... 20,720
E. Roberts, Welsh Nat. 1,978
Lab. maj..... 8,485
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,717)
Newton (Lancashire)
E. 61,885
426***F. Lee, Lab.....** 29,299
N. A. Miscampbell, C. 21,344
Lab. maj..... 7,955
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,898)
Norfolk (6)
CENTRAL E. 49,268
427***Sir F. Medlicott, C.B.E.**,
Nat. L. & C..... 21,851
Miss E. R. Littlejohn,
Lab..... 16,288
Nat. L. & C. maj.... 5,563
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
4,639)
NORTH E. 49,674
428***E. G. Gooch, C.B.E., Lab.** 20,899
Rear-Admiral (E.) Sir
W. S. Jameson, K.B.E.,
C.B., Nat. L. & C.... 19,657
Lab. maj..... 1,242
(1951 Lab. maj. 279)
SOUTH E. 43,887
429***J. E. B. Hill, C.....** 18,690
J. M. Stewart, Lab.... 17,215
C. maj..... 1,475
(Jan. 1955, by-election, C.
maj. 865)
(1951 C. maj. 3,239)
SOUTH WEST E. 40,396
430 **S. Dye, Lab.....** 16,781
***D. G. Bullard, C.....** 16,888
Lab. maj..... 193
(1951 C. maj. 442)
See also King's Lynn and
Yarmouth
Normanton (Yorks. W.R.)
E. 48,514
431***A. Roberts, Lab....** 27,846
J. Bird, C..... 10,040
Lab. maj..... 17,806
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,853)
- Northampton (English Borough)**
E. 73,713
432***R. T. Paget, Q.C., Lab..** 32,119
Maj. W. G. Clark, C.. 28,771
Lab. maj..... 3,348
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,794)
Northamptonshire (4)
SOUTH E. 47,614
433***Rt. Hon. Sir R. E.**
Manningham-Buller,
Bt., Q.C., C..... 21,497
R. H. Lewis, Lab.... 17,339
C. maj..... 4,158
(1951 C. maj. 2,848)
See also Kettering, Peterborough
and Wellingborough
NORTHFIELD—See Birmingham
North Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 48,081
434***Hon. R. O. Stanley, C. 23,812**
L. Spriggs, Lab..... 9,152
C. maj..... 14,660
(1951 C. maj. 14,135)
Northumberland (3). See Ber-
wick upon Tweed, Hexham
and Morpeth
Northwich (Cheshire)
E. 43,691
435***J. G. Foster, Q.C., C....** 20,697
J. D. Page, Lab..... 14,142
C. maj..... 6,555
(Revised constituency)
- Norwich (2)**
NORTH E. 40,843
436***J. Paton, Lab.....** 18,682
T. C. Eaton, C..... 12,087
Lab. maj..... 6,595
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,293)
SOUTH E. 45,402
437 **A. G. F. Rippon, C....** 18,659
Mrs. M. P. Tylecote,
Lab..... 16,901
C. maj..... 1,758
(1951 C. maj. 1,848)
NORWOOD—See Lambeth
Nottingham (4)
CENTRAL E. 56,463
438 **Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux**,
C.B.E., C..... 20,903
*I. Winterbottom, Lab. 20,145
C. maj..... 758
(Revised constituency)
NORTH E. 60,234
439***J. Harrison, Lab....** 26,552
I. G. Colvin, C..... 20,462
J. Peck, D.F.C., Comm.. 916
Lab. maj..... 6,090
(New constituency)
SOUTH E. 65,449
440 **D. M. Keegan, C.....** 29,145
***H. N. Smith, Lab....** 22,092
C. maj..... 7,053
(Revised constituency)
WEST E. 61,969
441***Sir T. O'Brien, Lab....** 25,539
F. M. Richardson, C. 21,631
Lab. maj..... 3,908
(New constituency)
- Nottinghamshire (6). See Ash-**
field, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mans-
field, Newark and Rushcliffe

- Nuneaton (Warwickshire)**
E. 56,452
442*F. G. Bowles, Lab. 25,112
R. D. D. Griffith, C. 14,828
J. B. Frankenburg, L. 5,048
Lab. maj. 10,284
(Revised constituency)
- Ogmore (Glamorgan)**
E. 55,976
443*W. E. Padley, Lab. 33,275
D. G. Jennings, C. 10,751
Lab. maj. 22,524
(1951 Lab. maj. 27,518)
- Oldbury and Halesowen (English Borough)**
E. 66,622
444*A. Moyle, C.B.E., Lab. 24,123
P. A. Bridger, C. 19,068
D. Mirfin, L. 9,171
Lab. maj. 5,055
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,272)
- Oldham (2)**
EAST E. 55,980
445*Sir I. M. Horobin, C. 19,185
C. Mapp, Lab. 18,805
R. Leslie, L. 5,506
C. maj. 380
(Revised constituency)
WEST E. 54,352
446*C. L. Hale, Lab. 23,164
Hon. J. E. P. Grigg, C. 19,265
Lab. maj. 3,899
(Revised constituency)
- OPENSRAW—See Manchester**
- Orkney and Zetland**
E. 27,868
447*J. Grimond, L. 11,753
J. W. Euston, C. 3,760
E. Ramsay, Lab. 2,914
Lab. maj. 7,993
(1951 L. maj. 6,391)
- Ormskirk (Lancashire)**
E. 54,198
448*Col. D. Glover, C. 27,066
T. W. Henry, Lab. 12,527
C. maj. 14,559
(Revised constituency)
- Orpington (Kent)**
E. 46,581
449*W. D. M. Sumner, O.B.E., C. 22,166
N. J. Hart, Lab. 10,230
A. B. Howard, L. 4,610
C. maj. 11,936
(Revised constituency)
- Oswestry (Shropshire)**
E. 50,289
450*Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore, C. 22,859
M. E. Boggin, Lab. 13,434
C. maj. 10,425
(1951 C. maj. 9,372)
- Oxford (English Borough)**
E. 67,721
451*H. F. L. Turner, C. 27,708
G. H. Elvin, Lab. 19,930
I. R. M. Davies, L. 5,336
C. maj. 7,778
(1951 C. maj. 6,040)
- Oxfordshire (2). See Banbury and Henley**
- Paddington (2)**
NORTH E. 42,689
452*B. T. Parkin, Lab. 16,462
V. H. Goodhew, C. 14,370
Lab. maj. 2,092
(Dec. 1953, by-election, Lab. maj. 2,260)
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,089)
SOUTH E. 46,505
453*Cmdr. R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., C. 18,479
C. F. H. Wegg-Prosser, Lab. 11,432
C. maj. 7,047
(1951 C. maj. 6,809)
Paisley (Scottish Burgh)
E. 62,376
454*D. H. Johnston, Q.C., Lab. 26,823
R. D. Kernohan, C. 20,725
Lab. maj. 6,098
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,025)
- PARK—See Sheffield**
PAVILION—See Brighton
PECKHAM—See Camberwell
- Pembrokeshire**
E. 62,381
455*D. L. Donnelly, Lab. 27,002
W. L. Davies, Ind. 25,410
Lab. maj. 1,592
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,026)
Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 59,029
456*H. G. McGhee, Lab. 29,432
L. B. Fulton, C. 17,796
Lab. maj. 11,636
(Revised constituency)
- Penrith and the Border (Cumberland)**
E. 50,875
457 W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C., C. 22,791
T. L. McDonald, Lab. 9,119
F. J. Sleath, L. 7,342
W. Brownrigg, Ind. 268
C. maj. 13,672
(1951 C. maj. 12,515)
- PENTLANDS—See Edinburgh**
PERRY BARR—See Birmingham
- Perthshire and Kinross (2)**
KINROSS AND WEST E. 34,220
458 W. G. Leburn, T.D., C. 18,133
J. Bayne, Lab. 5,975
C. maj. 12,158
(1951 C. maj. 13,501)
- PERTH AND EAST E. 55,055**
459*Col. Sir A. G. Gorme-Duncan, M.C., C. 22,948
Dr. R. D. McIntyre, Scott. Nat. 9,227
J. B. Urquhart, Lab. 8,373
C. maj. 13,721
(1951 C. maj. 14,631)
- Peterborough (Northamptonshire)**
E. 59,513
460*H. Nicholls, C. 26,319
A. E. V. A. Farrer, Lab. 23,081
C. maj. 3,238
(1951 C. maj. 373)
- Petersfield (Hampshire)**
E. 50,994
461*Hon. P. R. Leigh, C. 24,826
F. R. Mason, Lab. 10,736
C. maj. 14,090
(Revised constituency)
- Plymouth (2)**
DEVONPORT E. 68,235
462 Miss J. H. Vickers, M.B.E., C. & Nat. L. 24,821
*M. M. Foot, Lab. 24,721
A. R. Mayne, L. 3,100
C. & Nat. L. maj. 100
(Revised constituency)
SUTTON E. 71,367
463*Hon. J. J. Astor, M.B.E., C. 30,051
Mrs. L. A. Middleton, Lab. 26,241
C. maj. 3,810
(Revised constituency)
- POLLOK—See Glasgow**
- Pontefract (English Borough)**
E. 53,877
464*G. O. Sylvester, Lab. 32,646
A. G. Blake, C. & Nat. L. 10,183
Lab. maj. 22,463
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,237)
- Pontypool (Monmouthshire)**
E. 46,920
465*D. G. West, Lab. 26,372
A. O. Hewitt, C. 9,800
Lab. maj. 16,572
(1951 Lab. maj. 20,089)
- Pontypridd (Glamorgan)**
E. 54,214
466*A. Pearson, Lab. 28,881
T. R. V. Tyrrell, C. 11,718
Lab. maj. 17,163
(1951 Lab. maj. 20,075)
- Poole (English Borough)**
E. 61,004
467*Capt. R. A. Pilkington, M.C., C. 26,594
F. C. Reeves, O.B.E., M.M., Lab. 17,032
J. C. Holland, L. 5,750
C. maj. 9,562
(1951 C. maj. 8,652)
- Poplar (London Borough)**
E. 49,038
468*Mr. Hon. C. W. Key, Lab. 25,642
Dr. G. F. Vaughan, C. 5,814
Lab. maj. 19,828
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,502)
- Portsmouth (3)**
LANGSTONE E. 68,299
469*G. P. Stevens, C. 32,014
S. C. Davis, Lab. 17,859
C. maj. 14,155
(Revised constituency)
- SOUTH E. 57,311**
470*Sir J. M. Lucas, Bt., M.C., C. 27,887
L. W. Carroll, Lab. 13,600
C. maj. 14,287
(Revised constituency)
- WEST E. 55,597**
471*Brig. T. H. Clarke, C.B.E., C. 23,729
Mrs. A. L. Birk, Lab. 20,060
C. maj. 3,669
(Revised constituency)
- Preston (2)**
NORTH E. 51,220
472*J. Amery, C. 22,310
E. Hewitt, Lab. 19,407
C. maj. 2,903
(1951 C. maj. 1,108)

SOUTH E. 51,933

- 473 A. Green, C. 21,497
 *E. A. A. Shackleton,
 Lab. 21,083
 C. maj. 474
 (1951 Lab. maj. 16)

PROVAN—See Glasgow

Putdsey (English Borough)

- E. 50,175
 474*Col. C. Banks, C. 20,445
 B. A. Payton, Lab. 15,881
 R. S. Wainwright, L. 6,526
 C. maj. 4,564
 (1951 C. maj. 3,356)

PUTNEY—See Wandsworth

Reading (English Borough)

- E. 59,678
 475†I. Mikardo, Lab. 25,228
 †F. M. Bennett, C. 24,990
 Lab. maj. 238
 (New constituency)

Reigate (Surrey)

- E. 56,013
 476*J. K. Vaughan-Morgan,
 C. 27,210
 C. J. Carnsworthy,
 Lab. 16,903
 C. maj. 10,307
 (1951 C. maj. 9,850)

Renfrewshire (2)

- EAST E. 58,024
 477*Sir E. G. R. Lloyd,
 D.S.O., C. 30,959
 D. J. Phillips, Lab. 14,371
 C. maj. 16,588
 (1951 C. maj. 15,320)

WEST E. 46,407

- 478*Rt. Hon. J. S. MacLay,
 C.M.G., L. & C. 21,283
 Dr. J. D. Mabon, Lab. 17,243
 L. & C. maj. 4,040
 (1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
 2,963)

Rhonda (2)

- EAST E. 39,059
 479*W. H. Mainwaring,
 Lab. 21,859
 Mrs. A. Powell, Comm. 4,544
 H. R. Rowlands, C. 3,711
 Lab. maj. 17,315
 (1951 Lab. maj. 24,436)

WEST E. 35,943

- 480*J. R. Thomas, Lab. 21,288
 G. James, Welsh Nat. 4,424
 C. P. T. Burke, C. 3,134
 Lab. maj. 16,864
 (1951 Lab. maj. 22,488)

Richmond, Surrey
(English Borough)

- E. 61,365
 481*Sir G. S. Harvie Watt,
 Bt., T.D., Q.C., C. 27,628
 J. S. Barr, Lab. 14,673
 Miss E. M. Haynes, L. 5,266
 C. maj. 12,955
 (1951 C. maj. 14,036)

Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)

- E. 50,490
 482*Rt. Hon. Sir T. L. Dug-
 dale, Bt., C. 24,979
 R. Hoyle, Lab. 8,974
 C. maj. 16,005
 (1951 C. maj. 15,316)

Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)

- E. 40,451
 483*Col. M. Stoddart-Scott,
 O.B.E., T.D., M.D., C. 21,977
 E. Bricley, Lab. 9,912
 C. maj. 12,065
 (1951 C. maj. 12,420)

Rochdale (English Borough)

- E. 62,126
 484*Lt.-Col. W. Schofield,
 C. 26,518
 J. McCann, Lab. 24,928
 C. maj. 1,590
 (1951 C. maj. 454)

Rochester and Chatham

- (English Borough)
 E. 61,819
 485*Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottomley,
 O.B.E., Lab. 26,645
 J. D. Campbell, C. 24,198
 Lab. maj. 2,447
 (1951 Lab. maj. 847)

Romford (English Borough)

- E. 68,942
 486 R. J. Ledger, Lab. 27,326
 R. J. S. Harvey, C. 24,701
 Lab. maj. 2,625
 (Revised constituency)

Ross and Cromarty—See In-
verness-shire and Ross and
Cromarty

Rossendale (English Borough)

- E. 52,286
 487*A. W. J. Greenwood,
 Lab. 23,472
 J. E. Parkinson, C. 20,561
 Lab. maj. 2,911
 (1951 Lab. maj. 1,670)

Rotherham (English Borough)

- E. 55,971
 488*J. H. Jones, Lab. 27,423
 W. G. Blake, C. 15,882
 Lab. maj. 11,541
 (1951 Lab. maj. 14,807)

Rother Valley
(Yorks, W.R.)

- E. 67,132
 489*D. Griffiths, Lab. 39,968
 W. A. V. Hoskins, C. 12,916
 Lab. maj. 27,052
 (1951 Lab. maj. 28,520)

Rowley Regis and Tipton
(English Borough)

- E. 59,908
 490*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson,
 Q.C., Lab. 28,166
 A. A. Hill, C. 14,998
 Lab. maj. 13,168
 (Revised constituency)

Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles

- E. 56,907
 491†Cmdr. C. E. M. Donald-
 son, C. 21,925
 S. E. Graham, L. 14,755
 L. A. Morrison, Lab. 9,296
 C. maj. 7,170
 (New constituency)

Rugby (Warwickshire)

- E. 46,011
 492*J. Johnson, Lab. 19,709
 H. B. Soreff, C. 18,331
 E. H. Shaffer, Ind. 1,274
 Lab. maj. 1,378
 (1951 Lab. maj. 199)

Ruislip-Northwood
(English Borough)

- E. 47,698
 493*F. P. Crowder, C. 24,806
 G. S. Burden, Lab. 13,251
 C. maj. 11,555
 (1951 C. maj. 10,804)

Runcorn (Cheshire)

- E. 47,487
 494*D. F. Vasper, C. 24,682
 D. Barker, Lab. 13,852
 C. maj. 10,830
 (1951 C. maj. 9,841)

Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)

- E. 54,760
 495*M. Redmayne, D.S.O.,
 C. 23,509
 D. R. Hardman, Lab. 21,866
 C. maj. 1,643
 (Revised constituency)

Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)

- E. 43,016
 496*R. C. Brooman-White,
 C. 19,141
 G. McAllister, Lab. 17,040
 C. maj. 2,101
 (1951 C. maj. 352)

Rutland and Stamford

- (Lincolnshire and Rutland)
 E. 40,818
 497*Sir R. J. E. Conam, Bt.,
 C.V.O., C. 17,675
 T. G. Bradley, Lab. 14,856
 C. maj. 2,819
 (1951 C. maj. 2,723)

Rye (East Sussex)

- E. 53,223
 498 B. G. Irvine, C. 28,500
 T. I. Payne, Lab. 10,560
 C. maj. 17,940
 (New constituency)

Saffron Walden (Essex)

- E. 47,922
 499*Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler,
 C.B., C. 20,671
 Rev. H. N. Horne,
 Lab. 14,253
 Miss H. G. Carson, L. 3,209
 C. maj. 6,418
 (1951 C. maj. 5,319)

St. Albans (Hertfordshire)

- E. 47,827
 500*Hon. J. Grimston, C. 21,828
 Mrs. R. Short, Lab. 16,107
 C. maj. 5,721
 (Revised constituency)

St. Helens (English Borough)

- E. 75,588
 501*Rt. Hon. Sir H. W.
 Shawcross, Q.C., Lab. 25,737
 J. M. Caplin, C. 19,854
 Lab. maj. 15,883
 (Revised constituency)

St. Ives (Cornwall)

- E. 44,374
 502*G. R. Howard, C. &
 Nat. L. 17,063
 L. S. Pawley, Lab. 9,728
 D. A. H. Banks, L. 6,020
 C. & Nat. L. maj. 7,335
 (1951 C. & Nat. L. maj.
 7,612)

- St. Marylebone (London Borough)
E. 57,648
503* Sir W. W. Wakefield,
C. 26,302
I. M. Yates, Lab. 10,903
C. maj. 15,399
(1951 C. maj. 14,819)
St. Pancras, North (London Borough)
E. 62,739
504* K. Robinson, Lab. 24,670
A. M. F. Royle, C. 17,588
J. Nicolson, Comm. 1,303
Lab. maj. 7,082
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,829)
Salford (2)
E. 55,853
505 F. Allam, Lab. 20,351
J. Whiteley, C. 18,623
Lab. maj. 1,728
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,778)
WEST E. 58,701
506* C. Royle, Lab. 22,413
H. D. Moore, C. 21,554
Lab. maj. 359
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,487)
Salisbury (Wiltshire)
E. 48,823
507* J. G. Morrison, T.D., C. 20,271
J. Papworth, Lab. 12,632
J. M. Booker, L. 5,037
C. maj. 7,639
(1951 C. maj. 5,412)
Scarborough and Whitby (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 64,531
508* Sir A. C. M. Spearman,
C. 27,133
J. Archer, Lab. 10,488
G. Gray, L. 9,215
C. maj. 16,645
(1951 C. maj. 16,367)
SCOTLAND—See Liverpool
SCOTSTOWN—See Glasgow
Sedgefield (Durham)
E. 57,031
509* J. Slater, Lab. 27,221
D. F. M. Appleby, C. 18,368
Lab. maj. 8,853
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,124)
SEELY OAK—See Birmingham
Sevenoaks (Kent)
E. 59,037
510* J. C. Rodgers, C. 28,936
J. N. Powrie, Lab. 17,858
C. maj. 11,078
(1951 C. maj. 9,845)
Sheffield (6)
ATTERCLIFFE E. 64,601
511* J. B. Hynd, Lab. 33,071
Lt.-Col. H. L. Lambert,
C. & L. 13,503
Lab. maj. 19,568
(Revised constituency)
BRIGHTSIDE E. 58,156
512* R. E. Winterbottom,
Lab. 27,643
E. W. Flynn, C. & L. 12,239
H. Hill, Comm. 1,461
Lab. maj. 15,404
(Revised constituency)
HALLAM E. 61,231
513* Sir R. Jennings, C. & L. 30,069
J. Marsden, Lab. 15,330
C. & L. maj. 14,739
(Revised constituency)
HEELEY E. 65,667
514* Sir P. G. Roberts, Bt.,
C. & L. 30,798
J. Sewell, Lab. 19,747
C. & L. maj. 11,051
(Revised constituency)
HILLSBOROUGH E. 54,643
515* G. Darling, Lab. 23,438
S. K. Arnold, C. & L. 16,428
Lab. maj. 7,010
(Revised constituency)
PARK E. 55,373
516* F. W. Mulley, Lab. 28,904
S. B. Rippon, C. & L. 10,565
Lab. maj. 18,339
(Revised constituency)
SHETTLSTON—See Glasgow
Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 46,205
517* G. A. N. Hirst, C. 22,582
E. E. Gardner, Lab. 17,251
C. maj. 5,331
(1951 C. maj. 1,503)
Shoreditch and Finsbury (London Borough)
E. 56,393
518* V. J. Collins, O.B.E.,
Lab. 25,500
M. B. Agnew, C. 9,216
Lab. maj. 16,284
(Oct. 1954, by-election,
Lab. maj. 13,039)
(1951 Lab. maj. 18,763)
Shrewsbury (Shropshire)
E. 45,239
519* J. A. Langford-Holt, C. 21,319
D. G. Allen, Lab. 13,726
C. maj. 7,593
(1951 C. maj. 6,768)
Shropshire (4). See Ludlow,
Oswestry, Shrewsbury and
Wrekin
Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 49,710
520* G. B. Drayton, C. 25,101
V. P. Richardson, Lab. 15,919
C. maj. 9,182
(1951 C. maj. 7,960)
SMALL HEATH—See Birmingham
Smethwick (English Borough)
E. 52,748
521* Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-
Walker, Lab. 23,151
J. I. Wells, C. 16,656
Lab. maj. 6,495
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,727)
Solihull (Warwickshire)
E. 51,897
522* M. A. Lindsay, C.B.E.,
D.S.O., C. 29,323
Miss M. Large, Lab. 11,300
C. maj. 18,023
(1951 C. maj. 16,124)
Somerset (6)
NORTH E. 58,282
523* E. H. C. Leather, C. 26,985
D. R. Llewellyn, Lab. 22,802
C. maj. 4,133
(1951 C. maj. 2,548)
See also Bridgwater, Taunton,
Wells, Weston-super-Mare and
Yeovil
Southall (English Borough)
E. 57,633
524* G. A. Pargiter, Lab. 25,207
A. Tickler, C. 18,872
Lab. maj. 6,335
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,954)
Southampton (2)
ITCHEN E. 67,098
525* H. M. King, D.Phil.,
Lab. 29,149
L. T. Loader, C. 23,378
Lab. maj. 5,771
(Revised constituency)
TEST E. 66,256
526 J. M. Howard, C. 26,707
T. C. A. R. Crosland,
Lab. 22,865
T. C. S. Little, L. 2,583
C. maj. 3,842
(Revised constituency)
Southend (2)
E. 55,635
527* S. J. McAdden, C. 23,958
W. H. Clough, Lab. 17,200
C. maj. 6,758
(Revised constituency)
WEST E. 57,424
528* H. Channon, C. 27,326
V. G. Marchesi, Lab. 8,866
Miss H. J. Harvey, L. 6,375
C. maj. 18,460
(Revised constituency)
South Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 60,623
529* Col. C. G. Lancaster,
C. 33,204
R. C. Jelley, Lab. 10,809
C. maj. 22,395
(1951 C. maj. 23,318)
Southgate (English Borough)
E. 55,745
530* Sir A. Beverley Baxter,
C. 26,794
G. L. Caunt, Lab. 8,584
G. J. Bridge, L. 7,614
C. maj. 18,210
(1951 C. maj. 19,155)
Southport (English Borough)
E. 62,618
531* R. Fleetwood-Hesketh,
T.D., C. 30,268
P. Cameron, Lab. 12,827
C. maj. 17,441
(Feb. 1952, by-election, C.
maj. 13,279)
(1951 C. maj. 17,853)
South Shields (English Borough)
E. 74,340
532* Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede, C.H.,
Lab. 31,734
J. Chalmers, C. 21,482
Lab. maj. 10,252
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,425)
Southwark (London Borough)
E. 66,592
533* Rt. Hon. G. A. Isaacs,
Lab. 28,174
J. M. Greenwood, C. 10,944
J. Bent, Comm. 959
Lab. maj. 17,230
(1951 Lab. maj. 22,554)

- Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 54,631
- 534* A. L. N. D. Houghton,
Lab. 20,092
Miss B. M. H. Anderson,
O.B.E., C. 17,309
J. G. Walker, L. 7,046
Lab. maj. 2,783
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,648)
- SPARKBROOK—See Birmingham
Spelthorne (Middlesex)
E. 46,050
- 535* G. B. Craddock, C. 20,888
J. P. Carruthers, Lab. 14,906
C. maj. 5,982
(Revised constituency)
- SPRINGBURN—See Glasgow
Stafford and Stone
(Staffordshire)
E. 55,395
- 536* Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser,
M.B.E., C. 26,206
K. E. Richardson, Lab. 17,550
C. maj. 8,656
(1951 C. maj. 6,046)
- Staffordshire (6). See Brierley
Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek,
Lichfield and Tamworth and
Stafford and Stone
Stalybridge and Hyde
(Cheshire)
E. 56,359
- 537* F. Blackburn, Lab. 23,617
I. W. Owen, C. 23,462
Lab. maj. 155
(1951 Lab. maj. 298)
- STECHFORD—See Birmingham
Stepney (London Borough)
E. 65,601
- 538* W. J. Edwards, Lab. 27,677
Mrs. L. Sutton, C. 5,733
S. Kaye, Comm. 2,888
F. Winckless, L. 1,615
Lab. maj. 21,944
(1951 Lab. maj. 28,263)
- Stirling and Clackmannan (2)
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST
E. 50,342
- 539* Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn,
Lab. 23,588
R. C. Aitchison, C. 16,579
Lab. maj. 7,009
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,504)
- WEST E. 43,008
- 540* A. Balfour, Lab. 18,836
W. A. Gay, C. 15,669
Lab. maj. 3,167
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,497)
- Stirling and Falkirk
(Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,833
- 541* M. MacPherson, Lab. 20,651
J. McMillan, C. 19,345
J. Halliday, Scot. Nat. 2,885
Lab. maj. 1,306
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,108)
- Stockport (2)
- NORTH E. 53,271
- 542* Wing-Comdr. Sir N. J.
Halbert, C. 23,547
Mrs. M. E. Nichol,
Lab. 18,980
C. maj. 4,567
(1951 C. maj. 4,798)
- SOUTH E. 47,251
- 543* H. M. Steward, C. 20,698
E. A. C. Roberts, Lab. 16,612
C. maj. 4,086
(Feb. 1955, by-election, C.
maj. 2,563)
(1951 C. maj. 3,400)
- Stockton on Tees
(English Borough)
E. 51,366
- 544* G. R. Chetwynd, Lab. 23,422
C. B. Longbottom, C. 19,607
Lab. maj. 3,815
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,047)
- Stoke Newington and
Hackney, North
(London Borough)
E. 65,281
- 545* D. Weitzman, Q.C.,
Lab. 25,253
L. Defries-Porter, C. 15,165
B. Ashkenazi, L. 2,388
A. Morris, Comm. 1,525
Lab. maj. 10,888
(Revised constituency)
- Stoke on Trent (3)
CENTRAL E. 62,444
- 546* Dr. B. Stross, Lab. 28,452
G. B. Price, C. 16,097
Lab. maj. 12,355
(Revised constituency)
- NORTH E. 58,518
- 547* Mrs. H. Slater, Lab. 29,473
S. F. Middup, M.B.E.,
C. 14,599
Lab. maj. 14,874
(Revised constituency)
- SOUTH E. 66,212
- 548* E. Smith, Lab. 31,003
B. G. C. Webb, C. 17,739
Lab. maj. 13,264
(Revised constituency)
- Stratford (Warwickshire)
E. 47,451
- 549* J. D. Profumo, O.B.E.,
C. 24,587
T. L. K. Locksley, Lab. 11,275
C. maj. 13,312
(1951 C. maj. 10,795)
- STREATHAM—See Wandsworth
Stretford (English Borough)
E. 71,410
- 550* S. Storey, C. 33,101
F. G. Barton, Lab. 21,267
C. maj. 11,834
(1951 C. maj. 9,725)
- Stroud (Gloucestershire)
E. 55,862
- 551 J. A. Kershaw, C. 23,318
R. W. Evelyn, Lab. 19,375
E. B. Ayliffe, L. 4,489
C. maj. 3,943
(Revised constituency)
- Sudbury and Woodbridge⁵
(Suffolk)
E. 58,890
- 552* Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Hare,
O.B.E., C. 25,185
R. J. Lewis, Lab. 17,995
Mrs. A. Scott, L. 3,760
C. maj. 7,190
(1951 C. maj. 5,952)
- Suffolk (4). See Bury St.
Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and
Sudbury and Woodbridge
- Sunderland (2)
NORTH E. 60,255
- 553* F. T. Willey, Lab. 24,237
A. M. Herbert, C. 21,401
Lab. maj. 2,836
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,490)
- SOUTH E. 61,615
- 554* P. G. Williams, C. 24,727
E. Armstrong, Lab. 22,953
C. maj. 1,774
(May 1953, by-election, C.
maj. 1,175)
(1951 Lab. maj. 306)
- Surbiton (English Borough)
E. 44,261
- 555* N. T. L. Fisher, M.C.,
C. 22,863
S. G. Richards, Lab. 12,380
C. maj. 10,483
(New constituency)
- Surrey (10)
- EAST E. 65,179
- 556* C. J. A. Doughty, Q.C.,
C. 37,276
Miss J. G. Hall, Lab. 12,567
C. maj. 24,709
(1951 C. maj. 23,020)
- See also Carshalton, Chertsey,
Dorking, Epsom, Esher,
Farnham, Guildford, Reigate
and Woking
- East Sussex (4). See Eastbourne,
East Grinstead, Lewes and
Rye
- West Sussex (3). See Arundel and
Shoreham, Chichester and
Horsham
- SUTTON—See Plymouth
Sutton and Cheam
(English Borough)
E. 58,529
- 557* Maj. R. C. Sharples,
O.B.E., M.C., C. 29,538
R. M. Lewis, Lab. 15,205
C. maj. 14,333
(Nov. 1954, by-election, C.
maj. 10,907)
(1951 C. maj. 12,482)
- Sutton Coldfield
(English Borough)
E. 58,839
- 558* Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd,
C. 31,552
C. B. B. Norwood,
Lab. 12,565
C. maj. 17,987
(Revised constituency)
- Swansea (2)
- EAST E. 54,010
- 559* D. L. Mori, Lab. 28,198
Miss R. S. Guest, C. 10,726
Lab. maj. 17,472
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,022)
- WEST E. 58,923
- 560* P. Morris, Lab. 22,647
B. McGlynn, C. 21,626
Lab. maj. 1,021
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,160)
- Swindon (English Borough)
E. 49,879
- 561 F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab. 21,926
P. W. Medd, C. 17,967
Lab. maj. 3,939
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,908)

- Taunton (Somerset)**
E. 51,564
562* Rt. Hon. H. L. d'A.
Hopkinson, C.M.G.,
C. 22,962
R. A. Pestell, Lab. 17,420
Brig. G. Barrington, L. 3,684
C. maj. 5,542
(By-election, Feb. 14, 1956)
E. D. L. du Cann, C. 19,820
R. A. Pestell, Lab. 19,163
C. maj. 657
(1951 C. maj. 3,981)
- Tavistock (Devonshire)**
E. 45,095
563* Sir H. G. Studholme,
Bt., C.V.O., C. 18,991
H. Lawrence, Lab. 8,755
R. Moore, L. 6,937
C. maj. 10,236
(1951 C. maj. 9,850)
- TEST—See Southampton**
- Thirsk and Malton**
(Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 50,212
564* Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton,
M.C., C. 25,467
G. R. Mitton, Lab. 11,382
C. maj. 14,085
(1951 C. maj. 17,162)
- Thurrock (Essex)**
E. 63,030
565* H. J. Delargy, Lab. 31,375
G. A. Petty, C. 16,046
Lab. maj. 15,329
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,685)
- Tiverton (Devonshire)**
E. 47,858
566* Rt. Hon. D. H. Amory,
C. 23,475
A. E. P. Duffy, Lab. 13,051
C. maj. 10,424
(1951 C. maj. 10,448)
- Tonbridge (Kent)**
E. 64,709
567* G. W. W. Williams, C. 29,521
R. L. Fagg, Lab. 19,325
C. maj. 10,196
(By-election, June 7, 1956)
R. P. Hornby, C. 20,515
R. L. Fagg, Lab. 18,913
C. maj. 1,602
(1951 C. maj. 10,268)
- Torquay (English Borough)**
E. 65,333
568* Rt. Hon. C. Williams,
C. 29,777
R. Briscoe, Lab. 12,547
P. J. Bessell, L. 7,012
C. maj. 17,230
(By-election, Dec. 15, 1955)
† F. M. Bennett, C. 20,964
W. Hamling, Lab. 10,383
P. J. Bessell, L. 9,775
C. maj. 10,581
(1951 C. maj. 16,640)
- Torrington (Devonshire)**
E. 44,712
569* Hon. G. Lambert,
Nat. L. & C. 20,124
L. Lamb, Lab. 10,812
Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,312
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj.
11,350)
- Totnes (Devonshire)**
E. 62,710
570 R. L. Mawby, C. 26,381
D. J. P. Mann, Lab. 14,787
A. C. Shobbrook, L. 9,471
C. maj. 11,594
(1951 C. maj. 11,596)
- Tottenham (English Borough)**
E. 63,242
571* Sir F. Messer, C.B.E.,
Lab. 26,636
Maj. I. M. Fraser, M.C.,
C. 17,753
Lab. maj. 8,883
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,251)
- TOXTETH—See Liverpool**
- Truro (Cornwall)**
E. 54,798
572* H. G. B. Wilson, C. 19,900
J. N. Newby, Lab. 15,183
Miss B. N. Secar, L. 8,056
C. maj. 4,717
(1951 C. maj. 5,131)
- Twickenham (English Borough)**
E. 75,106
573* R. G. Cooke, C.B.E., C. 33,726
P. O'Gorman, Lab. 17,450
Miss M. Neilson, L. 6,626
C. maj. 16,276
(Jan. 1955, by-election, C.
maj. 10,122)
(1951 C. maj. 15,209)
- Tynemouth (English Borough)**
E. 70,758
574* Dame I. M. B. Ward,
D.B.E., C. 30,949
J. Finegan, Lab. 20,113
R. Cairncross, L. 5,082
C. maj. 10,836
(1951 C. maj. 7,656)
- Uxbridge (Middlesex)**
E. 53,372
575* F. Bewick, Lab. 22,244
L. C. Curran, C. 21,368
Lab. maj. 376
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,548)
- VAUXHALL—See Lambeth**
- Wakefield (English Borough)**
E. 59,828
576* Rt. Hon. A. Creech
Jones, Lab. 28,180
D. Hinchcliffe, C. 18,435
Lab. maj. 9,745
(Revised constituency)
- Wallasey (English Borough)**
E. 73,149
577* A. E. Marples, C. 33,537
W. T. Clements, Lab. 19,319
C. maj. 14,218
(1951 C. maj. 15,705)
- Wallsend (English Borough)**
E. 73,928
578* J. McKay, Lab. 34,625
R. B. Baird, C. 25,975
Lab. maj. 9,350
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,579)
- Walsall (2)**
NORTH E. 55,357
579† W. T. Wells, Q.C.,
Lab. 26,665
Dr. F. M. Roberts, L.
& C. 15,970
Lab. maj. 10,695
(New constituency)
- SOUTH E. 56,990**
580 Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-
Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O.,
M.C., C. 24,077
J. A. F. Ennals, Lab. 21,651
C. maj. 2,426
(New constituency)
- Walthamstow (2)**
E. 45,169
581 J. E. Harvey, C. 16,873
* H. W. Wallace, C.B.E.,
Lab. 15,744
N. H. Cork, L. 3,882
C. maj. 1,129
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,020)
- WEST E. 40,570**
582* Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee,
O.M., C.B., Lab. 19,327
R. P. Hornby, C. 10,077
Lab. maj. 9,250
(By-election, March 1, 1956)
E. C. Redhead, Lab. 13,388
R. P. Hornby, C. 4,184
O. Smedley, L. 3,037
Lt.-Cdr. W. G. Boaks,
Ind. 89
Lab. maj. 9,204
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,574)
- WALTON—See Liverpool**
- Wandsworth (4)**
CENTRAL E. 64,276
583 M. H. C. Hughes-
Young, M.C., C. 25,484
Mrs. P. L. Davies, Lab. 24,391
C. maj. 1,093
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,183)
- CLAPHAM E. 59,015**
584* C. W. Gibson, Lab. 22,398
W. R. Van Strauben-
zee, M.B.E., C. 22,173
Lab. maj. 225
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,308)
- PUTNEY E. 66,776**
585* Sir H. N. Linstead,
O.B.E., C. 28,969
B. A. Bagnari, Lab. 21,774
C. maj. 7,195
(1951 C. maj. 6,197)
- STREATHAM E. 52,727**
586* Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C. 25,862
R. E. Prentice, Lab. 13,594
C. maj. 12,268
(1951 C. maj. 12,280)
- Warrington (English Borough)**
E. 53,826
587† Rt. Hon. Edith Summer-
skill, Lab. 22,721
H. H. Davies, C. 17,075
Lab. maj. 5,466
(Revised constituency)
- Warwick and Leamington**
(Warwickshire)
E. 59,019
588* Rt. Hon. Sir A. Eden,
K.G., M.C., C. 29,979
W. Wilson, Lab. 16,513
C. maj. 13,466
(1951 C. maj. 9,803)
- Warwickshire (6). See Meriden,
Nuneaton, Rugby,
Stratford and Warwick and
Leamington**

- Watford (English Borough)
E. 52,662
- 589 F. W. Farey-Jones, C... 22,546
E. A. Bramall, Lab... 20,829
C. maj... 1,717
(1951 Lab. maj. 508)
- WAVERTREE—See Liverpool
- Wednesbury (English Borough)
E. 59,260
- 590* S. N. Evans, Lab... 26,064
R. E. Hall, C... 17,120
Lab. maj... 8,944
(Revised constituency)
- Wellingborough
(Northamptonshire)
E. 51,811
- 591* G. S. Lindgren, Lab... 22,745
A. A. Jones, C... 21,819
Lab. maj... 926
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,201)
- Wells (Somerset)
E. 57,057
- 592* Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C.
Maydon, D.S.O., D.S.C.,
C... 25,624
Dr. M. Bresler, Lab... 19,745
C. maj... 5,879
(1951 C. maj. 5,043)
- Wembley (2)
NORTH E. 48,874
- 593* Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullis,
C... 22,701
Mrs. J. Phillips, Lab... 12,592
Lady Abrahams, L... 4,916
C. maj... 10,109
(1951 C. maj. 8,718)
- SOUTH E. 46,650
- 594* R. S. Russell, C... 22,052
E. C. Hutchison, Lab... 15,596
C. maj... 6,456
(1951 C. maj. 4,834)
- West Bromwich
(English Borough)
E. 60,485
- 595* Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale,
Lab... 26,242
F. J. V. H. Dashwood,
C... 16,222
Lab. maj... 10,020
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,659)
- Westbury (Wiltshire)
E. 52,334
- 596* Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt.,
C... 19,684
R. J. Travess, Lab... 16,295
P. L. M. Hurd, L... 7,165
C. maj... 3,389
(1951 C. maj. 2,031)
- WEST DERBY—See Liverpool
- Western Isles
(Inverness-shire and Ross and
Cromarty)
E. 24,856
- 597* M. K. Macmillan, Lab. 8,487
J. C. Frame, L. & C... 6,315
Lab. maj... 2,172
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,330)
- West Ham (2)
NORTH E. 61,346
- 598* A. W. J. Lewis, Lab... 27,249
Miss M. Bowen, C... 10,712
D. Penwarden, L... 3,393
Lab. maj... 16,537
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,828)
- SOUTH E. 52,862
- 599* F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab... 29,451
E. J. Emden, C... 5,997
Lab. maj... 23,454
(1951 Lab. maj. 30,609)
- Westthroughton (Lancashire)
E. 55,151
- 600* J. T. Price, Lab... 27,900
G. Dunnett, C... 17,848
Lab. maj... 10,052
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,675)
- West Lothian
E. 57,045
- 601* J. Taylor, Lab... 25,654
W. R. Grievie, C... 17,347
Lab. maj... 8,307
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,052)
- Westmorland
E. 47,222
- 602* W. M. F. Vance, T.D.,
C... 21,048
I. R. Million, Lab... 7,901
A. G. D. Acland, L... 7,688
C. maj... 13,147
(1951 C. maj. 14,108)
- Weston-super-Mare
(Somerset)
E. 59,135
- 603* Sir I. L. Orr-Ewing, C. 27,357
R. G. Andrews, Lab... 16,275
C. maj... 11,082
(1951 C. maj. 14,543)
- Whitehaven (Cumberland)
E. 45,957
- 604* F. Anderson, Lab... 22,348
G. W. Iredell, C... 16,154
Lab. maj... 6,194
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,200)
- Widnes (Cheshire)
E. 49,090
- 605* J. E. MacColl, Lab... 19,823
Miss B. Brookes, C... 18,374
Lab. maj... 1,449
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,373)
- Wigan (English Borough)
E. 57,575
- 606* R. W. Williams, Lab... 29,755
H. D. Lowe, C... 14,883
T. Rowlandson, Comm. 1,567
Lab. maj... 14,872
(1951 Lab. maj. 17,452)
- Willesden (2)
EAST E. 60,604
- 607* M. Orbach, Lab... 23,397
R. E. Simms, C... 22,738
Lab. maj... 659
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,868)
- WEST E. 63,559
- 608* S. P. Viani, C.B.E., Lab. 29,185
P. B. Kenyon, C... 18,074
Lab. maj... 11,111
(1951 Lab. maj. 15,664)
- Wiltshire (4). See Chippenham,
Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury
- Wimbledon (English Borough)
E. 43,099
- 609* C. W. Black, C... 22,112
G. E. Janner, Lab... 11,622
C. maj... 10,490
(Revised constituency)
- Winchester (Hampshire)
E. 47,464
- 610* P. H. B. O. Smithers,
V.R.D., D.Phil., C... 23,827
J. G. Ridley, Lab... 12,591
C. maj... 11,236
(Revised constituency)
- Windsor (Berkshire)
E. 54,649
- 611* C. E. Moss-Radcliffe,
C... 25,390
- W. O. J. Robinson,
Lab... 14,666
C. maj... 10,724
(1951 C. maj. 9,635)
- Wirral (Cheshire)
E. 64,090
- 612* Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd,
O.B.E., Q.C., C... 33,027
R. B. Chimes, Lab... 15,976
C. maj... 17,051
(1951 C. maj. 15,239)
- WITHINGTON—See Manchester
- Woking (Surrey)
E. 57,119
- 613* Rt. Hon. H. A. Watkins-
son, C... 27,860
R. D. Vaughan-Williams,
Lab... 15,393
C. maj... 12,467
(1951 C. maj. 12,209)
- Wokingham (Berkshire)
E. 56,657
- 614* Hon. P. F. Remnant, C. 25,843
T. G. Boston, Lab... 12,895
J. McQuade, L... 4,679
C. maj... 12,948
(Revised constituency)
- Wolverhampton (2)
NORTH EAST E. 53,171
- 615* J. Baird, Lab... 23,596
F. Hardman, C... 14,387
Lab. maj... 9,209
(Revised constituency)
- SOUTH WEST E. 54,303
- 616* J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C. 25,318
L. H. Burgess, Lab... 16,898
C. maj... 8,420
(Revised constituency)
- Woodford (English Borough)
E. 45,193
- 617* Rt. Hon. Sir W. S.
Churchill, K.G., O.M.,
C.B., C... 25,069
A. K. M. Milner, Lab... 9,261
C. maj... 15,808
(Revised constituency)
- Wood Green (English Borough)
E. 63,015
- 618 Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab... 25,523
G. Cathies, C... 21,811
Lab. maj... 3,712
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,300)
- WOODSIDE—See Glasgow
- Woolwich (2)
EAST E. 48,964
- 619* C. P. Mayhew, Lab... 23,275
H. C. Crawford, C... 12,929
Lab. maj... 10,346
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,562)
- WEST E. 55,329
- 620* Sir W. A. Steward, C. 23,981
W. Hamling, Lab... 22,101
C. maj... 1,880
(1951 C. maj. 1,344)
- Worcester (English Borough)
E. 58,012
- 621* Hon. G. R. Ward, C... 25,610
L. V. Pike, Lab... 19,508
C. maj... 6,102
(1951 C. maj. 5,151)

Worcestershire (3)		Wrexham (Denbighshire)	Yeovil (Somerset)
SOUTH E. 55,730		E. 54,788	E. 58,714
622 Cmr. P. G. Agnew, C. 26,811		626* J. I. J. Jones, Lab. 27,945	629* J. W. W. Peyton, C. 24,059
E. L. J. Thorne, Lab. 13,831		G. W. Guthrie Jones,	M. Murray, Lab. 19,793
C. maj. 12,980		C. & Nat. L. 16,286	Col. G. T. Taylor, Lab. 6,089
(1951 C. maj. 12,795)		D. E. Morgan, Welsh	C. maj. 4,266
See also Bromsgrove and Kidderminster		Nat. 5,139	(1951 C. maj. 2,921)
Workington (Cumberland)		Lab. maj. 11,659	York (English Borough)
E. 49,094		(March 1955, by-election,	E. 73,849
623* T. F. Peart, Lab. 25,110		Lab. maj. 10,926)	630* Sir H. B. H. Hyllon-
T. M. Brannan, C. 17,182		(1951 Lab. maj. 14,635)	Foster, O.C., C. 31,402
Lab. maj. 7,928		Wycombe (Buckinghamshire)	T. E. M. McKitterick,
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,644)		E. 63,094	Lab. 30,298
Worthing (English Borough)		627* J. Hall, O.B.E., C. 29,845	C. maj. 1,104
E. 55,449		L. R. Fletcher, Lab. 21,905	(1951 C. maj. 921)
624* Brig. O. L. Prior-		C. maj. 7,940	Yorkshire, East Riding (3). See
Palmer, D.S.O., C. 31,106		(Nov. 1952, by-election, C.	Bridlington, Haltemprice and
B. Stevens, Lab. 9,231		maj. 2,100)	Howden
C. maj. 21,875		(1951 C. maj. 1,753)	Yorkshire, North Riding (4). See
(1951 C. maj. 21,324)		WYTHENSHAWE—See Manchester	Cleveland, Richmond, Scar-
The Wrekin (Shropshire)		YARDLEY—See Birmingham	borough and Whitby and
E. 46,897		Yarmouth (Norfolk)	Thirsk and Malton
625 W. Yates, C. 19,019		E. 52,350	Yorkshire, West Riding (14). See
I. O. Thomas, Lab. 18,541		628 A. Fell, C. 21,317	Barkston Ash, Colne Valley,
C. maj. 478		E. Kinghorn, Lab. 20,400	Dearne Valley, Don Valley,
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,804)		C. maj. 917	Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth,
		(1951 C. maj. 1,025)	Normanton, Penistone, Ripon,
			Rother Valley, Shipley,
			Skipton and Sowerby

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1955-56

THE NEW OPPOSITION LEADER.—After twenty years as leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. Attlee on Dec. 7 resigned the position, and on the same day it was announced by the Prime Minister that the Queen had approved that the dignity of an earldom should be conferred upon him. His colleagues at once placed on record their high appreciation of his services, and on the following day warm tributes were paid in the House of Commons to his work by Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Clement Davies, for which Mr. Herbert Morrison expressed his own and his Party's thanks. The Prime Minister said that Mr. Attlee in the 33 years he had sat in the House had never made a personal enemy and he recalled the courage, the patience and the tenacity which Mr. Attlee had shown when they sat together in the Cabinet during the war. Mr. Morrison described his leader as essentially a Parliamentarian and said the House would agree that he not only served his party but served the country and the world to the best of his ability. To succeed Mr. Attlee in the leadership of the Opposition, three candidates were nominated on Dec. 8—Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Mr. Herbert Morrison and Mr. Aneurin Bevan. Mr. Bevan agreed to withdraw to permit the unopposed election of Mr. Morrison, the deputy leader, if Mr. Gaitskell would also do so, but Mr. Gaitskell declined. The result of the ballot among Labour members was announced on Dec. 14, Mr. Gaitskell being elected by an overall majority of 47. Of 267 votes cast, Mr. Gaitskell received 157, Mr. Bevan 70 and Mr. Morrison 40. Mr. Morrison, after congratulating the new leader, tendered his resignation as deputy leader, and the party accepting this decision with regret passed a resolution of appreciation of his services. Subsequently, Mr. James Griffiths was elected deputy leader by 121 votes against 111 cast for Mr. Bevan. The House of Lords admitted Earl Attlee to membership on Jan. 25, when he took his seat and subscribed to the roll with the traditional ceremony.

THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION.—A considerable part of the Parliamentary proceedings of the year was occupied with measures to deal with the economic situation and the inflationary difficulties which arose. Immediately after the resumption of the first session in the autumn of 1955, Mr. R. A. Butler, then still Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented a second Budget, designed not to raise revenue but to improve the balance of payments. Introducing his proposals on Oct. 26, Mr. Butler said the Government regarded them as essential if the economic situation was to be tackled thoroughly and efficiently but he added that there had been a distinct improvement in the past month. The chief proposals were an increase in the purchase tax and the inclusion of some household goods previously exempt, a higher profits tax, a reduction and eventually the abolition of the housing subsidy, and a review of the spending programmes of local authorities. The Chancellor said the Government were determined to restore the balance of the economy without delay. The problems demanded a dual policy, combining both incentive and restraint, but while the incentive side of the Govern-

ment's policy, initiated in his April Budget, had worked to the advantage of the country as a whole, the disciplinary side, in the form of restriction on credit, had operated less rapidly than had been expected and intended. There were too many signs that new pressures might develop to reinforce those already shown, among the indications being the unsatisfied demand for materials and labour, new wage claims, and the continued rise in the level of dividend distribution. However, he added, we had room in which to make effective our determination to reinforce and maintain sterling, but we had no room for complacency. Coming to the action to be taken, he said the measures of restraint already imposed would be maintained and allowed to develop their full effect. The progressive operation of credit policy would now be reinforced by further, and more direct, measures designed to restrain demand in both the public and the private sectors of the economy, and to reduce expenditure on both investment and personal consumption. He claimed that the main possibilities of major economies in Government expenditure did not lie in cutting back existing

services, but in restraining the rate of development and in moderating the capital outlay on the expansion of services over the whole of the field where its cost affected Government finance. In the public sector the investment expenditure of the local authorities was a very important element. In future, housing subsidies would be concentrated as far as possible on slum clearance and providing new industrial facilities for excess population. The Exchequer housing subsidy for other purposes would be abolished as soon as possible and meanwhile would be reduced substantially. In addition the Government were asking local authorities not only to observe particular restraint in their current expenditure, but to review their capital expenditure to ensure that there was no increase on that of the previous year. To exercise a check on the volume of Government lending to local authorities, the Public Works Loan Board would ask all applicants for advances about their ability to raise the finance on their own credit, either in the stock market or the mortgage market. Local authorities who received loans would have to pay a rate reflecting not Government credit, as at present, but the credit of local authorities of good standing in the market for loans of comparable periods. The nationalized industries were surveying their capital projects and resources, and their proposals for future investment would be examined with a much more critical eye than in previous years, and while the hospital programmes already announced would not be reduced, hospital boards were being asked to ensure that only the most urgent works were undertaken. The roads programme already announced would also be carried out but would not be extended or accelerated and certain Government buildings would be discontinued, among them the new Colonial Office on the Westminster Hospital site. The Post Office must restrain the rate of its capital investment, and postal and telephone charges would be brought into closer relationship with the cost of the services offered. To encourage saving, the Chancellor announced the issue of a new Defence Bond, and the increase in the maximum permitted holding of the current issue of Savings Certificates from 1,000 units to 1,200 units. Then he came to his proposals regarding purchase tax, an increase of one-fifth in each rate, subject to certain exemptions, so that 25 per cent. became 30 per cent., 50 per cent., 60 per cent., and 75 per cent., 90 per cent. In addition, certain articles which were not taxed, among them a range of kitchenware, tableware and other household goods, would be made subject to the lowest rate of 30 per cent. Another change was the abolition of the D allowance schemes, which exempted a range of items of clothing, footwear, textiles, furs and furniture from purchase tax. These would now be liable to tax at rates of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent., furs remaining chargeable at 50 per cent. To give some help to the silverware and cut glass industry, the tax on most of these craft products would be reduced. The alterations should produce in a full year additional revenue of approximately £75,000,000, and their effect on the cost of living index would be an increase of a little under one point. Mr. Butler said he would not increase personal incomes or death duties, but he declared that profits should make some contribution to the effort of restraint which was required of all sections of the community and had decided to increase the rate of profits tax on distributed profits from 22½ per cent. to 27½ per cent. The yield would in a full year approach £40,000,000. In conclusion, the Chancellor said that the Government had always taken action in time and looked forward, and it was their conviction that by this action we could look forward

not only to many years of successful government but to a continuance of our standard of living and to the happiness of our people. The Opposition took the unusual course of challenging the resolution increasing the purchase tax, which was carried by 314 to 227, a Government majority of 87. Mr. Attlee led the Labour criticism and drew a picture of a young married couple sitting in a room without any furniture, looking sadly at the cut glass and silverware which their economic aunt had bought for them on the cheap. The net effect of this, as with all Mr. Butler's Budgets, he declared, was that it hit the small man. Mr. Gaitskell delivered the main Opposition attack on the following day, and said that the Chancellor had persistently and wilfully misled the public about the economic situation for electoral reasons, an accusation which Mr. Butler indignantly denied in an interjection. The Opposition, said Mr. Gaitskell, took no exception to the increase in the tax on distributed profits, but he criticized the proposal for dealing with local government finance, and described the reimposition of purchase tax on household goods as exceptionally mean and the abolition of the housing subsidy as outrageous. He concluded with a call for Mr. Butler's resignation, declaring that he had behaved in a manner unworthy of his high office and that he was plainly unable to carry on with credit any longer. The general debate was concluded on the third day, the Chancellor reserving his reply until Oct. 31, when after the Finance Bill had been read a first time, the House rejected by 329 to 261 a Labour motion of censure on the Government because of "incompetence and neglect" in their economic and financial policy and because the new proposals were unjust. Mr. Herbert Morrison, who introduced the resolution, said there was a strong case for its acceptance because of what was believed to be a deliberate deception, with malice aforethought, of the country during and before the general election. The Chancellor said the sole object of the supplementary Budget was to combat inflation, and he believed that it had brought that extra further pressure to bear in the right direction. He remarked that he would have thought that Mr. Gaitskell's disastrous attempt at forecasting in his only Budget of 1951 would have given him a lively recognition of some of the difficulties. In that year, we continued to lose our life-blood from reserves, but no measures were announced for correcting the situation and all that was shown by the records was that cheese imports were reduced. "So this marvellous roaring lion was a little mouse that could only gnaw at a bit of cheese," declared Mr. Butler amid Ministerial cheers. Turning to the alterations in purchase tax, he said the object of the Budget was to clear the way for exports by curbing home consumption and the over rapid surge forward of investment, and the difficulties that would be caused by the increases had been grossly exaggerated by the Opposition. The Government believed that the Budget would be successful and they asked the House to send out some sort of message to the country that if we faced the burdens in the right spirit we might progress forward to save that full employment and that standard of living which the Government had done so much to defend. The Bill was read a second time on Nov. 8 by 320 to 255, and in committee several Labour amendments to delete or vary the increases in purchase tax were defeated by majorities ranging from 40 to 50, the Chancellor making a few minor concessions in respect of certain articles which provided employment for blind or disabled persons. When the third reading was carried by 305 to 248 on Dec. 13, the Chancellor said he thought it would be wrong

for traders not to realize that purchase tax was an imposition which must stay as long as the inflationary difficulties remained. The Bill received the Royal Assent on Dec. 21, when Parliament adjourned for the Christmas vacation. By the time sittings were resumed the Prime Minister had made a number of changes in the Cabinet, Mr. Butler becoming Leader of the House of Commons and Mr. Harold Macmillan succeeding him as Chancellor. On Feb. 17 the latter had to outline further measures to counter inflation, or, as he expressed it, "to deal with the overload which has put such a strain on our balance of payments." He said we must make an even more determined attack on the roots of the trouble and enforce still further reductions in investment and consumption. After remarking that he regarded the increase of the Bank rate from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. on the previous day as a timely move, which would reinforce the further disinflationary measures on which the Government had decided, Mr. Macmillan said he must look to the banks to continue their efforts to reduce the total of their advances. He proposed that no investment allowance should be given in respect of capital expenditure becoming due and payable, after that day, but that such expenditure should qualify for the rate of initial allowance in force in 1953. The Government also proposed to tighten up the terms of hire purchase. The minimum down payments for consumer goods would be increased from the present 15 per cent. and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to 20 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively. Powers would be taken to control hiring of certain of these goods, and control would be extended to a comprehensive range of capital goods subject to a 50 per cent. down payment and maximum repayment period of two years. The Government must also play their part, and he had reviewed the plans of departments. Useful works already started must be completed, but some not yet started would be delayed. The nationalized industries had co-operated and had further reduced their programmes by just under £50,000,000, and capital expenditure financed direct by the central Government would be reduced by over £20,000,000 below what had been planned. School and hospital building programmes would stand, but a proportion of the former would be postponed until next year. Mr. Macmillan declared that it would not be right to put the whole burden on the future, and that in present circumstances, with full employment and high wages, it was difficult to justify the continuance of general consumer subsidies on their present scale. The Government had decided to reduce the bread subsidy, costing about £40,000,000 a year, by one penny on the 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ loaf, representing an immediate reduction in the subsidy of some £18,000,000 a year, and to increase the retail price of milk by a halfpenny a pint, saving some £20,000,000 a year of the subsidy of £37,000,000 a year. The increase in the two would add one point to the cost of living index, the Chancellor said. The problem of inflation, he went on, must be mastered if our personal lives were not to be darkened by continual anxiety and uncertainty and our country's position in the world seriously undermined. He believed that, although these measures would result in some sacrifice and some disappointment, they would be accepted as wise and timely. Leading the Labour criticism, Mr. Harold Wilson asked whether the introduction of building licences would not provide a better hope of stopping frivolous building expenditure than the "blunt instrument" of investment allowances, but the Chancellor said they had no intention of introducing the old licence system, and in reply to another question said they did not intend to have any form

of import control. After a two-day debate, the House of Commons on Feb. 21 carried by 325 to 258 a Government motion affirming its confidence in the measures to deal with the economic situation, and defeated a Labour amendment expressing no confidence in the Government or its proposals by 325 to 259. Mr. Macmillan, who introduced the resolution, said he would never be a party to any talk about the need artificially to create unemployment, and appealed to the Opposition not to set out deliberately to hamper and defeat the Government's efforts to cure inflation unless the Government adopted their particular method. On the cut in the subsidies on bread and milk, he claimed that the vast majority of those who would feel the changes at all would feel a loss which was only a fraction of the gains they had made in recent years. In fighting to end inflation they were fighting to defend full employment, and he urged that everyone should face inflation as a common enemy. Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the new Opposition leader, winding up the Labour case, welcomed the Chancellor's declaration for full employment but asked whether this would be preserved by relying solely on general measures of deflation. He warned the Government that they would not get the self-discipline for which Mr. Macmillan had appealed and the sense of responsibility and restraint unless and until it was felt that fair play would be involved.

THE SPRING BUDGET.—In his first regular Budget opened on April 17, Mr. Macmillan continued the economy drive and outlined several proposals to increase private savings, including the institution of premium bonds on which no interest would be paid but which would provide the chance of winning tax-free prizes up to £1,000 after draws every three months. Among other features were an increase in the tobacco duty, the removal of the remainder of the bread subsidy, and an extension of family allowances. The Chancellor said that our reserves were really insufficient for their purpose and we were really trading beyond our capital resources. Measures already taken to correct the position had taken longer to act than had been expected and they had to be continually reinforced. In their efforts to check inflation, the Government had relied very largely on monetary policy, and he claimed that on the credit side it had operated with increasing effect. Turning to the figures for the year, Mr. Macmillan said that the summary above the line showed an estimated surplus of £148,000,000 and an actual surplus of £397,000,000, while below the line receipts were £219,000,000 and payments £757,000,000, the total net payments being £538,000,000, or £46,000,000 less than expected. The total of the National Debt now stood at £27,040,000,000, whereas on Sept. 3, 1939, it stood at about £8,400,000,000 and on Aug. 4, 1914, at about £645,000,000, and he commented that there were few nations, victors or vanquished, in these 40 years that had so honourably tried to meet their obligations at home and abroad. On the basis of existing taxation, the Chancellor said that Inland Revenue duties were expected to yield £2,700,000,000 in 1956-57, an increase of £161,000,000, and from income tax they expected to collect £2,102,000,000, or £159,000,000 more than last year. The estimated revenue from Customs and Excise duties was £2,130,000,000, an advance of £117,000,000, tobacco providing £680,000,000 of the total and purchase tax £510,000,000. The total tax revenue on existing taxation he estimated at £5,190,000,000, an increase of £297,000,000, and total expenditure at £4,745,000,000 an increase of £183,000,000. In

the latter total, defence accounted for £1,499,000,000, only £5,000,000 above last year's estimate, but civil expenditure was £112,000,000 higher at £2,481,000,000, the major item in the increase being £107,000,000 for social services. Above the line, the prospects were for a surplus of £445,000,000 on the basis of existing taxation and measures already announced. After stating that the Government had decided that the removal of the remainder of the bread subsidy should take effect at the end of September, the Chancellor said that for the next two years the capital requirements of the nationalized industries would be met out of the Exchequer to ensure stricter control of the whole operation of providing capital. He estimated that in 1956-57 issues of about £350,000,000 might be required. "So disappears, by my own murderous act, my beautiful overall balance," he commented. Any benefits which he might propose must make no inroads on next year's surplus and any prizes must be more than balanced by impositions. All his proposals, he declared, might be summarized by the word "savings". He first announced a new issue of National Savings Certificates on August 1, a 15s. certificate rising to 20s. in seven years, with a limit of 600 units. The current issue would remain on sale until August 1, and the limit on holdings of that issue would be raised from 1,000 units to 1,400 units. The current 4 per cent. issue of Defence Bonds would be closed and a new issue at 4½ per cent. would be encashable at par on six months' notice, but with a premium of £2 per cent. if held for the full currency of ten years. He did not propose to change the rate of interest of 2½ per cent. for deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, but he would exempt from income tax, the first £15 of income accruing from deposits costing the revenue about £8,000,000 in 1956-57 and about £10,000,000 in a full year. Relief from income tax and surtax would be granted in respect of premiums up to £500 or 10 per cent. of income paid by the self-employed to provide a deferred annuity on retirement, costing £7,000,000 this year but much more in subsequent years, when the relief might lead to new savings. The rate of stamp duty on house purchase would be reduced, costing £4,000,000 this year and £6,250,000 in a full year. Then Mr. Macmillan came to "something completely new for the saver in Great Britain"—a premium bond. This would not be a pool or a lottery where you spend your money, he said. The investor would save his money and get it back when he needed it, but as long as he held it saved his reward instead of interest would be the chance of winning a tax-free prize. The details would be announced later, but it would be a £1 bond and there would be a limit on individual holdings, 250 or a little more. Each bond held for a fixed period would qualify for a draw to take place every three months. Although not finally settled, the Chancellor said he had in mind to give an annual prize fund equal to 4 per cent. of the bonds drawn, divided into prizes ranging from a few top prizes of £1,000 to a larger number of prizes of smaller amount. Because of the organization necessary he doubted whether the issue could be made before the new year. Mr. Macmillan declared that the Government must make an effort of saving parallel to that which it was urging on private individuals. They had decided that a review of all Government expenditure, civil and military, should be put in hand at once. They were determined that this economy drive should bring savings amounting to not less than £100,000,000 on services provided for in the Estimates. After announcing the exten-

sion of the British wine duty to include stronger cider and perry and the closing of a loophole which enabled evasion of purchase tax on shooting brakes, the Chancellor said he wanted not merely to maintain the surplus but to increase it, and he was sure that part of the additional revenue which he needed could best be obtained from the tobacco duty, which he proposed to raise by 3s. a lb., involving an additional *ad.* on a packet of 20 cigarettes. It was estimated that this would bring in £27,000,000 in the present year and £28,000,000 in a full year. He had also decided to increase the rate of tax on distributed profits by 2½ per cent. and that on undistributed profits by ½ per cent., bringing the rates to 30 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. The yield next year would be £30,000,000. His last proposal was an increase in the family allowance scale for the third and subsequent children at the rate of 2s. a week, which would cost £10,000,000 in a full year. As a result of the various alterations £15,000,000 would be added to the estimated surplus, making it £460,000,000, in addition to the reduction of Government expenditure. "This is a Savings Budget", the Chancellor concluded, "and the savings will together make a foundation upon which we can take up without danger the task of increasing investment for the future. The rate of our progress during recent years makes it necessary to slacken the pace a little. But the great forward march goes on". Mr. Gaitskell briefly referred to "this very uninspiring Budget," but the main Opposition criticism was postponed until the following day, when Mr. Harold Wilson opened the attack, which was mainly directed against the introduction of premium bonds. Britain's strength, freedom and solvency, he declared, apparently depended on the proceeds of a squalid raffle. Thousands of people would be outraged by the proposal and he suggested that the Chancellor should take it out of his financial proposals. The Opposition also condemned the decision to end the bread subsidy and considered that the Government's treatment of old age pensioners remained shabby. The general debate ended on April 23 and was wound up by Mr. Macmillan, who did not complain about criticism put forward sincerely from conscientious motives against the premium bonds but said he found the attitude of the official Opposition rather distasteful pointing out that it was a Labour Budget which made the State a partner in football pools. The Government felt that there was all the difference in the world between a system of gambling where the punter lost his stake unless he won and a system of saving where the saver's money was held absolutely safe and the element of chance confined to the prizes. The resolution raising the duty of tobacco was carried by 298 to 217 on April 25, when the remaining resolutions were agreed to and the Finance Bill was given a first reading. The Bill was read a second time without a division on May 9. Explaining one of the clauses, Mr. Henry Brooke, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that it dealt with the taxation of the entertainment profession and was designed to protect the revenue by assessing professional entertainers in specified tax offices. The plan would help in getting the claims of this class of taxpayer dealt with more expeditiously, expertly and uniformly. Another clause provided that a person who did his work wholly abroad would be liable to tax on that part of his earnings which he remitted to the United Kingdom in any year in which he was resident here for tax purposes, but would not be liable to tax in any year in which he was not so resident. Mr. Harold Wilson said the Opposition were driven to the conclusion that the Chancellor was not relying on

the Budget, but on the monetary weapon. In Committee on June 5, an amendment to grant to old age pensioners relief from the increase in the tobacco duty was negatived by 260 to 205, Mr. Macmillan saying that the whole system of tobacco tokens was unsatisfactory and hard to administer, and hinting that the method ought to be reconsidered. The clause imposing the increase was carried by 255 to 199.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—On Feb. 16, a debate took place on a Government motion "that this House is of opinion that, while the death penalty should be retained, the law relating to the crime of murder should be amended," to which Mr. Chuter Ede, the former Labour Home Secretary, moved the following amendment: "That this House believes that the death penalty for murder no longer accords with the needs or the true interests of a civilized society, and calls upon H.M. Government to introduce forthwith legislation for its abolition or for its suspension for an experimental period." On a free vote, Mr. Ede's amendment was carried by 293 to 262, and the motion, as amended, by 292 votes to 246. On Feb. 23 the Prime Minister announced that the Government did not consider it appropriate to bring forward a measure against which they had advised the House, but would find time for a second reading of the Death Penalty (Abolition) Bill, a private member's Bill sponsored by Mr. S. S. Silverman. On March 12 this Bill was read a second time after a motion for its rejection had been defeated by 286 to 262, again on a free vote. During the committee stage a number of amendments intended to limit the scope of the Bill were defeated or withdrawn, but one amendment, moved by Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth with the intention of retaining the death penalty for a murder committed by a person already serving a sentence of life imprisonment, was carried by 198 to 194. The committee stage was concluded on May 29, when an amendment excluding Northern Ireland from the provisions of the Bill was agreed to. On the report stage the decision on Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth's amendment was reversed and the Bill received its third reading on June 28 by 152 to 133. In the House of Lords, however, after a two-day debate, the Bill was, on July 10, refused a second reading by 238 to 95, Lord Salisbury forecasting the possibility that the Government might introduce a Bill in the following Session to amend the law of murder while retaining the death penalty.

RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES.—A major item of legislation during the Session was the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 2. The Bill, as introduced in the House of Commons, provided for public registration of restrictive trade practices under an independent registrar empowered to take proceedings in a new Restrictive Practices Court, which would consist of three High Court judges, one judge of the Court of Session, one judge of the Supreme Court of Northern Ireland, and not more than nine (later amended to ten) lay members. The court would have the same status and powers as the High Court. Further provisions included the prohibition of collective enforcement of resale price maintenance and the formation of a smaller Monopolies Commission, to deal with matters inappropriate for reference to the new court. Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, in moving the second reading on March 6, emphasized that the onus of showing that a practice did not operate unreasonably to the detriment of the public would rest with the industry which sought to impose it. He said that it was intended that price rings should be among the first

matters to be considered. Opposition speakers criticized the Bill as failing to provide effective protection for the consumer, but the Opposition amendment was defeated by 319 to 252. The committee stage was concluded, after a large number of sittings, on May 17. Amendments moved by the Minister on re-committal on June 13, and agreed to, included one which empowered the Lord Chancellor, subject to an affirmative resolution of Parliament, to increase the number of judges to be nominated as members of the new Court, and another which excepted, *inter alia*, sole agency agreements from registration. The Bill was read a third time on the following day. The House of Lords inserted a new clause, moved by Lord Mancroft for the Government, providing that the part of the Bill dealing with resale price maintenance should come into operation within three months of the passing of the Bill. This, with some other Lords' amendments, was agreed to in the House of Commons on July 30.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT.—Consideration of the Road Traffic Bill, originally introduced in the previous Session (see WHITTAKER'S ALMANACK, 1956) was resumed in standing committee in October and November, 1955. The Minister introduced an amendment to authorise "spot checks" of motor vehicles for mechanical efficiency and a new clause to permit the Commissioner of Police to carry out experimental traffic schemes in London by means of regulations. A further new clause, which was unopposed, separated the offences of being drunk in charge of a car and of driving or attempting to drive while under the influence of drink, and proposed heavier penalties and automatic disqualification for the latter. The committee sat altogether on 22 occasions, the last being on Feb. 2. The recommitment and report stages were taken on May 30 and 31, when a number of amendments and new clauses were passed. The Government re-introduced the proposal for compulsory testing of cars, Mr. Watkinson saying that it was proposed to restrict the testing to three simple matters—brakes, steering and lights. Mr. George Strauss said that the Opposition took grave exception to cars being tested by private garages except in special and unusual circumstances, but an Opposition amendment to limit the testing to inspectors appointed by the Minister or local authority was defeated by 216 to 171. During the discussions on the Bill, Mr. Watkinson announced that he proposed to lay an order raising the permitted maximum speed limit of heavy goods vehicles from 20 to 30 miles an hour. The House gave the Bill an unopposed third reading on June 1. In the House of Lords a government amendment was passed permitting speed limits of 40 miles an hour on some classified roads outside London for an experimental period of four years. The Lords gave the Bill a third reading on July 23, and after the Lords' amendments had secured the agreement of the Commons on July 30, the first Road Traffic Bill since 1934 received the Royal Assent on Aug. 2.

SMALL LOTTERIES.—A private member's Bill which finally reached the Statute Book was the Small Lotteries and Gaming Bill, introduced by Mr. Ernest Davies, the Labour M.P. for Enfield East, with the support of members from both sides of the House. The Bill proposed to legalise lotteries conducted by religious organizations, sports clubs and supporters' clubs, provided that the prize exceeded £100, that no ticket was sold for more than one shilling, and that not more than 10,000 tickets were sold. Further provisions were that the lottery should be advertised, and tickets sent through the post, to members only. Small

card or gaming parties with restricted admission fees and prizes would also be legal. The Bill was read a second time on Nov. 25, 1955, and the Government undertook to find time for subsequent stages. On report, an amendment was agreed to increasing from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. the amount of the proceeds which might be allocated to expenses. When the second reading debate took place in the House of Lords on April 26, the Bill was opposed by Lord Ammon, Lord Douglas of Barloch and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who took occasion to criticise the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal to issue premium bonds. The Lords, however, gave the Bill a second reading by 47 to 42. In committee the prohibition on children under sixteen selling lottery tickets, already made in the Bill, was extended to make it also illegal for them to buy tickets. The Bill was read a third time on May 17 and received the Royal Assent on July 5.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION.—A new Teachers' (Superannuation) Bill was introduced in the House of Commons in Nov. 1955, in place of the Bill which had been withdrawn during the previous Parliament. It was designed to put the Teachers' Superannuation Account on a sound financial basis, and proposed the raising of the superannuation contribution payable by teachers from 5 to 6 per cent., with a similar increase in the amount payable by employers. The Bill, like its predecessor, aroused strong opposition, but the House gave it a second reading by 299 to 249 on Dec. 6. While the Bill was in standing committee, Sir David Eccles announced, on Jan. 31, that its effective date would be postponed from April 1 to Oct. 1, so that the increase in teachers' contributions would come into effect at the same time as their new salary scales. The Bill subsequently passed through all its stages, and received the Royal Assent on July 5.

HOUSING SUBSIDIES. Moving the second reading of the Housing Subsidies Bill on Nov. 17, 1955, Mr. Duncan Sandys said that it was the Government's intention, within a year or so, to abolish

altogether the basic subsidy on houses built for general needs. The present Bill was a first step towards abolition. It proposed to reduce the basic subsidy from £22 15. to £10, with corresponding reductions in the subsidies for flats, while retaining the present rate on flats or houses built for slum clearance, and increasing it to £24 in the case of new towns or town expansion schemes to deal with overspill of population. In committee, an amendment was accepted enabling local authorities to make contributions from the general rate fund to the housing revenue as they thought fit, but the Bill emerged from the committee and report stages substantially unaltered, and was read a third time on Feb. 15, and by the House of Lords on March 22.

OTHER LEGISLATION.—The Criminal Justice Administration Act, provides, *inter alia*, for the establishment of new courts at Liverpool and Manchester to be known as Crown Courts, and to supersede the existing criminal assizes and quarter sessions. The ordinary work of the new courts will be discharged by full-time Recorders. The Pensions (Increase) Act increased the pensions of about 400,000 retired public servants and members of the forces by between 6 and 10 per cent. to compensate them for the fall in the value of money. The total cost of the proposals was about £11,000,000. The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act provided for the increase from 8s. to 10s. a week for the family allowance for the third and subsequent children and for the raising of the age limit from 16 to 18 in the case of school children and apprentices. The Dentists Act established an independent General Dental Council.

ADJOURNMENT.—On August 2, after debates in both houses on the Suez Canal situation, Parliament adjourned until Oct. 23. On the previous day Mr. Butler had given an undertaking to Mr. Gaitskell that the Government would give serious consideration to any representations which the Opposition might find it necessary to make during the recess for the recall of Parliament at an earlier date. (See Events of the Year.)

NEW MEMBERS

Sixty-four candidates were returned at the 1955 Election who had not previously sat in the House of Commons. They were as follows:

CONSERVATIVES AND ASSOCIATES (49):—H. E. Atkins (Merton and Morden); Lord Balmiel (Hertford); J. W. Barter (Ealing, N.); J. C. Bidgood (Bury and Radcliffe); R. F. S. Body (Billericay); P. Bryan (Howden); R. Chichester-Clark (Londonderry); Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux (Nottingham, Central); Capt. F. V. Corfield (Glos., S.); S. K. Cunningham (Antrim, S.); G. B. H. Currie (Down, N.); J. C. G. Dance (Bromsgrove); J. A. Biggs-Davison (Chigwell); Mrs. E. Emmet (East Grinstead); D. K. Freeth (Basingstoke); J. C. George (Glasgow, Pollok); Sir Henry D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt. (Walsall, S.); W. Grant, Q.C. (Glasgow, Woodside); A. Green (Preston, S.); H. E. Gurden (Birmingham, Selly Oak); A. B. C. Harrison (Maldon); J. E. Harvey (Walthamstow, E.); J. M. Howard (Southampton Test); B. G. Irvine (Rye); J. C. Jennings (Burton); Dr. D. M. Johnson (Carlisle); F. W. Farey-Jones (Watford); D. M. Keegan (Nottingham, S.); J. A. Kershaw (Stroud); P. M. Kirk (Gravesend); G. W. Lagden

(Hornchurch); J. A. Leavey (Heywood and Royton); W. G. Leburn (Kinross and W. Perthshire); Hon. J. L. Lindsay (North Devon); Mrs. P. McLaughlin (Belfast, W.); M. V. Macmillan (Halfax); M. Madden (Hitchin); R. Mathew (Honiton); R. L. Mawby (Totnes); D. L. Spencer-Nairn (Cent. Ayrshire); N. A. Pannell (Liverpool, Kirkdale); H. P. Pott (Devizes); D. E. C. Price (Eastleigh); P. A. G. Rawlinson (Epsom); A. G. F. Rippon (Norwich, S.); A. Tiley (Bradford, W.); Miss J. H. Vickers (Plymouth, Devonport); W. S. L. Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border); W. Yates (The Wrekin); M. H. C. Hughes-Young (Wandsworth, Central).

LABOUR (15):—J. W. Ainsley (N. W. Durham); F. Allau (Salford, E.); T. C. Boyd (Bristol, N.W.); Mrs. J. S. Butler (Wood Green); J. D. Cronin (Loughborough); R. J. Edwards (Bilston); C. A. Howell (Birmingham, Perry Bar); D. H. Howell (Birmingham, All Saints); A. E. Hunter (Feltham); S. Irving (Dartford); R. J. Ledger (Romford); S. Mahon (Bootle); R. Moss (Meriden); A. E. Oram (East Ham, S.); W. Stones (Consett).

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, e.g. the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salary scales shown in most cases in this section take into account the increases granted during 1956. In certain instances, however, the scale was still under review at the time of going to press and the old figure is given.

ADMIRALTY (See Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1†

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 9030]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was constituted in its present form on April 7, 1955, when the former Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of Food were combined.

The Department has a broad responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, for food manufacture and food distribution. It is responsible generally for the efficiency of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing industries in England and Wales, and provides technical advice to farmers and horticulturists through the National Agricultural Advisory Service and to landowners through the Agricultural Land Service. The County Agricultural Executive Committees act as the Minister's local agents for many matters.

The Department administers in England and Wales the guarantee to farmers under Part I of the *Agriculture Act, 1947*, involving the operation of a deficiency payments scheme for fatstock, and deficiency payments schemes for the main cereal crops; a support price for eggs is also operated. It is also generally responsible for schemes for milk, potatoes and wool operated through producers' marketing boards.

Other important functions of the Department are: Administration of Part II of the *Agriculture Act, 1947*; administration of schemes to improve the quality of livestock; to control or eradicate plant diseases; to control pests, and to facilitate production on marginal land; responsibility for agricultural education; for research as applied to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries; and for such matters as land drainage; agricultural wages enforcement and labour supply, supply of fertilizers and seeds, and, with other Government Departments, the improvement of rural services such as housing, farm buildings, water supplies and electricity. The Department is also responsible for administering the Acts governing catching and landing of fish, and whaling; administering part of the food and drugs legislation, particularly matters dealing with the composition of food and with labelling and advertising; responsibility for questions concerning slaughterhouses, the inspection of meat, and for legislation bearing on the quality and cleanliness of milk.

The Minister is responsible for the Ordnance Survey and for Kew Gardens.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. DERRICK HEATCOAT AMORY, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. H. Perrin.

Assistant Private Sec., P. Parkhouse.

Parliamentary do., Major P. H. B. Wall, M.C., M.P. unpaid.

Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant, £1,285 to £1,530

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Parliamentary Secretaries, The Earl St. Aldwyn, T.D.;

H. Nicholls, M.P.; G. R. H. Nugent, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretaries, A. C. McCarthy; D. White;

J. E. Dixon.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B. £6,000

Deputy Secretaries, H. Hardman, C.B.; Sir Edmund

Harwood, K.B.E., C.B.; A. R. Manktelow, C.B. £4,250

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, Sir Arthur Astley Weston, C.B.E. £3,250

Principal Assistant Solicitor, C. S. Davis. £2,250

Chief Scientific Advisers: (Agriculture) Professor H. G.

Sanders, £3,250; (Food) Dr. N. C. Wright, C.B.E. £2,600

Director of Organisation and Administration, J. E. Dixon, £3,250

Sec., G. J. £1,500

Principal, J. E. Dixon, £1,500

Wilcox £3,250

Fisheries Secretary (Under-Sec.), R. G. R. Wall, £3,250

Welsh Secretary (Under-Sec.), J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £3,250

Liaison Officers, Sir Cecil Armitage, C.B.E.; Major

J. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, C.B.E., M.C.; The

Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Sir Edward Foster, C.B.E.;

Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; E. G. E.

Griffith; R. Phillips; Col. N. V. Stopford

Sackville, O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Donald Scott; D.

Skilbeck; L. G. Trapp, O.B.E.; R. W. Trumper,

C.B.E.; The Earl Waldegrave; Capt. N. G.

Garnons Williams, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.) unpaid

Administrative Departments

GROUP A

Deputy Secretary, H. Hardman, C.B. £4,250

Sub-group (a)

Under Secretary, E. Roll, C.B., C.M.G. £3,250

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT, HILL FARMING AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE POLICY DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Bannister £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, R. V. Allen; V. F. Wood, O.B.E.;

G. R. Woodward £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Brookes; A. F. J.

Chorley, M.B.E.; W. E. Crump; Miss N. E.

Skrimshire, M.B.E.

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Director, National Stud, *P. E. Burrell £1,380

FATSTOCK MARKETING DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,

Guildford, Surrey

[Guildford: 68121]

Assistant Secretary, P. H. Andrews £2,000 to £2,600

Principal, S. H. Moore £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Chief Executive Officers, A. Fillmore, O.B.E.;

W. H. Wilkin, I.S.O. £1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, J. Burgess; E. Dunhill

£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Fisher; G. C.

Hampson; J. W. Hewitt; C. W. Sales; E. W.

Warren; V. A. Woodbridge; W. F. Wright

£1,285 to £1,530

Senior Trade Officer, *O. G. Trcharne

£1,030 to £1,230

Senior Technical Officer, *V. G. Clarke

£1,030 to £1,230

Chief Markets Officer, *Brig. G. L. Lillies £1,510 to £1,660
Deputy Chief Markets Officer, S. W. Baldwin £1,260 to £1,510
Chief Livestock Inspector and Livestock Adviser, A. M. Taylor £1,510 to £1,660
Deputy Chief Livestock Inspector, J. T. Robinson £1,260 to £1,510
Chief Meat Grader, W. M. Gillespie £1,510 to £1,660
Deputy Chief Meat Grader, R. Kyles £1,260 to £1,510
Area Livestock Inspectors, H. G. Amer, M.B.E.; H. O. Edwards; J. W. B. Fitzgerald; S. D. Harrison; S. L. Rhodes; W. J. Robinson £1,030 to £1,230
Marketing Officer Grade II, A. A. N. Beveridge £1,100 to £1,260

MEAT DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. Graham £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, D. H. Chalk; J. H. Locke £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, B. H. Wollacott £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, C. Dugleby; *A. V. Parsons £1,285 to £1,530
Senior Trade Officer, P. E. Allen £1,030 to £1,230

BACON AND HAM DIVISION

Director, A. S. Warren, C.M.G. unpaid
Principal, R. A. Isaacson £1,375 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, *H. C. Carter; R. W. Moolenaar £1,285 to £1,530
Chief Bacon Imports Officer, L. Cluett, M.B.E. £1,260 to £1,510

Sub-group (b)

Under Secretary, F. Hollins £3,250

HORTICULTURE DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, P. J. Moss £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, Mrs. D. P. Brooke; Lt.-Col. C. K. Hamilton; W. J. B. Hopkinson, O.B.E.; J. R. Moss £1,375 to £1,950
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795
Assistant Director, *R. I. Payne, O.B.E. £1,260 to £1,510
Trade Adviser on Potatoes, C. H. Lewis, C.B.E. (part time) £1,000

EGGS AND POULTRY DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. P. Askew £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, F. J. S. Culley; Miss U. C. C. Padel £1,375 to £1,950
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795
Chief Executive Officer, H. A. Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, J. C. Parkinson, M.B.E.; E. P. Wyatt £1,285 to £1,530

Sub-group (c)

Under Secretary, J. A. Sutherland-Harris £3,250

ECONOMICS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Kirk £2,000 to £2,600
Senior Principal Agricultural Economist, L. Napolitan £2,000 to £2,600
Principal Agricultural Economists, J. Ashton; I. G. R. Davies; W. K. Phillips £1,375 to £1,950
Statistician (Head of Branch), E. A. G. Shrimpton (+ allee.) £1,375 to £1,950
Statistician, Miss A. O. G. Tanner £1,267 to £1,795
Principal, Miss I. O. H. Lepper £1,267 to £1,795
Senior Executive Officer, P. M. Reason £1,285 to £1,530

STATISTICS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Pennison £2,000 to £2,600
Statisticians, A. H. J. Baines; Mrs. G. Cartwright; H. Palca £1,375 to £1,950
Men £1,375 to £1,950 Women £1,267 to £1,795

Senior Chief Executive Officer, C. J. Brown £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, P. G. Ellis; F. W. German; R. O. Williams £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Carrington; H. W. Durrant; E. O. Forsberg, M.B.E.; R. J. Mitchell; W. H. Newsome, M.B.E.; *P. J. Pascall £1,285 to £1,530

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND POLICY DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Payne, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, W. F. Darke; M. M. A. Gray; A. L. Irving; J. G. Kelsey £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Marketing Officer (Grade I), G. S. Baker £1,260 to £1,670
Marketing Officer (Grade I), F. J. Goldsmith £1,260 to £1,670
Marketing Officers (Grade II), A. Lawrance; H. J. Meredith £1,100 to £1,260

GROUP B

Deputy Secretary, Sir Edmund Harwood, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250
Sub-group (a)
Under Secretary, G. S. Bishop, O.B.E. £3,250

CROP PRODUCTION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, Miss M. L. Dhonau; L. J. Gray (also in charge of Agricultural Lime Department); E. Pendlebury £1,375 to £1,950
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795
Senior Executive Officer, T. A. Elkington £1,285 to £1,530
Senior Trade Officer, A. V. Bryant £1,285 to £1,530

AGRICULTURAL LIME DEPARTMENT (U.K.)

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford (Guildford: 68121)
Senior Executive Officer, K. T. Wasley £1,285 to £1,530
Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray (London) £1,375 to £1,510

HOME GROWN CEREALS MARKETING DIVISION

Whitehall Place, S.W.1 (Trafalgar: 7711)
Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton (Shepherds Bush: 5577)
Head of Division, *A. E. T. Farquharson, O.B.E. £2,100
Principal, Miss B. M. Shedden £1,267 to £1,795
Chief Executive Officers, *W. J. Appleton; *J. L. Bull; *S. W. Woods £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, H. S. Newman; K. P. Stones; A. D. Thomas; E. L. Thomas £1,285 to £1,530

INTERNATIONAL CEREALS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Moore £2,000 to £2,600
Principal, L. W. Keen £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, C. E. Wooland £1,635 to £1,845
Adviser on Imported Cereals, *A. E. Hooker, C.B.E. Unpaid
Technical Adviser on Grain Dealing, *E. W. Packer £1,500
Senior Executive Officer, J. H. Deeves £1,285 to £1,530

CEREAL PRODUCTS AND BREAD DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, A. Goodman £2,000 to £2,600
Principal, Miss M. I. Crighton £1,267 to £1,795
Senior Executive Officer, H. E. Smith £1,285 to £1,530

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1

[Gerrard 6911]

Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan

Principals, G. W. Ford; F. C. White; R. Harding

Wynne.....£1,375 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, A. R. G. Ashworth;

T. P. Farmer; L. G. Lewis.....£1,285 to £1,530

Senior Technical Officer, E. L. Jarvis

£1,030 to £1,230

SUGAR DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1

[Gerrard 6911]

Assistant Secretary, E. Jones-Parry £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, D. H. McPhail; R. Wentworth

Deputy Director, *B. A. Forster, C.B.E.

Senior Trade Officer, *R. C. W. Gunner

£1,030 to £1,230

Sub-group (b)

Under Secretary, R. E. Stedman.....£3,250

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, M. Compton £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, E. H. Bott; C. E. Coffin

Senior Executive Officers, A. G. Simpson; A. Tibbitts

£1,285 to £1,530

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, W. Donaldson £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, Miss S. Campbell; C. H. Wake

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Sub-group (c)

Under Secretary, E. P. Keely, C.B.E.....£3,250

Senior Chief Executive Officer, G. N. Lawrence

(Liaison Officer on Food Development)

£1,800 to £2,000

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION I

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks.....£2,000 to £2,600

Principals, K. H. Jones; *Brig. J. R. Reynolds, C.I.E.,

O.B.E.....£1,375 to £1,950

Senior Chief Executive Officer, H. F. Hendry

£1,800 to £2,000

Armed Services Supplies Officer, *Major Gen. H. M.

Whitty, C.B., O.B.E.....£1,635 to £1,845

MISCELLANEOUS AND MANUFACTURED

FOODS AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

DIVISION II

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, N. R. C. Dockera

Principals, G. D. Lundie; Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton

Men £1,375 to £1,950; Women £1,267 to £1,795

Chief Executive Officer, G. H. B. King

Senior Executive Officers, C. H. Bremner; A. W.

Sales; R. J. Staton.....£1,285 to £1,530

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1

[Gerrard: 6911]

Assistant Director, *Major Gen. H. L. Davies, C.B.,

C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.....£1,260 to £1,510

Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Lawrence

£1,285 to £1,530

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Principal Executive Officer, I. W. Pugsley....£2,300

Senior Chief Executive Officer, W. A. Gair

£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officer, W. J. Desmoulin, M.B.E.

Senior Executive Officer, J. Yates.....£1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Director, *A. R. Parselle, M.B.E.

Assistant Director (Technical), *E. Whalley

£1,260 to £1,510

£1,375 to £1,595

OILS AND FATS. DRIED FRUITS, TEA,
COFFEE AND COCOA AND WELFARE

FOODS DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1

[Gerrard 6911]

Assistant Secretary, E. C. U. Wilson, C.B.E.

Director of Welfare Foods (Procurement), *J. Roberts,

C.B.E.....£1,950

Principals, E. B. Anderson (+allce.); W. C. Beard

(+allce.); N. Easterbrook; B. I. Felton

Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Clark; C. L.

Huntingford; A. F. Smith, M.B.E.

Senior Trade Officer, W. H. Williamson

£1,285 to £1,530

£1,030 to £1,230

FOOD STANDARDS AND HYGIENE

DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, A. Propper, M.B.E.

Principals, M. D. M. Franklin; H. F. Greenfield;

F. W. Sidwell, O.B.E.....£1,375 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officer, J. Callaghan

Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A.

Grace.....£1,285 to £1,530

Deputy Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection,

R. V. Blamire.....£1,510 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officer, W. M. Shortt

£1,375 to £1,950

Canning and Packaging:

Director, *R. I. Johnson, O.B.E.....unpaid

Senior Executive Officer, Miss G. E. Pegler, M.B.E.

Adviser on Manufactured Foods, *Sir Frederick

Aldridge.....unpaid

Wholesale Trade Adviser, *A. S. Warren, C.M.G.

unpaid

GROUP C

Deputy Secretary, A. R. Manktelow, C.B....£4,250

Sub-group (a)

Under Secretary, B. C. Engholm.....£3,250

INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey

[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, H. N. White £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, H. E. Cox; L. R. Sankey

Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; F. Winch,

M.B.E.....£1,285 to £1,530

Architect, A. G. Jensen.....£1,215 to £1,640

Chief Control Officer (Senior Chief Executive Officer),

V. Smith.....£2,000

D. (Senior)

D. (Exp.).....£1,530

Se. (ms).....£1,845

Chief Adviser on Rabbit Destruction, T. W. William-

son.....(+allce.) £1,260 to £1,670

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. I. Thomas

£2,400 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. E. W. Bentley; G. A.

Brett; Dr. J. A. Freeman; H. V. Thompson;

Dr. E. E. Turtle, M.B.E.....£1,375 to £1,950

LABOUR, MACHINERY AND SEEDS**DIVISION**

1 St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1
[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, G. O. Lacey, D.F.C.; L. J. Smith; B. Vernon

£1,375 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, I. E. Hammond; I. P. M. Macdonald..... £1,285 to £1,530
Superintending Inspector, Major R. P. Pockney

£1,320

Chief Machinery Inspector, J. C. Gough..... £1,315

Advisers on Safety, Health and Welfare:

Assistant Secretary (part-time), H. R. Hodges, C.B.E.

£2,000 to £2,600

Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, L. Le Couteur, C.B.E..... £2,000

LAND DRAINAGE AND WATER**SUPPLY DIVISION**

Somerley House, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; J. E. Maher

£1,375 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, W. W. C. Shingleton;

A. P. Stevens..... £1,285 to £1,530

Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E.

£2,200

Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding

£2,000 to £2,300

Senior Drainage Engineers, Major F. D. Ashton;

T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton

£1,690 to £1,950

Sub-group (b)

Under Secretary, W. C. Tame..... £3,250

INFORMATION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, W. A. Nield.. £2,000 to £2,600

Principal, R. F. Giles..... £1,375 to £1,950

Chief Executive Officer, G. Carmichael, M.B.E.

£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, A. E. J. Evans; Miss E. J.

Marston, M.B.E.; S. R. O'Hanlon, M.B.E.

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Principal Information Officer, Miss M. George, M.B.E.

£1,477 to £1,692

Senior Information Officers, A. D. Bird; J. Rothwell,

M.B.E..... £1,285 to £1,530

Librarian (Grade II), F. C. Hirst.. £1,285 to £1,530

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey

[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, C. P. Quick.. £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, M. F. Haynes, O.B.E.; T. P. Marten;

R. A. Thorne, M.B.E..... £1,375 to £1,950

Chief Veterinary Officer, J. N. Ritchie, C.B.E., £2,600

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour;

A. D. J. Brennan, C.B.E.; L. Hughes..... £2,200

Chief Superintending Veterinary Officer, J. C. Wallace

£2,000

Superintending Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; Capt.

G. Atkinson; A. G. Beynon; A. F. Butler;

E. R. Callender, O.B.E.; D. Cameron; J. Cam-

eron; E. Clark; B. A. Claxton; E. R. Corrigan;

H. M. M. Duff; K. A. Forker; A. M. Graham;

W. Grant; E. F. Hardwick; A. B. Kerr; J. R.

Kerr; W. D. Macrae; A. M. K. McLeod; E. G.

Morris; J. Plenderleith; James Reid; John Reid;

E. P. Thorne; A. M. Urquhart; J. Weir

£1,700 to £1,950

Divisional Veterinary Officers, F. H. Addison; A.

Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P.

Baird; G. S. Beattie; A. J. Beeson; Lt. Col. J. C.

Bennison, T.D.; J. Brennan; A. C. L. Brown;

A. D. Campbell; E. T. Camps; G. T. Cattell;

G. S. R. Chalmers; S. V. Collard; G. D. Coward;

J. G. Crowhurst; F. A. Davidson; J. C. David-

son, O.B.E.; R. Dudleyke; E. G. Duncan; J. K. S.

Elmslie; R. H. Ewart; J. H. Findlay; Maj. A. V. Franklin, T.D.; J. M. Fraser; A. C. Gillespie; C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A. Gordon; I. A. Graham; H. C. Gregory; Lt. Col. J. B. Griffiths, M.B.E.; A. A. Hamilton; M. Herlihy; F. J. Hill; A. Homston; D. Johnston; T. Johnston; Lt. Col. L. L. Jones; A. Kelly; R. S. Kyle; H. P. Lightfoot; T. Y. Littler; R. C. Locke; E. Lowes; D. J. Macaulay; Capt. I. A. McCutcheon; D. H. Macdonald; H. McEnhill; W. T. MacGregor; W. J. McIlroy; D. M. McIntyre; W. S. Mackay; G. McKee; J. M. McKellar; J. J. McLaren; J. D. McLaughlan; R. McNeil; A. M. McNiven; J. McQuaker; R. T. H. Massey; R. C. Matheson; M. H. W. Miller; G. A. Moore; A. L. F. Mullen; G. D. Munro; R. B. T. Munro; J. W. R. Pearce; L. E. Perkins; G. F. Pickering; C. S. Randle; G. G. Rennie; J. Richards; R. W. Ross; H. M. Salisbury; W. Scott; S. Sharp; H. G. Silcock; J. W. Simpson; W. Simpson; J. Small; A. W. Smith; J. Smith; J. G. Souter; A. Steele; John Stewart (H.Q.); John Stewart (Ayr); T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland; L. J. Thomas; G. Tullis; Capt. W. Tweed; T. J. Tyrrell; A. C. Urquhart; E. Varley; J. M. Ware; R. W. A. Watchorn; R. J. P. Watson; R. R. Willing; A. J. Willdon; A. Wilson; J. W. Wilson, O.B.E.; W. W. Wilson; Capt. T. W. Woodhead, M.C., £1,330 to £1,645

VETERINARY LABORATORIES

New Haw, Weybridge

[Byfleet: 129]

Esks Grove, Lasswade, Midlothian

[Lasswade: 3271]

Director, Dr. A. W. Stableforth..... £2,600

Deputy Director, Dr. E. L. Taylor, C.B.E..... £2,200

Senior Research Officers (Grade I), F. D. Asplin; N.

Dobson; N. H. Hole; E. C. Hulse; J. R. Lawson;

J. L. McGirr; G. Slavin; J. E. Wilson

£1,700 to £1,950

Senior Research Officers (Grade II), Mrs. R. Aldcroft;

J. D. Blackland; T. E. Gibson; S. B. Kendall;

D. J. MacKinnon; J. MacLeod; P. G. Millar;

R. O. Muir; A. B. Paterson; N. S. Saba; *G. B.

Simmons, O.B.E.; H. N. Spears; P. Stuart; C. D.

Wilson; *F. W. Withers

Men, £1,330 to £1,645; Women, £1,200 to £1,530

Superintending Veterinary Investigation Officers, H. I.

Field; D. W. Mezzles..... £1,700 to £1,950

Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. H.

Brooksbank; D. Buntain; J. C. Buxton; I. H.

Fincham; G. B. S. Heath; L. E. Hughes; R. M.

Loosemore; W. H. Parker; J. D. Paterson;

W. T. Rowlands; A. Shand; I. G. Shaw;

W. V. B. Sinclair; A. J. Stevens; D. L. Stewart;

D. M. Thomson; J. A. J. Venn; J. G. Wilson

£1,320 to £1,645

Senior Executive Officer (Laboratory Secretary), J. A.

Aldridge, M.B.E..... £1,285 to £1,530

EDUCATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES DIVISION

Great Westminster House,

Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, A. B. Bartlett £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, R. Stacey; Mrs. J. J. Tait

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Chief Executive Officers, E. S. Chapman; R. A.

Hughes, O.B.E..... £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, D. R. Dow; J. J. Bone

£1,285 to £1,530

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICE

Director, Prof. R. Rae, C.B.E..... £2,600

Senior Education and Advisory Officers, J. A. McMillan, O.B.E.; W. Morley Davies; C. E. Hudson,

C.B.E..... £2,200

Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones

£1,825 to £2,050

Director of Experiments, P. J. Macfarlan

£1,825 to £2,050

Principals, J. M. Grant; E. D. Hardy; L. D. G. Richings.....£1,375 to £1,950

LAND USE DIVISION

Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah.....£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, O. A. Robertson; *R. A. E. Williams, C.E.....£1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officers, H. M. Allix; A. N. Croxford.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officer, J. L. Cope.....£1,285 to £1,530

Legal Department

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, Sir Arthur Astley Weston, C.B.E.....£3,250
Principal Assistant Solicitor, C. S. Davis.....£3,250
Assistant Solicitors, N. H. Brewis; E. C. Harris; H. E. James, C.B.E.; G. E. Johnstone; F. P. R. Mallows, O.B.E.; H. H. Rutter; J. B. Stonebridge, C.B.E. (part-time); J. D. Westlake.....£2,100 to £2,600
Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allan; G. F. Aronson; R. S. Boden; W. D. Curnock; F. R. Hamp; A. J. Harriss; K. P. Hickman; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D. Mainwaring; N. Monro; *E. A. Platt; H. R. Reade; H. G. Roberts; W. M. Wadham-Smith; F. H. C. Taylor
Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,373 to £1,860
Senior Litigation Clerk, H. Davies, M.B.E.....£1,285 to £1,530

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary (Director of Organization and Establishments), G. R. Oake, C.B.E.....£3,250

Division I

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, H. D. Lewis, C.B.E.....£2,000 to £2,600
Principal, F. R. Williams.....£1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, A. Lightman, O.B.E.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, Miss I. E. M. Carpenter; F. J. Farrell; G. W. Raymond, M.B.E. (Chief Welfare Officer)
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Division II

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E.....£1,865 to £2,472
Principals, J. H. V. Davies; R. Hitchcock, O.B.E.....£1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officers, G. F. Dean; A. E. Gregory, M.B.E.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Abrahams; V. G. Birchall; V. A. Buglass; B. Dennis; W. H. Eastwell; Miss M. Hooley; L. A. Jones; R. W. King, D.F.C.; G. E. Marriott; R. W. O. Ring, M.B.E.; S. J. L. Sykes; J. E. Williams
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Division III

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, J. W. Edmondson, O.B.E.....£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, C. Ellis; A. Hodgson, O.B.E., M.C.; F. M. Kearns, M.C.; W. Savage.....£1,375 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers (Headquarters), I. Birrvis; R. Dickson; H. E. Hotchin; V. E. H. Nicholls; C. H. Shillito; J. H. Symons; (Provincial), C. H. Blackman; C. G. Cutler; A. Hearn; R. Martin; W. E. Minto; E. J. Woodward, M.B.E.....£1,285 to £1,530

Division IV

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, L. P. W. A. Mortimer, C.B.E.....£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, W. R. Harper; F. A. Hitchens; B. P. McGuinness, I.S.O.....£1,375 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Baker; A. S. J. Cox; T. G. Hansen; Miss R. Skerrett; M. B. F. C. Turner; R. W. 1910; Miss M. V. 1910
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Division V

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Office Controller, H. Craggs (Principal Executive Officer).....£2,300
Chief Executive Officers, W. V. T. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Young.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, C. J. Blake; A. V. Buddin; R. J. Crowe; S. G. Duffell; L. C. W. Hodgson (Chief Registrar); G. W. Mason, M.B.E.; P. A. Payne.....£1,285 to £1,530

Finance Department

Principal Finance Officer, C. H. M. Wilcox.....£3,250
Accountant General, W. Russell.....£2,225

Group I

Senior Finance Director, H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.....£1,700 to £2,100

CEREALS (FINANCE) DIVISION

T.O.B., London Road, Stanmore
[Stonegrove: 6345]

Finance Director, *F. D. Bennett.....£1,570 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officer, *F. D. Bennett.....£1,285 to £1,530

CEREAL PRODUCTS (FINANCE) DIVISION

T.O.B., London Road, Stanmore
[Stonegrove: 6345]

BAKERY (FINANCE) DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Finance Director, H. N. Hill (Chief Accountant) (+allce).....£1,555 to £1,890
Senior Executive Officer, F. A. Hainsworth, I.S.O.....£1,285 to £1,530

POTATO (FINANCE) DIVISION

T.O.B., Marston Road, New Marston, Oxford
[Oxford: 48461]

Finance Director, G. Wigglesworth.....£1,570 to £1,800

EGGS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Finance Director, G. W. Day.....£1,570 to £1,800
Chief Accountant, R. M. Honeybone.....£1,555 to £1,890

Group 2

Senior Finance Director, R. H. Higginbotham, C.B.E.....£1,700 to £2,100

HOME-KILLED MEAT DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road
Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Finance Director, R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E.....£1,570 to £1,800

IMPORTED MEAT (FINANCE) DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,
Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 6911]

Finance Director, J. S. Sutcliffe (Chief Accountant)
£1,555 to £1,890

BACON AND HAM (FINANCE) DIVISION

T.O.B., London Road, Stanmore
[Stonegrove: 6345]

Finance Director, J. S. Sutcliffe (Chief Accountant)
£1,555 to £1,890
Senior Executive Officer, *W. A. Files (Deputy
Finance Director).....£1,285 to £1,530

OILS AND FATS (FINANCE) DIVISION

T.O.B., London Road, Stanmore
[Stonegrove: 6345]

Finance Director, G. Wigglesworth £1,570 to £1,800

**CANNED FISH AND FRUIT, DRIED
FRUITS, TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA
(FINANCE) DIVISION**

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,
Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Finance Director, L. C. Bentley...£1,570 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officer, H. Sharpe £1,285 to £1,530

Group 3

Senior Finance Director, J. A. Dyson, C.B.E.
£1,700 to £2,100

**STORAGE AND TRANSPORT (FINANCE)
DIVISION**

23, Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, A. M. Bernstein £1,555 to £1,890
Senior Executive Officers, *C. W. Knight, M.B.E.;
P. M. Reiss.....£1,285 to £1,530

COLD STORAGE (FINANCE) DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, E. Armstrong...£1,555 to £1,890

Group 4

Assistant Secretary, A. C. Sparks...£2,000 to £2,600

**MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (FINANCE)
DIVISION**

Milk Marketing Board Buildings, Giggs Hill
Green, Thames Ditton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 4591]

Milk Production:
T.O.B., London Road, Stanmore
[Stonegrove: 6345]

Finance Director, R. C. Simpkin £1,570 to £1,800

WELFARE FOODS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford
[Guildford: 68121]

ENFORCEMENT (FINANCE) DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, A. M. Bernstein (Chief Accountant)
£1,555 to £1,890

**EMERGENCY SERVICES (FINANCE)
DIVISION**

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Finance Director, S. G. Wardle (Chief Accountant)
£1,555 to £1,890

FINANCE (GENERAL) DIVISION

Principal, A. K. H. Atkinson...£1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officers, C. Gallehawk; H. W. A.
Tasker, I.S.O.....£1,635 to £1,845
Chief Accountant, R. W. Melkile...£1,555 to £1,890

SUGAR (FINANCE) DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, L. E. Wintersgill
£1,570 to £1,800

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DIVISION

Accountant General, W. Russell.....£2,225

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

6-9 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Director of Internal Audit, L. C. Rixon
£1,700 to £2,100
Deputy Director of Internal Audit, K. V. Stephens
£1,570 to £1,800
Chief Accountants, C. R. Currie; J. Thompson
(Assistant Directors of Internal Audit) £1,555 to £1,890
Senior Executive Officers, A. B. Hoare; H. Mayor
£1,285 to £1,530

TRADING ACCOUNTS DIVISION

2-10 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

£1,700 to £2,100
Deputy Director of
£1,555 to £1,890

£1,285 to £1,530

COSTINGS DIVISION

6-9 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Director (Prof.), J. A. Dyson, C.B.E.
£1,700 to £2,100

ADMINISTRATIVE FINANCE DIVISION

2-10 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Principal Executive Officer, G. Bryant, C.B.E. £2,300
Chief Executive Officer, A. F. Brocklebank
£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, A. H. King; H. McCrae;
R. Robertson.....£1,285 to £1,530

Fisheries Department

Fisheries Secretary, R. G. R. Wall.....£3,250
Assistant Secretary, C. F. Huntley £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, W. Boyce; R. C. Hinton; A. Savage;
Miss M. E. Vince
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795
Senior Executive Officer, H. N. Taylor, M.B.E.
£1,285 to £1,530
Assistant Director, *R. G. Dickie, £1,570 to £1,800
Chief Inspector, T. S. Leach, M.C.....£1,660
Deputy Chief Inspector, H. T. Blancy
£1,260 to £1,485
Chief Officer, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries,
F. T. K. Pentelow.....£2,000 to £2,300
Principal Scientific Officer, I. R. H. Allan
£1,375 to £1,950

FISHERIES LABORATORY

The Esplanade, Lowestoft
[Lowestoft: 1088]

Director of Fishery Research (Deputy Chief Scientific
Officer), G. M. Graham, C.M.G., O.B.E.
£2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Director (Senior Principal Scientific Officer),
R. S. Wimpenny.....£2,000 to £2,300

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. A. Cole;
Lt. Com. J. R. Lumby, R.N. (ret.)

Principal Scientific Officers, R. J. H. Beverton; R. W. Butcher; J. G. Cattley; J. Corlett; D. H. Cushing; A. J. Lee; F. Morgan; A. C. Simpson; G. C. Trout. £1,375 to £1,950
Master Superintendent of Research Vessels, Commodore W. L. P. Cox, R.D., R.N.R. £1,395 to £1,590

Welsh Department

Caeleion, 8 Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 7561]

Under Secretary (Welsh Secretary), J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £3,250
Principal, J. B. Foxlee. £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, W. A. Bell. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, H. C. R. Wagstaff; W. Williams. £1,285 to £1,530

Scientific Adviser's Division (Food)

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

Chief Sci. N. C. Wright, C.B.E. £2,600
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. H. R. Barnell. £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. J. M. Hay. £2,000 to £2,300
Principal Scientific Officers, E. G. B. Gooding; J. F. Hearne; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth; Dr. K. B. W. Jones; E. J. Rolfe; G. Wortley. £1,375 to £1,950; **Women, £1,267 to £1,795**

Official History

6, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Historian, R. J. Hammond.
Senior Executive Officer, Miss M. Wretts-Smith. £1,168 to £1,378

Staff attached to County Agricultural Executive Committees

Chief Executive Officers, G. H. Barlow (Yorks, West Riding); A. E. Bray (Lancs.); R. J. Bricknell, M.B.E. (Devon); P. Ebbage (Norfolk); W. H. Pedley (Yorks, North Riding). £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, G. T. Adams (Sussex, East); *C. J. Airey (Herts.); F. W. Barnes (Worcs.); P. B. Barraud (Cornwall); A. Beardmore (Lincs., Lindsey); G. Bishop (Wilts.); S. Booth (Yorks, North Riding); J. Bradshaw, M.B.E. (Lancs.); A. E. Brewer (Northumb.); S. W. Charlton (Yorks, East Riding); *F. A. Clabour (Norfolk); R. E. Daniels (Pembrok.); *B. P. Davey (Berks.); G. Essame (Dorset); W. E. Evans (Mont.); W. G. Gillard (Durham); F. Haddon (Hereford); J. Harper (Cumb.); W. J. (Essex); T. A. (ks, West Riding); J. O. Johnson (Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough); T. Johnson (Surrey); W. G. Jones (Glam.); L. G. Keeley (Staffs.); E. H. Kirk (Lincs., Lindsey); E. R. Lamburn, M.B.E. (Warwicks.); R. G. Machray (Derby); T. A. McDowell, M.B.E. (Hants.); J. T. Muncaster (Northants.); J. Ogden (Lincs., Kesteven); J. B. Powell (Kent); C. J. Sampson (Somerset); J. E. Simmons (Suffolk, East); R. G. Taylor (Carmarthen); E. Turnbull (Notts.); *O. Turner (Ches.); C. Watts (Devon); N. F. V. Williams (Glos.); T. B. Wood (Salop). £1,285 to £1,530

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Open daily 3d. 10 to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas Day. In 1955 there were 1,180,324 visitors to Kew Gardens. Dogs not admitted.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, G. Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £2,600
Assistant Director, N. L. Bor, C.I.E.

Keeper, Herbarium and Library, W. B. Turrill, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, C. E. Hubbard, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,300
Principal Scientific Officers, J. P. M. Brennan; R. W. G. Dennis; F. N. Howes (Keeper of Museums); C. R. Metcalfe (Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory); F. Ballard, A. A. Bullock; R. Melville; E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead; N. Y. Sandwith; V. S. Summerhayes. £1,375 to £1,950
Librarian, Grade II, H. S. Marshall. £1,285 to £1,530

Curator of Gardens, W. M. Campbell

*Temporary

Ordnance Survey Department

Chessington, Surrey
[Epsom: 2660]

Director-General, Major-Gen. J. C. T. Willis, C.B.E.

Directors:
Map Publication and Production, Brig. L. J. Harris, O.B.E.

Field Survey, Brig. A. H. Dowson, O.B.E.
Establishment and Finance, F. G. C. Bentley, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600

Deputy Directors:
Field Survey, Col. R. C. N. Jenney.
Geodetic Control, Col. R. C. A. Edge, M.B.E.

Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. D. Heald, O.B.E., R.E.; Lt.-Col. C. J. Thompson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. H. N. F. Patterson, R.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Brigadier P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D. (Devon); W. Atkinson (Cumb.); Barclay, C.B.E. (Herts.); Beaumont (Montgome); J. R. Bickersteth, C.B. Blofeld (Norfolk); A. Bristow (Notts.); Major J. W. Fitzherbert Brookes, C.B.E., M.C. (Lancs.); A. H. Carter (Lincs., Holland); R. P. Chester, C.B.E. (Hants.); Col. W. A. Chester-Master (Glos.); Brig. R. C. J. Chichester-Constable, D.S.O. (Yorks, East Riding); The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C. (Leics.); A. Cropper (Westmorland); J. O. Cullimore (Monmouth); Major J. L. Davenport, T.D. (Hereford); D. Davies, C.B.E. (Carmarthen); G. R. Davies, C.B.E. (Radnor); M. T. Davies, C.B.E. (Brecon); R. Lloyd Davies (Anglesey); J. Gwyn Evans (Cardigan); Sir Edward Foster, C.B.E. (Salop); H. Gifford (Dorset); Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O. (Suffolk (East)); J. Goring (Sussex (West)); J. R. Hardern (Isles of Scilly); F. Hartop (Bucks.); Capt. T. C. S. Haywood (Rutland); J. G. Henson (Lincs., Kesteven); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgin, O.B.E. (Pembrok.); T. Hollins, O.B.E. (Staffs.); A. B. Howie (Northumberland); H. W. Hughes, C.B.E. (Warwickshire); E. R. Jackson (Yorks, North Riding); C. A. Jacobs (Isle of Ely); W. F. Johnston (Suffolk (West)); C. H. Knifton (Middlesex); L. H. Lamb (Cams.); D. F. Macaulay (Essex); The Lord Northbourne (Kent); Col. The Earl of Onslow, M.C. (Surrey); H. Owen, C.B.E. (Caernarvon); E. G. Parsons (Wilts.); The Lord de Ramsey (Hants, and Soke of Peterborough); H. E. G. Read (Derbyshire); D. A. Richards (Flint); E. Roberts, C.B.E. (Denbigh); J. C. E. Robinson (Beds.); Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D. (Northants.); R. A. Stark (Isle of Wight); L. P. Stephenson (Lincs., Lindsey); J. R. H. Sumner, C.B.E. (Worcs.); J. D. Thomas (Surrey); M. Tudor, O.B.E. (Chesh.); Williamson

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Dartmouth Street, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 2667]

The Agricultural Land Commission, set up under the *Agriculture Act, 1947*, is responsible for the management and farming of land vested in the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or for which he has become responsible (216,000 acres approx.). The Commission advises the Minister in matters relating to the management of agricultural land and on the exercise of his powers of compulsory purchase under the Act, to ensure the full and efficient use of agricultural land.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £1,500
Vice-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh Sub-Commission, Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C. £1,000
Other Members: Sir J. C. Verner, £500
Sir J. C. Verner, £1,950
Sir J. C. Verner, £1,530
Chief Land Agent, G. F. Edwards, C.B.E. (plus alie.) £2,000 to £2,300
Welsh Sub-Commissioners (part-time), D. Morgan Rees, O.B.E.; Prof. R. Alun Roberts, Ph.D.; J. N. Vaughan Richards
Secretary

Land Agent

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the *Research Act, 1931*, the Committee of the Council is responsible for the organization and development of agricultural research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make provision for the maintenance of research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council's finance is, under the 1956 Act, derived from the Agricultural Research Fund into which monies provided by Parliament for the purpose of the Act, and other sums received by the Council, are paid.

Council, The Lord Rothschild, G.M., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Chairman); Prof. S. J. Watson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (Deputy Chairman); L. G. Davidson; Prof. H. A. Krebs, M.D., F.R.S.; D. Lowe, C.B.E.; Prof. E. J. Maskell, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. B. Medawar, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. L. P. Pugh; F. Rayns, C.B.E.; J. N. Ritchie, C.B.; Prof. H. G. Sanders, Ph.D.; W. C. Tame; Sir James Turner, I.L.D.; Prof. J. S. Young, M.C., M.D.; Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. Ness; P. A. C. Thorne.
Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Cheesman, D.Sc.; R. Scarisbrick, Ph.D.; G. G. Samuel.
Principals, J. F. S. Law; L. S. Porter.
Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Shimwell.
Senior Executive Officers, C. S. Goodwin; T. E. Pearson.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the council, see *Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH**AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX**

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the

various Commonwealth Governments, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to

from them.

Chairman, J. E. C. Coventry.
Vice-Chairman, C. E. Lambert, C.M.G.
Secretary, Sir Herbert Howard.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, S.W. 7. **Director,** W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C., D.Sc.
Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. **Director,** S. P. Wiltshire, D.Sc.
Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Science Buildings, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. **Director,** W. R. Thompson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Bureaux

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—**Director,** J. P. Maule.
Animal Health, Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—**Director,** M. Crawford.
Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—**Director,** I. Leitch, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Dairy Science and Technology, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—**Director,** A. W. Marsden.
Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—**Director,** F. C. Ford Robertson.
Helmintology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—**Director,** Prof. R. T. Leiper, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., I.L.D., F.R.S.
Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—**Director,** D. Akenhead, O.B.E.
Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—**Director,** A. G. G. Hill.
Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—**Director,** P. S. Hudson, Ph.D.
Soils, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—**Director,** G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(see Royal Air Force)

AIR TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1

The Council is a statutory body which considers representations from the public regarding the air transport facilities provided by the Airline Corporations and the charges for any such facilities, and questions referred to it by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. It also considers in accordance with terms of reference issued to it by the Minister of Civil Aviation on July 30, 1952, applications from the Airline Corporations and independent air transport companies to operate scheduled air services under the arrangements announced by the Minister on May 27, 1952.

Chairman, The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
Deputy Chairman (vacant).
Members, Sir John Ure Primrose; J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.; Sir J. Gibson Graham, M.C.
Assessor, W. W. Burkett, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, R. F. Prosser, M.C.
Assistant Secretary, E. J. Horrex, M.B.E.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 and an Officer of Arms is always in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public. But such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who all specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Clareux, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.

Norroy and Ulster, Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Six Heralds

York, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Richmond (and Registrar), Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Windor, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C. (and Earl Marshal's Secretary).

Somerset, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.
Lancaster, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.

Chester, James Arnold Frere, F.S.A.

Four Pursuivants

Portcullis, The Master of Sinclair, M.V.O.
Rouge Dragon, Robin de la Lanne Mirreles.
Rouge Croix, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O.
Bluemantle (vacant).

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 30137]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also

established by decrees of Lyon Court. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and to Dominion or Colonial petitioners (personal or corporate) of Scottish connection, and issues birthbrieves. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., I.L.D., F.S.A.Scot., Advocate £1,200

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Marchmont, Lt.-Col. John William Balfour Paul, D.S.O., F.S.A.Scot.

Rothsay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A.Scot.

Albany, Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)

Carrick James Monteith Grant, W.S.
Unicorn, Iain Moncreiffe of Easter Moncreiffe, Advocate.

Kinlyre, Charles Eliot Jauncey, Advocate.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson, £750

Procurator-Fiscal, Malcolm Robertson MacGregor, W.S.

Herald Painter, Miss Nora Gordon.

Master, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 39351]

Appointed in May, 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.

Commissioners, John Betjeman; Hon. Lionel Brett; Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; G. A. Jellicoe; Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Lord Methuen, A.R.A.; Henry Moore, C.B.E.; Sir Allan Quartermaine, C.B.E., M.C.; J. M. Richards; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., P.R.A.;

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams, C.B.E.
Assistant Keepers (I), D. T. Piper; J. F. Kerslake
£1,925
£895 to 1,430

Director and Keeper, Sir John Rothenstein, C.B.E.
De.
De.
As.

[Welbeck: 0687-8]

Director, Sir James Mann.....£1,800
Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson; R. A. Cecil
£895 to £1,430

A. Clutton-Brock; W. E. Williams, C.B.E.; The Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Prof. L. C. Robbins, C.B., F.B.A.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., C.B.E.; Lord Herbert, C.V.O.; Brinsley Ford, The Viscount Bracken, P.C.; Sir Thomas Merton, F.R.S.; J.C. Witt; Henry Moore.

Deputy Keepers, M. Davies, N. MacLaren
£1,275 to £1,475
Deputy Keeper and Scientific Adviser to the Trustees,
F. I. G. Rawlins £1,275 to £1,475
Assistant Keepers, C. H. M. Gould; M. V. Levey
£780 to £1,250

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 6051]

Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison.....(+ allee. £50) £875 to £1,390
Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, J. A. Cowell.....£1,006 to £1,106

Established by the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954.

the control of atomic energy research and development. The Lord President of the Council continues to be responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

Chairman, Sir Edwin Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Members, (Full-time) Sir John Cockcroft, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. (Scientific Research) (Director, Research Group); Sir Christopher Hinton, F.R.S. (Engineering Production) (Director, Industrial Group); Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S. (Weapons Research and Development) (Director, Weapons Group) each £6,000
Sir Donald Perrott, K.B.E. (Finance and Administration) £5,000
(Part-time) The Viscount Cherwell, C.B., P.C., F.R.S.; Sir Ivan Stedford, K.B.E. (unpaid); Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E. £500; C. F. Kearton, O.B.E. (£500); Sir Rowland Smith (unpaid).

Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1

[Langham : 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1, 1952, and expires June 30, 1962. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC receives a grant of revenue from the Treasury for the Home Services and the Corporation also receives a grant from the Treasury for the External Services. In April 1957 the Corporation's income was £5,812,178 were for television as well as sound broadcasting.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,000

Vice-Chairman, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E. £1,000

Governors, The Earl of Balfour (Scotland), £1,000;

The Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, P.C., K.C.M.G. (Wales), £1,000; Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt. (N. Ireland); Mrs. T. Cazalet-

Keir, C.B.E.; The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.;

Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; Sir Edward

Bentham, K.C.S.I. each £600

Director-General, Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.

Dir. of Administration, H. C. Greene, O.B.E.

Dir. of Television Broadcasting, G. C. Beadle, C.B.E.

Director of External Broadcasting, J. B. Clark, C.B.E.

Dir. of Sound Broadcasting, R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.

Chief Assistant to the Director-General, H. J. G. Grisewood.

Director of Engineering, Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E.

Deputy Director of Television Broadcasting, C. McGivern, C.B.E.

Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. Tangye

Lean, C.B.E.

Controllers:

Home Service, A. Stewart, C.B.E.

Light Programme, H. R. Pelletier.

Third Programme, C. J. Morris.

Television Programme Services, S. J. de Lotbinière,

C.V.O., O.B.E.

Television Services Engineering, M. J. L. Pulling,

O.B.E.

Technical Services Engineering, S. C. Williams, O.B.E.

Standing:

Finance, T. Lochhead, C.B.E.

Staff Administration, J. H. Arkell.

Chief Engineer, R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.

Editor, News, T. R. P. Hole, C.B.E.

Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, M. Dinwiddie, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Broad-

casting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.

Northern Ireland, R. C. McCall, C.M.G., Broadcasting

House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E., Broadcasting

House, Park Place, Cardiff.

Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E., Broadcasting

House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birm-

ingham.

North, T. W. Chalmers, Broadcasting House,

Piccadilly, Manchester.

West, F. G. Gillard, O.B.E., Broadcasting House,

Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Overseas Representatives

North America, E. B. Thorne, 630 Fifth Avenue,

New York, 20.

Canada, C. J. Curran, 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

India and Pakistan, D. J. C. Holroyde, Prem House,

Connaught Place, New Delhi, India.

Australia and New Zealand, J. F. Mudie, National

Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Middle East, J. Rae, 11 Syaria Ahmed Pasha,

Garden City, Cairo.

Paris, Miss C. G. H. Reeves, 59 Avenue Hoche,

Paris viii.

Berlin, R. A. Harrison, British Centre, Kurfür-

stendamm 156, Berlin-Halensee.

B.B.C. Far Eastern Station, C. P. Albany (Head of

Service); P.O. Box 434, Singapore.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

CORPORATION

Keyline House, Ruislip, Middlesex

[Waxlow: 4334]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord

Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.

(and expenses £1,000) £6,500

Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling unpaid

Other Members, A. H. Milward, O.B.E. (£4,000)

(Chief Executive); The Lord Balfour of Inchrye,

Baron Balfour of Inchrye, O.B.E.

Overton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C., £1,750; A. C.

Ping, £1,200.

Chief Executive, A. H. Milward, O.B.E.

Chief Operating Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Passenger Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Technical Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Finance Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Legal Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Medical Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Administrative Director, W. C. Jones, O.B.E.

Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E.,

D.F.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS

CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport,

Hounslow, Middlesex

[Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways

Corporation acquired on April 1, 1940, the air

transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and

British Airways, which had been at the disposal of

the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak

of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government

Corporations which are charged with the task of

developing and operating British scheduled air

transport services under the provisions of the Air

Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to

operate the Commonwealth and Empire, North

Atlantic, South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes

from the United Kingdom. In June, 1956, the routes, with these routes weekly in each s 736,736 per week.

The Members of the Corporation are appointed by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Chairman, G. d'Erlanger, C.B.E., (*Expenses* £1,000)
Deputy Chairman, Sir George Cribbitt, K.B.E., C.M.G. £5,000

Members (full-time), B. Smallpeice (*Managing Director*); Major J. R. McCrindle, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Adviser, International Affairs*).

Members (part-time), J. W. Booth; Sir Francis Brake; H. L. Newlands, M.B.E.; The Lord Rennell, K.B.E., C.B.; The Lord Tweedsmuir, each £500; Sir John Stephenson, C.B.E. (*unpaid*).

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1

[Ambassador: 7711]

The British Transport Commission was established as a public authority under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1947*. On Jan. 1, 1948, the main-line railways of Great Britain, together with their ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway Executive Committee, the railways and road services formerly controlled by the *London Passenger Transport Board*, and various canal and inland waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were vested in the Commission. The administration and development of these and other transport services was delegated to the public bodies known respectively as the *London Passenger Transport Board*, the *British Road Transport Commission*, the *British Inland Waterways Corporation*, and the *British Transport Canal Corporation*. In accordance with the 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or upwards, and necessitating journeys beyond a 25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1953*, however, the Commission was required to dispose of a major part of the property held by it for the purposes of the part of its undertaking carried on through the Road Haulage Executive. The 1953 Act also provided for the re-constitution of the Commission, the abolition of the Railway Executive and the reorganization of the railways. Under an Order of the Ministry of Transport, on and from Oct. 1, 1953, all the functions of the Railways, the Road Haulage, the Docks and Inland Waterways and the Hotels Executives, respectively, were assumed by the Commission.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Benstead, C.B.E.; *Members*, The Lord Rusholme; J. C. L. Train, C.B.E., M.C.; A. B. Valentine; J. W. Watkins, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Reginald Wilson, each £5,000.

Part-time Members, H. P. Barker (£500); Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., H.M.L., O.B.E. (£1,000); D. H. Cameron of Lochiel; F. A. Pope, C.I.E. (£500); J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C. (£500); Sir Harry Methven, K.B.E. (*unpaid*); T. H. Summerson (£500); Sir Cecil Weir, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. (£500).

Secretary General, Maj.-Gen. L. Wansbrough.

Osborn.
Gilmour.

London Transport Executive

55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 5600]

Chairman, Sir John Ellis

Members, A.

(£3,500); E.

Bull, O.B.E.;

C. J. Geddes;

Secretary, R. M. Robbins.

Eastern Area Board

Liverpool Street Station, E.C.1
[Bishopsgate: 7600]

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.

Members, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.;

A. F. Pegler; J. Tanner, C.B.E.; The Right Hon.

H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C.; J. B. Peile.

Secretary, G. A. V. Hayes, M.B.E.

London Midland Area Board

Euston Station, N.W.1
[Euston: 1234]

Chairman: The Lord Rusholme.

Members: L. Cooke, O.B.E.; Sir Francis Glyn,

K.C.M.G.; P. T. Heady; Maj.-Gen. Sir John

Kennedy, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.;

Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E., H.M.L.,

A.D.C.; R. F. Summerson.

Secretary, M. T. Howard Williams, M.B.E.

North Eastern Area Board

Railway Headquarters Offices, York
[York: 53022]

Chairman, T. H. Summerson.

Members, J. W. Armit, Ph.D.; Sir Mark Hodgson,

O.B.E.; G. H. Kitson, O.B.E.; P. D. Priestman,

O.B.E.; L. H. McRobert, C.B.E., T.D.

Secretary, C. H. Rafton.

Scottish Area Board

302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2.
[Douglas: 2900]

Chairman, Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., O.B.E., H.M.L.

Members, The Lord Bilsland, K.T., M.C.; D. H.

Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; Sir John Denholm,

C.B.E.; P. L. Meldrum; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.;

W. G. N. Walker.

Secretary, H. M. Herbert.

Southern Area Board

Waterloo Station, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 5151]

Chairman, Sir Philip Warner.

Members, J. E. Binks; H. F. B. Iles; H. L. R.

Matthews, C.B.E.; K. Preston; J. MacN. Sidey,

D.S.O.; A. B. B. Valentine.

Secretary, L. Mapleton.

Western Area Board

Paddington Station, W.2
[Paddington: 7415]

Chairman, R. F. Hanks.

Members, A. Chamberlain, M.C., T.D.; F. A. Parish,

C.B.E.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.;

J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.; Capt. H. Vivian.

Secretary, A. H. Curtis Welch.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]

Overseas Offices

British Travel Centres: 336 Madison Avenue, New York; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3; 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles; 90 Adelaide

Street West, Toronto; 6 Place Vendôme, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzerstrasse, Frankfurt/Main; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam; Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade: 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (2) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (2). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed. The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, Tourist Development Committee and the Holiday Development Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Tourist Development Committee and Holiday Development Committee draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Morse, C.B.E.

Deputy Chairman, J. Forbes.

Director-General, J. G. Bridges, O.B.E.

Deputy Director-General, L. J. Lickorish.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Established under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953*, to advise the Minister of Works on the exercise of his powers under the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. Under the Act £350,000 is available in 1956-57 for repair and maintenance grants and £500,000 for five years from the National Land Fund for the acquisition of outstanding buildings.

England

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Members, Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede C.H. M.P.; Miss D. M. Elliott, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; Sir William Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, F.S.A., F.B.A.; The Countess of Radnor; John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; W. M. F. Vaue, M.P.

Secretary, C. D. E. Keeling.

Wales

St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond Philipps, C.V.O.

Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; S. Colwyn Foulkes; J. D. K. Lloyd, F.S.A.; Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Glyn Roberts; G. O. Roberts, M.P.

Secretary, C. D. E. Keeling.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, The Earl of Dundee.

Members, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.; The Countess of Haddington; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; D. H. Johnston, T.D., Q.C., M.P.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Prof. R. H. Matthew, C.B.E.; The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.

Secretary, T. S. Sharp.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5422]

Secretary of the Cabinet, The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B.

Private Secretary, J. J. B. Hunt.

Civil Secretariat:

Under Secretary, H. O. Hooper, C.M.G.

Asst. Secs., J. A. M. Marjoribanks, C.M.G.; P. R.

Odgers, M.B.E.

Defence Secretariat:

Under Secretary, J. M. Wilson.

Central Statistical Office:

Director, H. Campion, C.B., C.B.E.

War Histories Branch:

Chief Historian, Prof. J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

Chief Secretary, J. R. M. Butler, M.C.

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CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.2

[Whitehall: 7621]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts" in England and Wales. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for solely educational purposes have now been transferred to the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, F. W. W. McCombe, C.B., C.B.E. £3,250
 Commissioners, R. L. Daniell, £2,250 to £2,600;
 Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P. unpaid
 Secretary and Establishment Officer, M. J. Richards,
 O.B.E., M.C. £2,150
 Asst. Commissioners and Senior Legal Assistants, S.
 P. Grounds; O. H. Toyne; W. E. A. Lewis;
 E. L. Hayes; W. J. Wolfe; J. MacC. Armstrong;
 J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt. £1,315 to £1,700
 Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., A. H. Anderton
 £1,260 to £1,510
 Senior Executive Officers, H. O'Neill; A. C. G.
 Carr; A. J. Walker £1,030 to £1,230

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

(Hours 9 to 5)

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of *Queen Anne's Bounty* (established 1704) and the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* (established 1836). The main function of the Commissioners is the management of assets of the Church in order to endow and augment benefices, &c., and to carry out many administrative duties in relation thereto.

The Commissioners are required to carry all their revenues (including the income of special trusts administered by them) to a general income and expenditure account, the balance of which, after defraying secured charges, continuing grants and the cost of administration, etc., is available for special grants and provisions.

Summary of Income and Expenditure

(For the year to March 31, 1956)

Receipts:
 Estates (net) £2,904,407
 Dividends, interest, etc. 7,658,651
 Trust funds 664,332
 £11,227,390

Expenditure:
 Benefices, dignitaries, Church
 property (including payments
 out of trust funds) and
 administration, etc. £9,893,697
 Balance available for special
 grants and provisions. 1,333,693
 £11,227,390

Constitution.

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one

representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the three:—

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint
 Treasurers:—

First, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.,
 T.D., Q.C.
 Second, Sir John Crowder, M.P.
 Third, Sir James Brown.

Secretary, M. L. Warren.

Deputy Secretary, F. J. Ball.

Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Cruikshank (*Investments*);
 D. A. Collenette, O.B.E. (*Estates*); E. H. Johnson
 (*Legislation and Special Matters*); A. W. J.
 Savidge (*General*).

Accountant, G. Burgis.

Bishoprics Officer, R. G. Williams.

Establishment Officers, L. Young; Miss P. M. Betts,
 M.B.E.

Assistant Accountants, R. C. Edwards; H. M. G.
 Pryor.

Principals, L. N. King; C. C. W. Rodd; L. A.

Speller; D. G. Ward.

Deputy Principals, W. I. Broughton; E. C. Buckley;
 L. J. Dent; W. T. Lecch; L. D. Walker.

Assistant Principals, K. A. L. Argent; F. G. Brain;
 E. Denselow; J. Facer; A. Godbold; A. L.
 McDonald; H. H. T. Munden; R. K. Pears,
 D.F.C.; G. H. Penn; R. McN. Roxburgh; S.
 F. Smith.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Day & Co., 5 Little
 College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs.
 Trower, Still & Keeling, 5 New Square,
 Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College
 Street; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., 7 Little
 College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs.
 Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street,
 W.8; Messrs. Hunt & Steward, 45 Parliament
 Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Major R. Brett,
 Earl of Derby Estate Office, Longridge, Lancs.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.

Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.

Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.

Senior Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; C. J. van D.
 Edwards; P. Leslie.

Legal Assistants, A. J. L. Campbell; A. J. Garner;
 R. A. G. Lees.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. P. Lay.

Deputy Architect, A. Schneider.

Senior Asst. Architect, B. H. Dowland.

Asst. Architects, L. T. Channing; H. A. Scarth.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.

Lancaster Gate Estate Department

106 Westbourne Terrace, W.2

[Paddington: 4041]

Solicitor and Agent, M. P. Simpson.

Senior Legal Assistant and Deputy Agent, W. K.
 Macfarlane.

Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission is responsible for the selection of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments; in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

First Commissioner, Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E.,
 C.B. £4,250

Commissioner, Director of Examinations and Secretary,
C. J. Hayes (Establishment Officer)
£2,000 to £2,600
Commissioner and Scientific Adviser, Dr. C. P. Snow,
C.B.E. (part-time) £2,500
Commissioner and Engineering Adviser, P. H. L. Thomas £2,600
Assistant Commissioners and Principals, J. W. A. Chorley (£2,000 to £2,300); Mrs. O. K. Collett, O.B.E. (£1,267 to £1,795); H. S. Hoff (+allice.) £1,375 to £1,950
Principal Scientific Officer, W. F. Bennett £1,375 to £1,950
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. Simpson, O.B.E.; G. W. Tyler, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Deputy Establishment Officer, A. B. Wares £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Assistant Directors of Examinations, Dr. H. A. Needham; K. M. Reader £1,450 to £1,660
Assistant Directors of Examinations, J. A. Annand; F. J. R. Bartlett; F. Bateman; W. T. Deakin; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; C. Porteous; Miss A. C. Wanstall; E. J. D. Warne £800 to £1,450; **Women, £706 to £1,335**
Principal Psychologist, K. A. G. Murray £1,550 to £1,925
Senior Psychologists, P. G. Maund; Miss M. S. Stevenson £1,055 to £1,460; **Women, £966 to £1,324**
Chief Superintendent of Examinations, H. Kroll £1,635 to £1,845
Accountant, R. Sharp, M.B.E. (£1,285 to £1,530 (+allice.))
Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Abrams; C. J. Floyd; J. W. Lambie; W. H. L. Mayer; T. G. Niblett £1,285 to £1,530

Civil Service Selection Board

9-10 Savile Row, W.1

Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith (part-time) £1,535
Assistant Commissioner and Principal, J. A. Swindale £1,375 to £1,950
Principal Psychologist, Mrs. M. M. McArthur £1,418 to £1,770

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON. ALAN TINDAL LENNOX-BOYD, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, J. O. Moreton, M.C.
Private Secretary, J. T. A. Howard-Drake
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D., D.Phil. M.P. unpaid
Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE RT. HON. JOHN HUGH HARE, O.B.E., M.P. £3,000
Private Secretary, J. N. A. Armitage-Smith
Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. B. C. Harrison, M.P. unpaid

Under-Secretaries

Permanent, Sir
Private Sec., A
Parliamentary,
Private Sec., J. H. Robertson
Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. £4,250
Assistant Under-Secretaries, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.; W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.B., C.M.G.; W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; E. Melville, C.M.G.; A. R.

Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.; P. Rogers, C.M.G.; H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G. £3,250
Assistant Secretaries, W. J. Bigg, C.M.G.; *N. L. Mayle, C.M.G.; *T. Smith, C.M.G.; J. S. Bennett, C.M.G.; T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.; C. E. Lambert, C.M.G.; E. R. Edmonds, C.M.G.; A. D. Garson, C.M.G.; W. A. Morris, C.M.G.; J. E. Marham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; *J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; A. Emanuel; W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace, O.B.E.; H. A. Harding; F. D. Webber, M.C., T.D. (Establishment and Organization Officer); N. D. Watson; *B. O. B. Gidden; F. Kennedy, O.B.E.; *S. J. E. Southgate; *A. M. Mackintosh; J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; J. W. Vernon; H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; W. D. Sweeney; J. C. Morgan; O. H. Morris; J. B. Johnston; J. M. Kisch; I. B. Watt; A. Campbell; P. A. P. Robertson, C.M.G.; *J. L. Keith, C.B.E. (Director of Colonial Scholars) £2,000 to £2,600

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Head of African Studies Branch, *R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. £1,950
Land Tenure Specialist, *S. R. Simpson, C.B.E. £1,520
Agricultural Adviser, G. W. Nye, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Assistant Agricultural Adviser, *L. Lord, O.B.E. £1,950
Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, *D. Rhind, O.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Adviser on Animal Health, *R. S. Marshall, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Adviser on Co-operation, *B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,300
Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. £2,700
Deputy Educational Adviser, *H. Houghton, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,300
Assistant Educational Advisers, *T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.; Miss F. H. Gwilliam, O.B.E.; *W. E. F. Ward; J. C. Jones, C.B.E.
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,510 to £1,925
Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hicking, C.M.G. £2,400 to £2,700
Forestry Adviser, *F. S. Collier, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Chief Information Officer, S. H. Evans, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Press Officer, J. W. Miller £1,285 to £1,520
Principal Information Officer, P. R. Noakes £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officers, *L. Croft; R. W. Francis; *D. F. Wolferstan; R. H. Young £1,285 to £1,530
Director of Colonial Products Research and Officer-in-Charge, Colonial Pesticides Research, R. A. E. Galley £2,400 to £2,700
Secretary, Inter-University Council and Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. £1,900
Labour Adviser, E. W. Barltrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,700
Deputy I. £2,000 to £2,300
Assistant I. £1,375 to £1,950
Legal Adviser, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G. £2,850
Assistant Legal Advisers, J. A. Peck; J. C. McPetric, O.B.E. £2,400 to £2,600
Senior Legal Assistants, A. R. Rushford; D. G. Gordon-Smith £1,500 to £2,000
Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams, Q.C., £2,000; I. H. Cruchley, Q.C., £1,500 to £2,000; T. H. H. Perrott £1,500 to £2,000
Librarian, B. Cheeseman £1,635 to £1,845
Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,285 to £1,530
Chief Medical Officer, *Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. £2,850
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, *A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G. £1,850 to £2,225
Principal Medical Officer, *J. C. R. Buchanan, C.M.G. £1,925

Chief Nursing Officer, †Miss F. N. Udell, O.B.E.

Director of Colonial Medical Research, †R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,350 to £2,400 to £2,700
Inspector General of Colonial Police, †W. A. Muller, C.M.G. £2,000 to £2,300
Assistant to Inspector General of Colonial Police, I. H. E. J. Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. R. H. Gribble, O.B.E.; J. W. Deegan, C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,375 to £1,950

Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Chinn, C.M.G. £2,000 to £2,300

Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle £2,000 to £2,600

Consultant on Tuberculosis, F. R. C. Heaf (Ministry of Health).

Surveys Adviser, Brig. M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,700

Geological Surveys Adviser, F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,700

Consulting Physicians: London—R. Brunel-Hawes, C.M.G.

Liverpool—A. R. D. Adams.

Edinburgh—Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Biggam, K.B.E., C.B.

Dublin—Prof. R. H. Micks.

Belfast—M. G. Nelson.

Principal, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.; T. C. Jernett; A. J. N.

Sub-Principal, R. J. H.

Assistant Principal, R. W.

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Assistant Principal, R. W.

Lemberger, M.B.E.; W. V. C. White; *R. Norris, M.B.E.; S. N. Adams; B. E. Rolfe; Miss O. M. Macpherson, M.B.E.; F. Bowler; S. H. Field; W. Barnett; S. A. Gibbins £1,285 to £1,530

Research Officers (Economic), †Mrs. M. E. Maccoll; †P. Selwyn; †J. Inman £1,375 to £1,950

Controller of Oversea Communications, E. N. Horne, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

Statisticians, W. L. Kendall; F. E. Richmond; *R. A. Cooper; O. Nankivell £1,375 to £1,950

Accountant, S. A. Gibbins £1,285 to £1,530

Chief Registrar, F. Bowler £1,285 to £1,530

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

* Seconded Overseas.

† Temporary.

Oversea Audit Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street,

S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8307]

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Oversea Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director General of the Oversea Audit Service, Sir John Worledge, K.B.E., C.M.G. £3,500

Deputy Director General, P. H. Jennings, C.B.E. £2,850

Assistant Directors, E. M. Tibbitt, O.B.E.; R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E. £2,000

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, and charged with duties for securing development in Colonial territories with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to £10,000,000, and operates on commercial principles in close consultation with Colonial Governments in order to ensure that its activities will be conducted in the best way to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

Chairman (part-time), Lord Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D. £3,500

Deputy Chairman (part-time), Sir Nutcombe Hume, K.B.E., M.C. £750

Members (part-time), Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E.; A. Gaitskill, C.M.G.; Sir John Hathorn Hall, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, P.C., K.C.M.G.; G. Tyser each £500

COLONIAL INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those Colonies, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connexion with Colonial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, W. Williams £2,100

Deputy, H. G. Ward £1,875

COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

a Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5586]

Chairman, W. A. Horrocks (South Africa).

Secretary, G. S. Dunnett, C.M.G., O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 2323]

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominion Office was established to take over from the Colonial Office the business connected with the self-governing Dependencies, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

In July, 1947, the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office were altered to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Commonwealth Relations Office respectively. As from August 15, 1947, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations with India and Pakistan and as from February 4, 1948, for relations with Ceylon.

On September 3, 1953, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and the Federation.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE EARL OF HOME, P.C......£5,000

Private Secs., H. Smedley, M.B.E.; Miss J. M. D. Ward.

Ceremonial and Reception Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, O.B.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I......£6,000

Private Secretary, E. V. Vines.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Comdr. A. H. P. Noble, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P......£1,500

Private Secretary, M. K. Evans.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, [H. J. B. Lintott, C.M.G.].....£4,250

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, W. A. B. Hamilton, C.M.G. (Director of Establishments and Organization); (a) N. Pritchard, C.M.G.; I. M. R. MacLennan, C.M.G.; (f) W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.; G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; (f) A. F. Morley, C.M.G., C.B.E.; H. A. F. Rumbold, C.M.G., C.I.E.; (b) G. W. Tory, C.M.G.; A. W. Snelling, C.M.G......£3,250

Director of Information, B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E......£2,800

Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E......£2,850

Assistant Secretaries, J. P. Gibson, C.B.E.; (e) G. Kimber, C.M.G.; G. P. Hampshire; (h) N. E. Costar, C.M.G.; W. G. Head, C.B.E.; (d) G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.; (c) D. M. Cleary; J. Thomson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; (f) Hon. F. E. H. T. Cumming-Bruce; C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; L. B. Walsh Atkins; J. M. C. James, M.B.E.; (k) E. L. Sykes; H. E. Davies; B. R. Curson; (g) R. W. D. Fowler; D. W. S. Hunt, O.B.E.; C. M. Walker (Establishment Officer); R. L. D. Jasper; (d) R. H. Belcher; (f) G. W. St. J. Chadwick; (f) L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; (f) H. G. M. Bass; (f) H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; (f) R. C. C. Hunt; D. J. C. Crawley; C. S. Pickard; (g) F. A. K. Harrison; (c) M. J. Moynihan, M.C.; (g) G. Davey; M. E. Allen.....£2,000 to £2,600

Principals, A. R. Swinnerton, O.B.E.; A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.; B. D. Tims, O.B.E.; J. Gordon, O.B.E.; V. C. Martin; R. G. Chisholm; (c) R. C. Ormerod; G. S. Whitehead; G. D. Anderson; (b) J. D. Fraser, M.B.E.; (g) W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; A. R. Adair, M.B.E.; W. J. Smith; P. R. Cliphsham, M.B.E.; T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.; (f) E. N. Larmour; (f) E. G. Norris; (f) P. Gautrey; Miss E. J. Emery; (f) B. J. Greenhill; J. S. Gandee, M.B.E.; W. J. Coe; (a) R. Ross, M.B.E.; (f) T. W. Keeble; (f) J. R. A. Bottomley; (f) D. A. Scott; S. J. G. Fingland; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; (f) J. B. Hunt; (d) H. S. H. Stanley; E. G. Le Tocq; (k) Miss L. E. T.

Storar; (h) K. A. East; D. L. Cole, M.C.; A. H. Reed; (b) W. S. Bates; A. A. Golds; C. E. Digginnes; (f) R. G. Britten; (b) T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; (g) F. S. Miles; (g) J. M. Dutton; (f) N. Aspin; D. J. King; (g) J. A. Molyneux; (f) J. E. A. Miles, M.B.E.; A. J. Brown; (f) K. R. Crook; G. L. Simmons; (f) M. H. G. Rogers; (f) R. Walker; (a) F. Mills; T. W. Aston; A. H. Joyce, C.I.E., C.B.E.; R. H. Wimbly; D. G. R. Bentliff.

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Temporary Principal, E. R. Sudbury, C.B.E.

Principal Executive Officer, G. G. Hewlett, O.B.E.

(Accountant General and Controller of Pension Funds).....£2,300

Senior Chief Executive Officer, F. H. Davey (Deputy Accountant-General).....£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, W. Clarkson, O.B.E.; F. C. Forty, O.B.E.; H. W. Hart, M.B.E.; (g) A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.; (h) R. G. Tracey, M.B.E.; J. B. Porteous; R. G. Blake, M.B.E......£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, J. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.; W. H. Ford, M.B.E.; S. Leadbetter, M.B.E.; H. W. Malcolm, M.B.E.; D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E.; F. A. Callow, M.B.E.; Miss M. L. Dalgleish, M.B.E. (e) R. P. Ross-Williamson; A. Smart, M.B.E.; (f) W. R. Lythgo; S. J. McNally; (a) N. A. Sales, M.B.E.; E. J. Sharp, M.B.E.; R. H. Osborne; T. J. Sigsworth; J. H. Last, M.B.E.

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

*Legal Adviser, *Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.*

*Assistant Legal Adviser, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Ralph Hone, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.*

*Senior Legal Assistant, *H. L. M. Oxley, O.B.E.*

Chief Information Officers, (d) G. F. Crawley; (f) J. T. Hughes.....£1,800 to £2,000

Principal Information Officers, (a) Hon. R. F. Hope; (a) T. A. H. Scott; (a) D. F. Kerr; (f) A. C. (Hall); (b) J. S. Ellis; (g) R. Mc. C. Samples.....£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Information Officers, R. J. Hall; (h) E. J. Ellis; (b) D. D. Condon; (f) L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis; W. R. George; (g) R. Hickling; (g) B. D. Brown; (f) J. C. E. Hyde; (a) D. R. F. Brower; (a) R. D. Wall.....£1,285 to £1,530

President of Medical Board and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S. (ret.).....£1,105

Member of the Medical Board, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.).....£800

Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Brig. G. H. P. Whitfield, O.B.E., M.C. (ret.).....£910

Commonwealth Relations Office Library

*Librarian, *B. Cheeseman.*

India Office Library

King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honorable East India Company in 1801.....250,000

printed books.....European

and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Librarian, S. C. Sutton.....£1,390 to £1,635

(a) in Canada; (b) in Australia; (c) in New Zealand; (d) in S. Africa; (e) in the U.K. Embassy, Dublin; (f) in India; (g) in Pakistan; (h) in Ceylon; (i) in the U.S.A.; (k) in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (l) seconded to other Departments.

**Also for Colonial Office.*

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494, Ext. 2281]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.

Secretary, W. H. J. Crees, M.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman (vacant).

Members, Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. (United Kingdom); J. H. Tudhope, M.C. (Canada); R. V. McKay (Australia); H. W. Curtis (New Zealand); Lieut.-Col. H. Myers, O.B.E. (South Africa); S. P. Patel (India); E. Bridgman, M.B.E. (Pakistan Observer); Lieut.-Col. V. A. Nicholas, M.B.E. (Ceylon); G. T. Anstey, C.B. (Rhodesia); W. J. Bigg, C.M.G. (Colonies).

Secretary-General, Colonel W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 4982]

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the delegated to the being reconstituted

Authority, by an Act of 1908, took over, as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. In 1932 the various Acts relating to the Conservators were repealed and a consolidating Act (The Thames Conservancy Act, 1932) was passed. This Act was amended by the Thames Conservancy Act, 1950, which extended the powers of the Conservators, made further provision for their revenue, and increased the number of Conservators to 38. The Conservators are also the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area.

Chairman, Sir Jocelyn Bray.

Vice-Chairman, Lt.-Col. Sir Humphrey Haslam, O.B.E.

Secretary and Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E. Walker.

Chief Engineer, H. C. Bowen, O.B.E., T.D.

Treasurer and Accountant, C. T. Bailey.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place

Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the *Land Drainage Act, 1930*, as the flood prevention authority for the Lee watershed, which covers an area of about 600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has also been responsible for the prevention of pollution (by the exercise of powers under the *Lee Conservancy Acts, 1868-1938*, and the *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951*) and for fisheries. The Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the remainder being appointed or elected by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, E. F. Cooper.

Vice-Chairman, C. W. F. Ridley.

Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.

Engineer, N. Medington.

Treasurer, W. E. Adams.

Protection of Water Officer, F. W. Swain.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1921, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Forth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, Capt. Cedric A. Salvesen, M.C.

Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, W.S., 14 Princes Street, Falkirk.

Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 53 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon-Jones, R.N.

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2

Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, Sir Raymond Streat, C.B.E.

Other Independent Members, W. D'Arcy Madden, C.B.E.; Sir Leslie Roberts, C.B.E.

Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; E. Noble; H. Haygarth Jackson, M.C.; A. V. Symons.

Members representing Employees, C. Schofield, C.B.E.; Sir A. Roberts, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.

Director-General, J. Broatch.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 7730]

(Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2.)

[Central: 8575]

(Shipping Department (City Branch), 77 and 78 Gracechurch St., E.C.3)

[Mansion House: 2016]

(Stamp Inspection Branch, 64 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2)

[Monarch: 9242]

The Crown Agents are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to act as commercial and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., for the administration of which he is ultimately responsible, and for many municipalities and public authorities and bodies within these territories. With the Secretary of State's permission the Crown Agents also transact business for the Government of Ceylon and for the Governments of Iraq, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Kingdom of Libya, as well as for the Commonwealth Relations Office in procuring supplies for Eastern countries under the Colombo Plan and for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Crown Agents, Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G., £2,250;
Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G., £3,500

Secretary to the Crown Agents, A. W. Abbott, C.M.G., C.B.E., £3,250

General Dept., A. W. Abbott, C.M.G., C.B.E., £2,250;

F. S. Blomfield, O.B.E., £2,000 to £2,300;

I. G. Robson £1,635 to £1,845; H. T. Webb;

H. R. Twyman; R. G. Roe, £1,285 to £1,530

Finance Dept., A. H. Hicks, C.B.E., £2,400 to

£2,700; E. Bellevue, O.B.E., £2,000 to £2,300;

H. G. Thichener, M.B.E.; J. W. Vincent, M.B.E.,

£1,285 to £1,530

Pay Dept., E. Ringwood, O.B.E., £2,000 to £2,300;

F. J. T. Smallridge, £1,635 to £1,845; H. J.

Earl, £1,285 to £1,530

Stores Dept., N. Rae, C.B.E., £2,400 to £2,700;

W. E. Curtis, O.B.E., £2,000 to £2,300; K. W.

Barley, £1,635 to £1,845; E. A. Morris; J. R. C.

Knight; L. H. V. Pearcey; R. S. Newman; K.

G. Goodchild, £1,285 to £1,530

Appointments Dept., J. Crook, O.B.E., £2,000 to

£2,300; L. A. Beadle, £1,635 to £1,845;

A. E. W. Gaston, M.B.E.; A. E. Tiedeman; J. M.

Dent; E. J. Sayers, £1,285 to £1,530

Shipping Dept., W. G. Bawden, £2,000 to £2,300;

H. W. Eggleton, £1,635 to £1,845; S. Chappell;

T. Dwyer; H. V. Cross, £1,285 to £1,530

<i>Engineer-in-Chief, R. W. Taylor, C.M.G. (also Engineering Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies).....</i>	<i>£3,250</i>
<i>Civil Engineering Department, W. Fairley, C.B.E., £2,400 to £2,700; J. H. P. Hawtree, £2,000 to £2,300; E. H. Greet, O.B.E.; R. J. Farrell, £1,600 to £1,950</i>	
<i>Mechanical Engineering Department, D. C. Brown, £2,400 to £2,700; A. P. Evans; R. H. Jones (Electrical), £2,000 to £2,300; A. S. Milward, O.B.E.; J. H. Marshall; S. E. Coppen; S. E. Lord; F. A. W. Byron, O.B.E.; J. Suggate, £1,600 to £1,950</i>	
<i>Engineering Stores Department, R. W. Cook, O.B.E., £2,000 to £2,300; H. G. Savage, £1,635 to £1,845; S. C. N. Sackett; R. S. Smith, £1,285 to £1,530</i>	
<i>Engineering Inspection Department, W. D. Farrington, £2,400 to £2,700; S. I. White, O.B.E., £2,000 to £2,300; J. C. Uglov; F. H. L. Bascom, £1,600 to £1,950</i>	
<i>Nigeria Bridge Investigation, R. Miller, £1,600 to £1,950</i>	
<i>Representative in U.S.A., A. J. E. Davis, O.B.E. (Washington).....</i>	<i>£2,000 to £2,300</i>

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS

55 Whitehall, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 2211]

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in *England and Wales* have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1956, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £2,854,627. The Land Revenue (including interest on loans allowed) was £2,414,391. The total of £2,400,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1955-56 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in *Ireland* have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in *Scotland* were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

Commissioners (ex officio). The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland *Unpaid*
Commissioner, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Commissioner (and Secretary), R. M. J. Harris, C.B., M.V.O.,..... £4,250
Assistant Commissioner, J. A. Hillman, C.B.E.,..... £2,300
Crown Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne,..... £2,300
Deputy Crown Surveyor, C. A. Gardner,..... £1,600 to £1,950

Chief Executive Officers, F. E. J. Behn, O.B.E.; T. J. Lester, O.B.E.; E. J. Pedlar,..... £1,635 to £1,845
Accountant and Receiver-General, C. P. Ellwood,..... £1,285 to £1,530

Senior Executive Officers, A. P. Brooks; J. Griffiths; R. E. Mildren; G. D. Shoosmith, M.B.E.,..... £1,285 to £1,530

Solicitor, England, Sir Arthur Weston, C.B.E.
Solicitor, Scotland, T. Menzies McNeil, W.S.

Windsor Parks and Woods

Deputy Ranger and Deputy Surveyor, Sir Eric Savill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3
[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the

present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Crombie, K.B.E., C.M.G. £6,000
Private Sec., A. Mc K. Fraser.
Deputy Chairman, A. D. Owen, C.B.,..... £4,250
Commissioners, F. N. Roberts, C.B., C.B.E.; A. W. Taylor, C.B. (Joint Secretaries),..... £2,350
Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, J. E. B. Finlay, O.B.E., T.D.,..... £3,250
Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, M. W. Townley.

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford; J. E. Barrell; C. H. Blake; J. H. Bowyer, O.B.E.; G. C. English; A. H. Garrett, C.B.E.; L. E. Greener, C.B.E.; R. G. Hayden, C.B.E.; G. Imms; F. Lee; J. Mair; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; A. M. Seed, C.B.E.; W. J. Sellers,..... £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, A. H. Barrett; J. A. Bergin; H. F. Christopherson; R. J. S. Cory; C. T. Cross; H. D. Davis, D.S.O., M.B.E.; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; W. H. Foulkes; S. Freedman, O.B.E.; P. J. Gallagher, D.C.; N. E. Godfrey; L. S. Gross; D. J. Harbour; H. F. Hewett; J. S. Hill; H. P. James, M.B.E.; E. A. Knight; H. Lawrence; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; C. F. N. Longhurst, O.B.E.; J. Midgley; D. C. V. Nicholas, O.B.E.; A. Owen, M.C.; T. H. Pratt; B. Rose; A. S. H. Saville; M. H. Smith; A. L. Spencer; E. B. Thomson; D. Turnell; C. H. Veale; W. L. Vonderahe; R. H. Watson; J. E. White; L. J. White; J. M. Woolf,..... £1,375 to £1,950
Controller of Valuation Branch, S. M. Allen, O.B.E.,..... £1,925

Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, C. G. Eggleston; J. H. Glover,..... £1,565

Strutt; F. R. Winn,..... £1,635 to £1,875
Senior Executive Officers, R. Bamfield; H. Barnes; W. S. Barnwell; F. W. Bird; J. M. Boreham; S. T. Butteris; S. A. Cheetham; A. O. Davies; I. E. De Groot; F. G. Evans; R. W. Fayers; C. F. Fisher; C. Fredrick; F. A. Galaudi; C. H. Gill; S. A. Green; R. J. Hayman; S. H. P. Holt; A. E. Iffe; R. L. Jeffery; J. W. A. Jessop; H. F. Johnson; R. J. Jones; L. L. Kirby; A. C. Knight; F. J. Kumpf; H. Mallows; W. G. McClean; C. W. Mothersill; A. Perry; E. H. H. Porter; A. Radcliffe; A. C. Ralph; Miss M. E. Robinson, M.B.E.; H. G. Sammons; J. W. Seaton; S. C. Slade; H. Smith; W. A. J. Taft; Miss V. M. Thompson; G. Tiplin; J. H. Trevelyan; W. T. C. Wakefield; A. Williams; G. E. Wright

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408
Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Ellis, M.B.E.,..... £1,285 to £1,530

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of the Intelligence Branch (Assistant Secretary), K. B. Pepper,..... £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, E. N. Griffiths; Miss S. M. Masel,..... £1,375 to £1,950; **Women, £1,288 to £1,826**
Press and Information Officer, M. Neckles,..... £1,635 to £1,845
Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis,..... £1,285 to £1,530

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, M. G. Whitmore, C.B.,..... £4,250
Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Lane; J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; J. L. Willis, T.D.; D. J. Wilson, C.B.E., T.D.,..... £2,100 to £2,600

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, W. Wright (b); Senior Assistant Collector, J. McGregor (e); Assistant Collector, H. J. Wilson.
Glasgow: Higher Collector, H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E. (b); Senior Assistant Collectors, T. Cheesbrough; A. Shearer (e); Assistant Collector, H. F. J. Clapson (h).
Greenock: F. Waugh (f); Assistant, E. Kitching (i).
Inverness: C. E. Jackson (f); Assistant, W. C. V. Tait (i).

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, E. B. McGuire (b); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. Bell; F. L. Hammersley (e); Assistant Collector, S. F. Howard (h).
 (a) £1,900; (b) £1,850; (c) £1,800; (d) £1,560 to £1,800; (e) £1,513 to £1,750; (f) £1,465 to £1,700; (g) £1,260 to £1,510; (h) £1,223 to £1,469; (i) £1,185 to £1,427; (m) £2,000; (n) £2,200.

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, W. H. Powell. £1,700

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted on January 1, 1947, under the *Ministry of Defence Act, 1946* which provides that the Minister "shall perform the duties of the Ministry of Defence."

These responsibilities are further defined in a White Paper *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923) issued in October 1946 as including—

(a) The apportionment, in broad outline, of

government research and development and the correlation of production programmes;

(b) The settlement of questions of general administration on which a common policy for the three Services is desirable;

(c) The administration of inter-Services organizations.

Intelligence Bureau.

To these have since been added responsibilities arising from United Kingdom participation in international defence organizations.

The Minister of Defence is the Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the Chairman.

Minister of Defence. THE RT. HON. SIR WALTER TURNER MONCKTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary. N. S. Crawford.

Assistant Private Secretary. N. S. Forward.

Parliamentary Private Secretary. J. A. Leavey, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary. The Earl of Gosford, O.B.E. £1,500

Private Secretary. H. Godfrey, M.B.E.

Permanent Secretary. Sir Richard Powell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £6,000

Chairman, Defence Research Policy Committee and Scientific Adviser to the Minister. Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E. £6,000

Deputy Secretary. R. C. Chilver, C.B. £4,250

Under-Secretaries. A. J. Newling, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.; G. Wheeler, C.B. £3,250

Scientific Adviser, Intelligence. E. C. Williams £3,250

Assistant Secretaries. C. E. F. Gough, C.M.G.; J. F. Hsieh, O.B.E.; P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., O.B.E.; I. Montgomery (Establishment Officer); C. W. Wright. £2,000 to £2,600

Principals. G. F. Carpenter; V. H. E. Cole; W. E. Dowling; N. S. Forward; G. H. Green; F. A. Kendrick; L. J. Sabatini; W. I. Tupman; D. W. Ward. £1,375 to £1,950

Accountant. G. C. Brown, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

Principal Information Officer. L. J. Cheney £1,635 to £1,845

Chief Clerk. A. A. Ring, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

Chiefs of Staff Committee

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Service pay

Military Assistants. Capt. P. F. Gick, R.N.; Sq.-Ldr. K. F. W. Tapper, M.B.E. Service pay

Principal Staff Officer, Maj.-Gen. W. G. Stirling, C.B.E., D.S.O. Service pay

Personal Assistant. V. H. S. Benham.

Secretary. Air Commodore D. J. P. Lee, C.B., C.B.E. Service pay

British Joint Services Mission, Washington

Chairman, Admiral Sir Michael Denny, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Service pay

Chief of Staff to Chairman, Rear-Admiral R. A. Currie, D.S.C. Service pay

Secretariat, Lt.-Col. D. E. Long-Price, O.B.E.; Wing-Commander J. Wallace, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. Service pay

Joint Intelligence Bureau

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B., O.B.E. (ret.) £3,250

Deputy Directors. M. Y. Watson, C.B.E.; H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D. £2,700

Secretariat. J. L. Rolleston; R. W. Barton.

Imperial Defence College

Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0055]

Commandant, Admiral the Hon. Sir Guy H. E. Russell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. Service pay

Directing Staff, Rear Admiral W. G. Crawford, D.S.C.; Maj.-Gen. R. W. McLeod, C.B., C.B.E.; Air Vice-Admiral E. C. Hudleston, C.B., C.B.E. (Service pay); C. A. E. Shuckburgh, C.B., C.M.G. (Under Secretary) £3,250

Amphibious Warfare Headquarters

36 Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8122]

Chief of Amphibious Warfare, Maj.-Gen. C. F. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Service pay

Chief of Staff, Capt. R. W. F. Northcott, D.S.O., R.N. Service pay

Senior Lt.-Ad. Service pay

Joint Services Staff College

Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.

[Amersham: 1321/4]

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. P. N. White, C.B., C.B.E. Service pay

Senior Directing Staff, Captain T. L. Edlison, D.S.C., R.N.; Colonel E. J. H. Bates, O.B.E., M.C.; Group Captain A. J. Biggar, C.B.E. Service pay

Commanding Officer, Latimer, Lt.-Col. W. G. C. G. Read. Service pay

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1777]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvements Fund Act, 1909*, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act, 1919*, the *Ministry of Transport Act, 1919* and

the *Fisheries Act, 1955*, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.
Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. Beaumont, T.D.; C. I. C. Bosanquet; I. K. Elmhirst; Prof. Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. L. Longland; J. Sullivan, C.B.E.
Secretary, F. S. O. Broughton.....£2,600

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

9-20 Upper Brook St., W.1

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1947*.

Chairman, The Lord Crook.
General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.
Chief Accountant, H. C. Harper.
Chief Welfare Officer, F. G. Thomas.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7346-7]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R. H. The Duke of Cornwall, F.R.S., G.C.B., M.C.; The Earl Waldegrave; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Hon. Charles Russell, Q.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O.; P. G. T. Kingsley, C.V.O. (*Secretary*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, K.B.E.
Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.
Asst. Secretary, G. H. H. Syms, M.V.O.
Deputy Receiver, R. C. B. Raby, M.V.O.
Sheriff (1956-57), Maj. Simon Edward Bolitho, M.C.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.4

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The EARL OF SELKIRK, O.B.E., A.F.C.....£5,000
Private Secretary, G. A. Gardner.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.

Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, E. Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.
Receiver-General, Brig. the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, R. Somerville, C.V.O.
Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor, C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.
Registrar, Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.
Do. Liverpool District, W. E. Helsby.
Do. Preston District, W. E. Helsby.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

Registrar's Chambers, St. Nicholas Court, Market Place, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1280 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I. in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Northam and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumber-

measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, His Hon. John Charlesworth, LL.D.

Attorney-General, G. R. Hinchliffe, Q.C.

Solicitor-General, G. de P. Veale, Q.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, Lt.-Col. H. L. Swinburne.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 9400]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration was estimated at £1,181,209 in the financial year 1956 with £1,207,102 for inspection and examination.

Minister of Education, THE RT. HON. SIR DAVID MCADAM ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P.....£5,000
Principal Private Sec., A. Thompson

£1,375 to £1,950

Asst. Private Sec., R. F. Cunningham.
Parliamentary Private Sec., J. C. Rodgers, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, D. F. Vosper, T.D., M.P. unpaired
£1,500

Private Secretary, M. Kogan.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Gilbert Flemming, K.C.B.
£6,000

Private Sec., J. R. Jameson.

Deputy Secretary, R. N. Heaton, C.B.....£4,250

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas.....£3,250

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, D. H. Leadbetter.....£3,250

C. L. Wildy.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, G. C. Bon; H. Finn, M.B.E.;
H. R. Gates, M.B.E.; Miss G. F. M. Sheriff;
Miss L. L. Steane
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408

Further Education Branch

Assistant Secretaries, E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.; J. Gibson; Miss K. A. Kennedy; D. A. Routh Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,892 to £2,497 Principals, J. N. Archer; R. J. Baker, O.B.E.; B. Gerrard; M. L. Herzog; F. G. Ward, M.B.E.; F. N. Withers £1,375 to £1,950 Chief Executive Officer, D. F. E. King

Chief Executive Officer, D. F. E. King
 £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Jones; G. L. Macey;
Miss M. E. E. Mills; E. G. Reed
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408

Awards Branch

Assistant Secretary, D. A. Routh. £2,000 to £2,600
Principal, D. Neylan. £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, J. W. B. Ireson
£1,635 to £1,845

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, W. D. Pile, M.B.E.

Principals, Col. F. W. S. Jourdain; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.; L. C. J. Martin; E. A. O. G. Wedell
£1,375 to £1,950

Principal Architect, F. B. R. Brown
Principal Quantity Surveyor, J. Nisbet

Senior Architects, C. W. Childs, O.B.E.; B. H. Cox;
Miss M. B. Crowley; J. C. Loyd; D. L. Medd;
J. B. Smith; J. E. Toomes.

Men, £1,690 to £1,950; Women, £1,577 to £1,826
Senior Heating and Ventilating Engineer, L. E. Oliver
£1,690 to £1,950

Accountant General's Department

Principal Executive Officers (Deputy Accountants General), L. B. Jennings, O.B.E. £2,300
Senior Chief Executive Officer (Assistant Accountants General), C. L. Hobbs, M.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, R. J. Telling; L. P. P. Voltzenlogel £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, B. Lowe; Miss M. Nicholls; F. H. Temple
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,101 to £1,408

Establishments and Organization Branch
Assistant Secretary, C. W. W. Browne

Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Comper £2,000 to £2,600

Senior Executive Officers, D. H. Grattidge; S. B. Hallett; H. A. Hewitt; L. R. Johnson; G. H. Radmore. £1,635 to £1,845

Press Office

Press Office

Principal Information Officer, F. V. F. Bennett, M.B.E.
C-605 to C-680

Senior Information Officer, Mrs. B. Hoddinott
£1,191 to £1,408

Library

External Relations and General Branch

External Relations and General Branch	£2,600
Internal Relations and General Branch	£1,950

K. T. Hosegood, M.B.E.

M.B.E.
20'

Specialist (Visual Aids), Mrs. R. Marcoussé £1,191 to £1,401

£1,191 to £1,400

London, 46-47 New Broad Street, E.C.2. *Chairman,*
D. B. Irving. *Sec.,* S. M. Gore.

South Eastern, 10 Queen's Gardens, Hove 3, Sussex. *Chairman*, N. R. Elliott, O.B.E. *Sec.*, A. L. Burnell.

Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. *Chairman*, R. R. B. Brown. *Sec.*, F. W. Kempton.

South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue Bristol 1. *Chairman*, A. N. Irens. *Sec.*, H. D. B. Wood, O.B.E.

Eastern, Wetherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. *Chairman*, C. T. Melling, C.B.E. *Sec.*, J. S. Mills.

East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. *Chairman*, C. R. King, C.B.E. *Sec.*, J. A. MacKerrell.

Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. *Chairman*, W. S. Lewis, C.B.E. *Sec.*, A. Stephens.

South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. *Chairman*, L. Howles, C.B.E. *Sec.*, D. G. Dodds.

Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. *Chairman*, D. H. Kendon. *Sec.*, M. M. Parker.

Yorkshire, Wetherby Road, Scarcroft, Leeds. *Chairman*, D. Bellamy, O.B.E. *Sec.*, E. K. Richmond, T.D.

North Eastern, Carlisle House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. *Chairman*, T. M. Ayres. *Sec.*, J. E. Hayes.

North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. *Chairman*, T. E. Daniel. *Sec.*, J. W. Chant.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRICITY BOARD

16 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Central: 1361]

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.B.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Hugh Mackenzie, C.B.E.

Members, Sir John M. Erskine, C.B.E.; Sir George T. McGlashan, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Consultative Council*); G. R. McIntosh, C.B.E.; W. Leonard; A. I. Mackenzie.

General Manager, A. A. Fulton.

Secretary, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

351 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2
[Douglas: 9955]

Chairman, J. S. Pickles.

Deputy Chairman, W. Hutton.

Part-time Members, Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.; R. Hunter; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; J. Millar, C.B.E.; I. W. MacDonald; J. Sullivan, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Consultative Council*); Sir Ronald J. Thomson.

Chief Engineer, J. Henderson, M.C.

Secretary, J. Meek.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4
[Fleet Street: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons

the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General: Sir Frank Newton
Tribe, K.C.B., K.B.E. £4,500

Private Secretary, E. K. Williams.

Secretary, P. J. Curtis, C.B.E. £3,250

Deputy Secretary, A. T. Jones, C.B.E. £2,700

Director of Establishments and Accounts, J. T. Darling, I.S.O. £2,300

Directors of Audit, R. G. McDonald; F. W. Gladwin, O.B.E.; C. H. Mackintosh, O.B.E.; W. J. Beach;

F. S. Hunsworth; L. G. Machin, O.B.E.; R. D. Martin, M.C.; J. M. S. Jupp, O.B.E., M.C. £2,300

Deputy Directors of Audit, R. S. Perkins, I.S.O., T.D.; A. G. Craig; A. O. Edwards; J. W. A. Bonar, O.B.E.; B. A. Nettleton, I.S.O.; G. H. Smith;

H. C. Hepburn; R. G. Peacock; W. S. J. Thornington, O.B.E.; F. W. Budd; A. R. Slyth;

W. A. Squires; W. E. Coles; P. W. Rowe;

E. J. Lowe; R. A. Cheeseman; J. D. V. Boyd

£1,800 to £2,000

† Acting.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

59-67 Gresham Street, E.C.2
[Monarch: 6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: City of London and South Eastern—City Gate House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2 [Monarch 7313].

West London and Southern—36-38 Berkeley Square, W.1

(Grosvenor 6191). South Western—The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol 1 (22011).

Midland—37 Temple Street, Birmingham 2

(Midland 1527). North-Western—53 Spring

Gardens, Manchester 2 (Central 8861). North-

Eastern—Britannia House, Bridge Street, Brad-

ford 1 (25147). Northern—36/38 Moseley

Street, Newcastle 1 (29838). Scotland—7 West

George Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Central 3056).

Northern Ireland—7 Donegall Square West,

Belfast (29428).

AREA OFFICES: Sheffield—27A Church Street, 1

(29151). Liverpool—India Buildings, Water

Street, 2 (Central 5756). Leeds—93A Albion

Street, 1 (30082). Edinburgh—2 St. Andrews

Square, 2 (30048).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1952,

empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to

United Kingdom Exporters for the purpose of en-

couraging export trade. This power is adminis-

tered by the Export Credits Guarantee Depart-

ment. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1

of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with

an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, The President of the Board of Trade.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council
Chairman, Hon. Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Francis Glyn, K.C.M.G.

Other Members, Sir Stanley J. Aubrey; A. D.

Chesterfield; L. Cooke, O.B.E.; H. Douglass;

P. Harris; R. H. Jessel; R. M. Lee; J. McLean,

C.B.E.; Sir Percy H. Mills, Bt., K.B.E.; Sir Frank

Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; K. H. Preston.

Officers

Headquarters

Comptroller-General, R. H. Owen, C.M.G. £3,250

Deputy Comptroller-General, R. W. Burkitt, £2,850

Secretary and Establishment Officer, W. E. Knox,

C.M.G. £2,000 to £2,600

H. Myers; E. S. Jones, M.B.E.; Miss M. L. C. Woodham, M.B.E.; C. H. Fone, M.B.E.; C. J. Brown, M.B.E.; Miss D. A. Denny, M.B.E.; F. G. Waters; A. H. Hughes; S. G. Yorston, M.B.E.; C. Whitworth, M.B.E.

Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,508 to £1,722
Foreign Service Branch B (Grade III), Miss E. W. Guthrie, M.B.E.; C. J. Child, O.B.E.; Hon. Mrs. B. E. Miller; S. P. Martin; Miss I. L. Giachardi; E. B. Dawson-Moray; A. G. Boniface, M.B.E.; V. V. Jelpke; I. C. Jaffreson; L. S. Matthews; Miss M. I. Mackie; J. L. N. O'Loughlin; E. A. G. Taylor; Miss E. Lewis, M.B.E.; Miss M. D. Senior; A. Cheesman; Miss F. M. Young; E. L. Crabb; W. J. Cull.

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408
Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters), Priors Road, Cheltenham.
Director, E. M. Jones, C.B., C.B.E. £3,250
Deputy Director, C. Lochnis, C.M.G. £2,750
Principal Establishment Officer, G. E. P. Jackson, C.B.E. £2,200
Warden, Wilton Park, Wiston, near Steyning, Sussex.

Dr. H. Koeppler £1,950
Principal U.R. Department £1,375 to £1,950
£1,288 to £1,826
£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officer, P. Back £1,285 to £1,530

Passport Office

Clive House, Petty France,
S.W.1

[Abbey: 8010]

Branch Passport Office, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.

Branch Passport Office, 1 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast.

Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, O.B.E.

£1,800 to £2,000

Deputy Chief Passport Officer, P. E. Reeks, M.B.E.

£1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Passport Officers, Miss E. G. M. Williams; J. E. Jasper.

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Establishment Officer and Accountant, F. W. Bleece, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

Office, 100, Broad Street, Liverpool.

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Office, 100, Broad Street, Liverpool.

The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has now 1,000,000 acres of land, of which 1,000,000 acres are under the Dedication Scheme, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (part-time)

£2,000

Forestry Commissioners (Unpaid). J. M. Bannerman, O.B.E.; Maj. D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt.; A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.; S. C. Longhurst; J. McNaughton, C.B.E.; Lloyd O. Owen; Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.; W. H. Vaughan, O.B.E.

Director-General, Sir Arthur Gosling, K.B.E., C.B.

£3,250

Deputy Director-General, Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Bt.

£2,600

Directors (England), O. J. Sangar, C.B.E., M.C. (1 Princes Gate, S.W.7); (Scotland) A. H. H. Ross, O.B.E. (25 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3); (Wales), G. B. Ryle (Victoria House, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth); (Research and Education), James Macdonald, C.B.E. (25 Savile Row, W.1)

£2,200

Secretary, H. A. Turner £2,000 to £2,600

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REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner

Sir Cecil Crabbe £4,250

Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, R. T. C. £2,850

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FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate, is appointed under the Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1951.

Investigations Branch (Head), A. E. M. Brook
 £1,285 to £1,530
Disputes Branch (Head), J. Bellingham
 £1,285 to £1,530

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland
 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 4371]
Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, W.S.

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former *Mines and Petroleum Departments* and the functions of the Board of Trade in relation to *Gas and Electricity*, the Ministry of Fuel and Power deals with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil, gas and electricity industries and is responsible for the general administration of the statutes dealing with those industries. While the need for regulation of supplies continues, it controls the distribution of solid fuels.

Minister of Fuel and Power, THE RT. HON. AUBREY JONES, M.P......£5,000
Private Sec., A. A. Jarrett
Parliamentary Private Sec., J. Hall, O.B.E., M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P......£1,500
Private Sec., C. Herzig
Secretary, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E......£6,000
Private Sec., G. R. W. Turbutt
Deputy Secretaries, R. J. Ayres, C.B., C.B.E.; M. T. Flett, C.B......£4,250
Chief Scientist, K. T. Spencer, C.B.E., M.C......£3,250
Under Secretaries, Dr. G. H. Daniel; O. Francis; E. J. Meadon; M. P. Murray, C.B.; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; K. L. Stock; S. Wright, C.B......£3,250
Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker; J. A. Beckett, C.M.G.; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Cleaver; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; A. Day; E. J. C. Dixon; J. W. Farrell; M. E. Fletcher, M.C.; B. Gottlieb; C. G. Hyde, M.C. (Controller of Gas Standards); R. L. M. James, C.M.G.; N. E. Martin, D.F.C.; A. H. Norris; A. B. Powell; W. C. C. Rose; E. A. Shearing, C.B.E.; J. S. Smith, O.B.E.; D. J. Turner; R. Wakefield; A. F. Williams
 £2,000 to £2,600
Chief Statistician, C. I. K. Forster £2,000 to £2,600
Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C.
 £1,800 to £2,000

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, Sir Harold Roberts, C.B.E., M.C......£3,750
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, H. R. Houston; T. A. Rogers, C.B.E.; Dr. A. Winstanley, C.B.E. (Special Development Duties).....£3,000
Divisional Inspectors, W. Brown (Durham); W. B. Brown, C.B.E. (East Midland); W. Widdas (Scotland); G. Hoyle, C.M.G. (North Western); H. Hyde (Northumberland and Cumberland); T. A. Jones, O.B.E. (South Western); C. W. Scott, C.B.E. (North Eastern); J. E. Henshaw (West Midland and Southern).....£2,750
Principal Inspector for Special Development Duties, W. H. N. Carter.....£2,750
Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, A. E. Crook.....£2,750
Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D......£2,850
Principal Electrical Inspector, J. Cowan.....£2,750

Regional Organization

Senior Scottish Officer, J. L. Warrander
 £2,000 to £2,600
Senior Officer for Wales, J. W. Davies, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,250

Regional Directors, C. E. Asher, M.B.E. (Southern and South Western); H. Deadman (London Regional Group); A. N. Dodson, I.S.O. (Midland); C. S. Jenkins (North Midland); W. B. Wells, M.B.E. (Northern and North Eastern); A. Wilson (North Western).....£2,000 to £2,250

THE GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1
 [Sloane: 4554]

the Gas Act, 1948, and Power on the to assist the Area ir functions. It is id issue of British Sir Harold Smith, K.B.E. (£6,000). Deputy Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, M.B.E. (£5,000). The Members are the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Area Gas Boards

Twelve Area Gas Boards are established by the Act. The assets and liabilities of former Gas Undertakings vested on May 1, 1949, in these Boards which are responsible for the manufacture and distribution of Gas and for the production of residuals.

Chairmen

Scottish, S. Smith.
Northern, E. Crowther, C.B.E.
North Western, D. P. Welman.
North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.
East Midlands, R. S. Johnson, M.B.E., T.D.
West Midlands, G. le B. Diamond, C.B.E.
Wales, T. Mervyn Jones.
Eastern, Sir John Stephenson, C.B.E.
North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.
South Eastern, W. K. Hutchison, C.B.E.
Southern, C. H. Leach.
South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E....each £4,500

Gas Consultative Councils

Twelve Gas Consultative Councils were set up by the Minister of Fuel and Power, one for the area of each of the Gas Boards to represent the interests of consumers. These Councils deal with specific complaints and consider matters of general interest to the consumer. Under the Act the Area Boards are required to inform the Councils of their general plans and arrangements. Each Council Chairman is an *ex officio* member of his Area Board.

Chairmen

Scottish, Sir Robert Nimmo.
Northern, J. Hoy, M.B.E., B.E.M.
North Western, C. E. P. Stott.
North Eastern, H. Sutcliffe.
East Midlands, A. H. Wood.
West Midlands, J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
Wales, Sir George Hamer, C.B.E.
Eastern, Lt.-Col. R. I. Musson, M.C.
North Thames, E. Bayliss.
South Eastern, Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.
Southern, F. C. Rea, O.B.E.
South Western, Sir Colin Campbell, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)
 Somerset House, W.C.2
 [Temple Bar: 2407]

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1542, but it was not until 1837 that the General Register Office was established, when a system of civil registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced in England and Wales. In 1926 provision was made for the registration of still-births, for the

re-registration on the Registrar General's authority of the births of legitimated persons and for the maintenance of a register of adopted children. The Registrar General controls the local registration officers appointed under the consolidating Registration Service Act, 1953, in the execution of their duties, which are set out mainly in two consolidating Acts, the Marriage Act, 1949 and the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. These duties relate to the registration of births,

tion of certain Nonconformist marriages. Central records of births, still-births, marriages and deaths are maintained at Somerset House.

The Registrar General is also responsible for the collection, processing and analysis of statistics relating to population, fertility, births, marriages, deaths and diseases and for the arrangements for the periodical census of population.

Officers

Registrar General, Sir George North, C.B., M.C., LL.D. £3,500
Establishment Officer and Deputy to Registrar General, A. E. Joll (Establishments, Accounts, International and General, Statistics, Census and Publications) £2,000 to £2,600
Assistant Secretary, H. M. Fletcher (Registration, Marriages and Local Services) £2,000 to £2,600
Chief Statistician, B. Benjamin, Ph.D. £2,000 to £2,600

Do. (Medical), W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D. £2,850

Principals, R. M. Blaikley; L. M. Feery; W. J. Littlewood; W. D. Mathieson, O.B.E., M.C.; G. Rhodes; F. A. Rooke-Matthews £1,375 to £1,950

Statisticians, A. J. Boreham; J. R. L. Schneider; Miss E. M. Brooke; Miss M. P. Newton Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,288 to £1,826

Statisticians (Medical), M. A. Heasman; A. McKenzie £1,650 to £2,250

Chief Executive Officers, D. J. Smale; F. T. Stobart, I.S.O. £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Corbett; V. M. Harris; I. Hutchinson; J. R. Jeffery; W. A. Rolph; R. P. Thorby, £1,285 to £1,530; Miss C. M. Friday, M.B.E.; Miss A. V. Lock £1,191 to £1,408

Chief Inspector, E. J. Bowman £1,285 to £1,530

Scotland

See under DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, Sir George Maddex, K.B.E. £4,000

Deputy Government Actuary, H. Tetley £2,600

Principal Actuaries, W. S. Hocking, O.B.E.; L. G. K. Starke, C.B.E.; F. Gordon Smith; G. C. Turner £1,700 to £2,200

Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; C. E. Clarke; P. R. Cox; W. Elrick; Miss I. A. Laurence; W. M. Low; L. V. Martin; J. R. Patterson; W. V. Webb £1,260 to £1,570

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)

13 Clements Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2

[Chancery: 6331]

In 1842 a laboratory was established by the Board of Excise (later the Board of Inland Revenue) for the purpose of checking the adulteration of

tobacco and subsequently for the examination of all excisable commodities. In 1875 the Board of Customs formed a laboratory for duties connected with its responsibilities under the *Food and Drugs Act* and in the assessment of revenue on imported materials. These two laboratories were amalgamated in 1894 as the Government Laboratory, the facilities of which were then made available to other Departments for advice and assistance on chemical matters. In order to promote the centralization, as far as possible, of all Government Chemical work and to place all Departments on the same footing as regards its services, the Laboratory was constituted as a separate Department in 1911 under the Government Chemist.

Besides having statutory functions under the *Food and Drugs Act* and the *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act*, the Department carries out analytical, advisory and investigatory chemical work for most other Government Departments.

Government Chemist, G. M. Bennett, C.B., Sc.D., F.R.S. £2,600

Deputy Government Chemist, E. H. Nurse £2,050 to £2,225

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. King, O.B.E.; S. A. Ashmore; B. A. Ellis; J. Longwell £1,700 to £1,950

Principal Scientific Officers, P. M. Mooney; J. F. Hirst; C. O. Harvey; R. H. Settle; P. McGregor; B. E. Dixon; J. Fraser; E. H. Warren; J. L. Buchan; J. W. A. Woodley; H. L. Bolton; J. C. G. Daubney; H. G. Smith; P. J. Hardwick; A. W. Russell; J. G. N. Gaskin; E. Q. Laws; C. R. Hoskins; R. A. Jones; E. G. Kellett; G. W. G. MacLennan; E. I. Johnson; J. A. C. McClelland; W. F. Waters; G. A. Sergeant; D. J. Coomber; R. J. Savage £1,150 to £1,570

Senior Executive Officer, R. E. Findlay £1,030 to £1,230

↑ On loan to another Department.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, RT. HON. P. G. T. BUCHAN-HEPBURN, M.P.

Secretary, Sir Graham Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. £2,500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the *Ministry of Health Act*, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the 'National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1951. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare

Ross; R. M. Shaw; G. S. Swan; Miss D. M. Taylor; G. S. Thompson; D. Thomson. £2,200
Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; R. B. Bell; W. T. C. Berry; J. F. E. Bloss; R. G. Bryce; Colonel C. D. M. Buckley, M.C.; R. G. Buxton; Miss H. Campbell; J. Cauchi; Miss R. N. Chamberlain; M. H. Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.E.; R. D. L. Davies; W. E. R. Dimond, C.I.E., C.B.E.; D. Dooley; J. C. A. Dowse, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; C. L. Dunn, C.I.E.; A. J. Eley; H. M. Elliott; Miss R. A. Elliott; J. A. Fitzgerald; A. D. Gill; Miss M. G. Gorrie; J. H. Gough; D. L. Harbison; Maj.-Gen. A. G. Harsant, C.B., O.B.E.; E. E. Henderson; Miss K. M. Hirst; L. G. Housden, O.B.E.; R. Hudson-Evans; L. M. Ingle; D. W. Jolly, O.B.E.; P. I. Kerley, C.V.O., C.B.E.; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.; R. D. Langdale-Kelham, O.B.E.; W. C. Lawrence; E. D. T. Lewis; A. J. Lomax; J. F. Lucey; L. P. McCullagh; M. D. Mackenzie, C.M.G.; Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.; Mrs. M. M. Manson; A. E. Martin; P. A. Maughan; G. H. H. Maxwell; Mrs. M. Michael-Shaw; F. J. Murphy, C.B., C.B.E.; R. W. Mussen, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. M. Nicol; J. H. Ramage; A. E. Richmond, C.B.E.; A. T. Roden; C. Seeley; P. Seelig; Miss M. D. H. Sheridan; R. D. Sloan; D. S. Toole; M. Vitali; P. Ward; Colonel E. E. S. Wheatley, C.B.E., D.F.C.; T. G. Williams; R. Williamson; D. W. Wylie. £1,500 to £2,100

Hospital Medical Officers

J. R. Ascot; J. W. Bowden; J. Caplan; D. Clennar; R. W. F. Garnett; Mrs. H. M. Harper; D. P. Holmes, T.D.; G. E. Hosking; M. S. Hughes; J. Kohn; A. Leatham; B. A. Lowe; H. Mazanek; G. S. Moran; T. E. O'Brien; D. R. O'Keefe; E. G. Opitz; Mrs. M. H. J. Richards; C. E. Roberts, O.B.E.; S. Rosenstein; G. Rowlands; E. T. Ruston; A. G. Rutter; R. J. Ryall; D. R. Thomas; W. L. Turner; B. Walmsley
Various rates between. £745 to £3,100

Regional General Medical Staff

Principal Medical Officer in charge of Regional Medical Services, R. E. Ford. £2,600

Senior Medical Officers, P. F. Bishop; K. A. Boughton-Thomas; A. W. Davidson, M.C.; G. V. Davies; C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; I. E. Phelps; R. O. C. Thomson. £2,200

Medical Officers, J. Adam; W. D. Anderson; A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr; G. G. Bartholomew, M.C.; H. T. Bates, O.B.E., T.D.; J. D. Black; J. C. B. Bone; R. W. Bone; A. Brebner; C. G. Brentnall, M.C.; G. Bridge; D. W. E. Burridge; T. E. A. Carr; F. W. H. Caughey; E. E. Glenton; T. S. Hanlin; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingdon; L. M. Ladell; A. W. Lilley; C. E. B. Lynch; A. MacLaine; A. Markson; W. Meikle; E. Mence; J. T. Moffat; C. R. Morison; M. A. Nicholson; W. H. C. Patrick, O.B.E.; G. Phipps; D. B. Robb; E. D. Robb; J. D. Robertson; S. Segal; J. E. Struthers; R. J. T. Thornhill; J. A. Whyte; S. Worthington £1,500 to £2,100

Dental Staff

Principal Dental Officer, W. G. Senior C.B.E. £2,450
Deputy Principal Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter, O.B.E. £2,225

Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; L. G. Hitching, T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; F. A. Scott. £2,100

Dental Officers, B. Abbott; H. Broughton; R. D. Buchan; R. A. Campbell; P. A. Crow; H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R. Forrest; M. A. Freeman, M.C.; A. R. Gillies; A. W. Holman; V. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; N. I. MacMillan; R. W. Mather; J. A. O'Connor, M.B.E.; Miss J. D. Oswald; D. S. Prichard; G. B. Roberts; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A. Rowland; B. B. Seaman; A. G. Smith; C. Stacey; W. L. Stirling; H. Walker; J. L. W. White. £1,500 to £2,100

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc. Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis, C.B.E. £2,050
Senior Technical Officer, C. L. Sargent £900 to £1,100

Social Economist, E. R. Bransby. £1,150 to £1,570
Ambulance Adviser, A. G. Naldrett, O.B.E. £1,260 to £1,510

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks £1,000

Chief Nursing Officer, Dame Elizabeth Cockayne, D.B.E. £1,750

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, Miss E. Jackson; Miss M. G. Lawson, O.B.E. £1,175 to £1,300

Mental Nursing Officers, F. J. Eley; Miss O. F. Griffith. £1,080 to £1,260

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. Bathgate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook, M.B.E.; K. Drage; A. E. Girling; F. L. Gray; H. F. Harris; F. A. Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight; E. M. Trehearn; A. Webster £850 to £1,050

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses D. J. Berry; I. Donnelly; P. I. M. Robson; I. Scott, M.B.E. £850 to £1,050

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E. £1,375

Welfare Officers, Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan; N. F. Dixon; D. Fox M.B.E.; F. E. Handsayde; E. L. Hope-Murray (+allce. £100); E. Lewis; V. D. Mason; J. R. Mijouain; B. H. Roberts; D. M. Warren. £850 to £1,050

Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams £760 to £1,075

Senior Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Miss E. Washington (+allce. £100). £850 to £1,050

Advisers on Catering and Dietetics, Misses J. B. F. Beveridge; H. G. Cairney, M.B.E.; A. K. Chalmers; Miss E. C. B. Ross. £850 to £1,050

Milk Inspectors, T. A. Hole, M.B.E.; W. Rushton, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,260

Advisers on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M. Howat; Mrs. M. J. Brash-Smith £850 to £1,050

Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry £875 to £1,100

Architects

Superintending Architect for Public Health Services, M. C. Tebbitt. £2,350

Principal Architects, P. T. Hiorns; A. Roberts £1,700 to £1,950

Architects (Senior Grade), Mrs. A. M. Nutting; D. J. Petty, M.A., F.R.I.B.S. £1,375 to £1,475

Men, £1,375 to £1,475
Architects (Main Grade), D. J. Petty, M.A., F.R.I.B.S.; W. J. K. Duncey; J. R. H. H. Knight; W. L. Nicholson; R. L. R. Knight. £1,000 to £1,320

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), E. C. Lassetter; L. M. Watson. £1,375 to £1,575

Engineering Staff

Senior Engineering Inspector, D. A. Hughes £1,925 to £2,260

Engineering Inspectors, L. T. Davis; M. Drury; G. S. Gillard. £1,425 to £1,750

Electrical Safety Engineers, H. C. Davies; C. A. Powell. £1,080 to £1,575

Laundry Engineers, C. Haggas; S. J. Whitaker £1,105 to £1,525

The Architectural and Engineering Staff are attached from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, B. O'Brien. £3,350
Principal Assistant Solicitor, J. C. Blake. £2,600

Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield; J. C. Hales; V. J. Lewis; S. D. Musson, M.B.E.; G. D. Wheway £1,825 to £2,200

Senior Legal Assistants, J. Austin; N. G. Bird; K. A. T. Davey; J. B. Davidson; Miss E. H. Forbes; G. E. Gammie; T. E. Johnston; J. M. Keidan; D. Kennedy; W. H. J. Parish;

D. H. Parsons; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend;
E. H. Watson
Men, £1,315 to £1,700; Women, £1,226 to £1,604

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, see Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 14 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne
6. Chairman, E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc. Secretary, R. Dobbin.

Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Chairman, Maj. J. C. Hunter, M.C. Secretary, W. A. Shee.

Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield. Chairman, Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E. Secretary, L. W. Faulkner.

East Anglian (Cambridge), 117 Chesterton Road, Cambridge. Chairman, The Earl of Cranbrook. Secretary, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.

North West Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, Hon. John Fremanle, T.D. Secretary, A. J. Bennett.

North East Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, S. G. Rowlandson, O.B.E. Secretary, C. E. Nicol.

South East Metropolitan, 3rd Floor, 11 Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, K. L. Julian, C.B.E. Secretary, C. M. Ker, O.B.E.

South West Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, A. G. Linfield, C.B.E. Secretary, E. G. Braithwaite.

Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. Chairman, Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. Secretary, G. Watts.

South Western, Parklands, 27 Tyndall Park Road, Bristol 8. Chairman, Sir Havergal Downes-Shaw, O.B.E. Secretary, M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.

Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Chairman, Sir Frederick John Alban, C.B.E. Secretary, A. E. Newell.

Birmingham, 10 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15. Chairman, V. W. Grosvenor, C.B.E. Secretary, W. F. Newstead.

Manchester, Cheetham Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, N. M. Agnew. Secretary, J. Gibbon.

Liverpool, Alexandra Buildings, 19 James Street, Liverpool 2. Chairman, T. Keeling, C.B.E. Secretary, V. H. Collinge.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency

Ministry of Health Building, Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

Chairman (vacant) £3,250
Private Secretary, E. F. Cooper.

Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Hon. W. S. Maclay, C.B., O.B.E., M.D. £2,600

Senior Commissioners, H. R. Green; W. Rees Thomas, C.B., M.D. (part-time); Miss I. G. H. Wilson, M.D. £2,350

The above constitute the Board

Secretary, D. F. Brown. £1,700 to £2,200

Commissioners, E. N. Butler; J. F. M. Campbell; N. C. Croft-Cohen; Miss I. M. C. Duncan; C. M. T. Hastings; G. A. Lilly, M.C.; J. C. Rawlinson; R. J. Rosie; A. K. Ross; G. C. Tooth. £1,500 to £2,200
Women Inspectors, Mrs. W. M. Curzon; Miss C. M. Gavin, M.B.E.; Miss M. G. M. Gordon; Mrs. M. G. Milne-Redhead. £1,780 to £1,165
Broadmoor Institution, Crowthorne, Berkshire, Medical Supt., S. G. James, M.D.
Rampton Hospital, Notts., Medical Supt., G. W. Mackay
Moss Side Hospital, Maghull, Liverpool, Medical Supt., J. H. McDougall.

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Chairman, H. H. Davies, C.B., M.C. £3,250
Members of Board, A. R. Culley, M.D., £2,850;
E. K. Jones, M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens

Chief Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. J. Buckland. £1,635 to £1,845

Legal Adviser, D. E. Davies. £1,500 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, H. R. Comerford; R. Garrett; W. Jones; V. F. Jones; H. E. Leonard

Medical Officers, Miss A. E. M. Herbert; G. J. Roberts, M.D.; T. T. Baird. £1,650 to £2,250

Medical Officers (Insurance Medical Service), E. Lloyd Jones, M.D.; H. C. C. Joyce; E. A. Wilson; T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E. £1,650 to £2,250

Dental Officers, G. E. Morgan; R. C. Price; G. Morris

Inspector, J. E. Roberts. £1,285 to £1,530
Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. J. Morris

£850 to £1,050

Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre

Medical Officers, G. A. L. Jones; E. T. Lloyd

Senior Executive Officer, J. H. M. Lawrence

£1,285 to £1,530

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR

SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Central: 6485]

Chairman, Sir Frederick A. Bell, O.B.E., M.C.

Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, M.B.E.

Secretary, T. H. Wilson, M.C.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

34 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

[Weibek: 7711]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and prepare inventories of the ancient and every building, earthwork or other monument on up to the year 1714. The first list of monuments was published in 1909. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering nine counties. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Earl of Ilchester, G.B.E., F.S.A.
Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., D.Litt., F.B.A.; Pres.S.A.; Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.B.A.; F.S.A.; Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; H. S. London, F.S.A.; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., P.R.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, D.Litt., I.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, B.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; The Earl of Shaftesbury, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.D.; Captain Richard Briscoe, M.C.; Professor V. H. Galbraith, F.B.A.; Professor S. Pigott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Godfrey Allen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, F.S.A.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A.
Secretary, G. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.S.A. £1,800

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MOUTHSHIRE

17 Queens Road, Aberystwyth
 [Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.
Commissioners, Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., P.P.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., I.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. I. I. Foster; W. F. Grimes, F.S.A.; T. A. Lloyd, I.D., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.
Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

3 South Bridge, Edinburgh 1
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 669a]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March, I.D.
Commissioners, Prof. I. A. Richmond, I.D., F.B.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Prof. S. Pigott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., I.D.; G. P. H. Watson, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., R.S.W.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.D.
Secretary, A. Graham, F.S.A. £1,600

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W. 1
 [Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of

children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, byelaws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister for Welsh Affairs, MAJOR THE RT. HON. CWTYLM LLOYD-GEORGE, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, R. R. Pittam.

Assistant Private Secretary, A. D. Gordon-Brown.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, N. T. L. Fisher, M.C., M.P. unpaid

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Frank Newsam, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C. £6,000

Private Secretary, D. A. Peach.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Lord Mancroft, M.B.E., T.D.; W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P. £1,500

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Arthur Hutchinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O. £4,250

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, W. H. Cornish, C.B.; E. H. Gwynn; S. Hoare, C.B.; *Maj.-Gen. S. F. Irwin, C.B., C.B.E.; K. B. Paice; K. A. Parker; Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B. (also **Principal Establishment Officer**) £3,250

Director-General of Civil Defence, General Sir Sidney Kirkman, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. £4,000

Legal Adviser, Sir Leslie Brass, C.B.E. £4,250

Chief Scientific Adviser, R. H. Purcell, Ph.D. £3,250

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John Charles, K.C.B.

Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B. £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, T. C. Green; A. W. Peterson, M.V.O.; H. W. Stotesbury; H. B. Wilson £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, S. H. E. Burley; G. Emerson; A. W. Glanville; J. C. H. Holden; G. J. Otton; Miss G. P. Wise £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, F. L. Haigh; J. V. Rowe £1,285 to £1,530

Architect's Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C. 1
 [Chancery: 8811]

Chief Architect, J. W. Williamson £2,300

Senior Grade Architect, H. A. Metayers £1,600 to £1,950

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read £1,690 to £1,950

Communications Branch

Director, Commander K. B. Best, M.V.O., R.N. (ret.) £1,690 to £1,950

Dangerous Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, A. L. Dyke £1,800 to £2,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery £1,590 to £1,825

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, Capt. N. Fawcett £2,400

Second Inspector, Capt. C. W. Ede £1,850 to £2,050

Inspectors, Major W. Crawford; H. H. Schofield; D. Simmons £1,350 to £1,915

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, P. L. C. Carrier, C.B.E., M.D. £2,600

Inspectors, F. Elliott, T.D.; Maj.-Gen. E. H. Hall, O.B.E.; Group Captain G. Struan-Marshall, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Miss B. Walker £1,650 to £2,250

Public Relations Branch
Public Relations Officer, A. K. Fowler
£1,800 to £2,000
Principal Information Officer, J. Cahill, M.B.E., D.C.M.
£1,635 to £1,845

State Management Scheme
(Carlisle District)
19 Castle Street, Carlisle
[Carlisle: 25213]
General Manager, G. W. B. Shepherd, £2,300
Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler
£1,635 to £1,845
Manager of Wholesale Spirits Stores, W. H. Thompson
£1,285 to £1,530
Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, I. Jefferies
£1,285 to £1,530

Statistical Branch
Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 5541]
Senior Executive Officer, T. H. East
£1,285 to £1,530

Aliens Department
Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice £3,250
Assistant Secretaries, W. B. Lyon; I. B. Macdonald
Ross, £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, Miss K. N. Coates; P. V. Collyer; Mrs.
H. E. Forbes; J. C. Grant; E. N. Kent; Comdr.
O. G. Ommanney, R.N. (ret.), £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, F. Sedgley £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, F. G. Baker; H. F. Hankin-
son; L. S. Heyes, M.B.E.; R. F. Sheppard, M.B.E.
£1,285 to £1,530

Immigration Branch
Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]
Chief Inspector, C. P. J. Ruck, £2,250
Assistant Chief Inspectors, S. J. Coombes, O.B.E.;
L. F. Field, I.S.O., £1,635 to £1,845

Children's Department
Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, E. H. Gwynn
£3,250
Assistant Secretaries, C. P. Hill, C.B.E.; G. H. Mc-
Connell; Miss D. M. D. Rosling; R. J. Whittick
£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, E. Anstey; Miss P. Boys-Smith; T. J. H.
[Victoria: 6655] Miss R. H. K. Knott; W. F.
[Victoria: 6655] to £1,950
Ch. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officer, G. H. Baker, D.S.C.;
F. Hogben; L. G. V. Leeper; H. L. Oates
£1,285 to £1,530

Children's Department Inspectorate
Chief Inspector, Miss A. M. Scorer, C.B.E., £2,600
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revell
£2,300
Senior Medical Inspectors, Miss D. Makepeace, M.D.;
A. P. Ross, £2,600

Civil Defence Department
Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]
Director-General of Civil Defence, General Sir Sidney
Kirkman, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., £4,000
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, K. A. L. Parker;
*Maj.-Gen. S. F. Irwin, C.B., C.B.E., £3,250
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. G. Anderson, C.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C.; R. H. F. Firth; R. J. P. Hewison;
R. M. North; L. Roy; R. F. Wood
£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, A. J. E. Brennan; *Lt.-Col. C. G.

Butcher; W. M. Lee; S. Lewis; *F. W. G.
Logan-Logan; H. C. P. McGregor; J. McIntyre;
C. T. H. Morris; N. S. Ross; C. I. Snelling;
D. J. Trevelyan; D. E. H. Wynter, M.V.O.
£1,375 to £1,950

Regional Directors of Civil Defence, *Rear Adm.
W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.; *Lieut.-Gen.
Sir Alexander Cameron, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; *Maj.-
Gen. R. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.;
*Lieut.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.B.E.,
M.V.O., M.C.; *Maj.-Gen. S.
Gen. J. S. Let
Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.F.C.; *Rear-Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.;
*J. R. S. Watson; *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ernest Wood,
K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C., £2,350
Assistant Regional Directors of Civil Defence, A. R.
Beaumont, O.B.E.; H. A. Bingley; S. W. Briggs;
L. G. Bullock, O.B.E.; W. G. J. Haynes, O.B.E.;
*G. Hutchinson; C. C. Hutton; L. E. Latchford;
E. S. Moran; H. Wallwork, O.B.E.; *Fit.-Lt. I.
Eardley Wilmot, O.B.E., £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, P. W. H. Chapman
£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Collins, J. S. J.
Gray; J. C. McGill; T. O'Connor; L. C. Sones
£1,285 to £1,530
Principal Warning Officers, *Wing-Comdr. W. J.
Marshall, O.B.E.; *Brig. W. H. G. Rogers, C.B.E.
£1,635 to £1,845

Training Division
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Paterson, C.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600
Principal, G. H. Roberts, £1,375 to £1,950
Chief Training Officer, Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook,
C.B., £1,635 to £1,845
Asst. J. A. J.
£1,235
Se. £1,530

Civil Defence Staff College
Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks
Commandant, *Maj.-Gen. F. R. G. Matthews, C.B.,
D.S.O., £2,350

Civil Defence Schools
Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucester
Commandant, *Brig. D. A. L. Mackenzie, C.B.E.,
D.S.O., £1,430 to £1,645

The Hawkhill, Easingwold, Yorkshire
Commandant, Commander F. H. Austen, O.B.E.,
R.N. (ret.), £1,430 to £1,645
Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Abersfeldy, Perthshire
Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor,
C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., £1,430 to £1,645

Criminal Division
Assistant Secretary, Miss J. J. Nunn
£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, B. C. Cubbon; T. FitzGerald; B. A. E.
Harrold; C. H. Prior; W. C. Roberts; P. L.
Taylor, £1,375 to £1,950

Establishment and Organization Division
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, (Principal Estab-
lishment Officer), Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B.
£3,250
Assistant Secretary, A. R. Bunker £2,000 to £2,600
Statistical Adviser, T. S. Lodge, £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, C. Parkinson; G. W. Penn
£1,375 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officers, E. J. W. Durrant; G. W.
Jefferies, M.B.E.; F. C. Pinder; W. Prince, M.B.E.
(Chief Registrar and Departmental Records Officer)
£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, W. D. Evans, M.B.E.;
E. C. O'Brien, £1,285 to £1,530

Director of Medical Services, H. K. Snell, M.D. £3,250
 Director of Industries and Stores, F. S. T. Cleave

£2,300
 Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain. £1,950
 Assistant Commissioner, C. T. Carr. £1,950
 H. J. £1,750
 Chaplain Inspector, Rev. H. T. Smith. £1,780
 Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, C. E. Caudwell. £2,600
 Chief Psychologist, A. Straker. £2,000 to £2,300
 Finance Officer (Senior Chief Executive Officer), S. C. N. Bone. £1,800 to £2,000
 Principals, †A. R. Judge, O.B.E.; †J. T. McAulay; †N. Storr, O.B.E. £1,375 to £1,950
 Chief Executive Officers, F. S. Collins, M.B.E. E. Goodbody; S. O. King; W. A. Wilkinson £1,635 to £1,845

Deputy Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. D. Ogden £1,690 to £1,950
 Senior Architect, E. Cruddas. £1,690 to £1,950
 Senior Engineer, G. McLean. £1,690 to £1,950
 Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Doward; H. W. Gillies; L. W. Goringe; R. Hancock; E. W. Hewerdine; A. J. Kennedy, M.B.E.; M. T. Leddy; T. Lee; J. F. Quirk; D. R. Sands £1,285 to £1,530

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Governors

Aylesbury, Miss J. Martyn. £1,635 to £1,800
 Borstal, Kent, P. M. Burnett. £1,635 to £1,800
 East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker £1,210 to £1,500
 Feltham, Middx., G. Macfarlane. £1,635 to £1,800
 Gaynes Hall, Hunts., J. L. Gilder £1,210 to £1,500
 Hatfield, Yorks., T. W. H. Hayes. £1,210 to £1,500
 Hewell Grange, Worcs., W. R. B. Noall, D.S.O. £1,210 to £1,500
 Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, D. G. Waddilove £1,635 to £1,800
 Hull, L. J. Simpson. £1,210 to £1,500
 Huntercombe, Oxon, Sir Almeric F. C. Rich, Bt. £1,210 to £1,500
 Latchmere House, Surrey, A. Gould £1,210 to £1,500
 Lowdham Grange, Notts., A. I. Scriven £1,635 to £1,800
 North Sea Camp, Lines., A. B. Robertson £1,210 to £1,500
 Portland, Dorset, G. B. Smith. £1,635 to £1,800
 Portsmouth, Maj. J. R. Brookes. £1,210 to £1,500
 Reading, E. E. Gregory. £1,210 to £1,500
 Usk, Mon., P. C. Jones. £1,210 to £1,500

PRISONS

Governors

Ashwell, Rutland, Maj. N. H. Golding £1,200 to £1,500
 Askham Grange, Yorks., Mrs. J. E. Kelley £1,210 to £1,500
 Bedford, Lt.-Col. C. C. Markes. £1,210 to £1,500
 Bela River, Westmorland, Capt. W. I. Davies £1,210 to £1,500
 Birmingham, H. Kenyon. £1,200 to £1,500
 Bristol, A. C. W. Richards. £1,635 to £1,800
 Brixton, London, J. L. Scott. £1,635 to £1,800
 Camp Hill, L.O.W., Cdr. S. W. Lushington, R.N. £1,635 to £1,800
 Canterbury, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Parkin £975 to £1,205
 Cardiff, Col. W. H. Beak, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,800
 Chelmsford, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N. £1,635 to £1,800
 Dartmoor, J. Richards. £1,200 to £1,500
 Dorchester, J. B. Taylor. £1,210 to £1,500

Dover, A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D. £1,210 to £1,500
 Durham, L. Newcombe. £1,200 to £1,500
 Eastchurch, Kent, S. G. Clarke. £1,210 to £1,500
 Exeter, R. Harris. £1,635 to £1,800
 Falfield, Glos., G. G. S. Chambers. £1,210 to £1,500
 Gloucester, M. H. P. Coombs. £1,210 to £1,500
 Grendon Hall, Bucks, R. C. Townsend £1,210 to £1,500

Hill Hall, Essex, Miss D. J. Wilson £1,210 to £1,500

Holloway, N.7, Dr. M. D. C. Taylor. £1,200 to £1,500
 Lancaster Castle, G. F. Bride. £1,210 to £1,500
 Leeds, Lt.-Col. E. W. Northfield. £1,210 to £1,500
 Leicester, J. R. Truswell. £1,210 to £1,500
 Lewes, A. C. Packham. £1,210 to £1,500
 Leyhill, Glos., A. A. Coomes. £1,635 to £1,800
 Lincoln, W. P. Harding. £1,635 to £1,800
 Liverpool, S. T. E. P. Ennion. £1,200 to £1,500

Pollington, Yorks (vacant)

Preston, D. G. W. Malone. £1,635 to £1,800
 to £1,500
 to £1,800
 to £1,800
 to £1,500

Wakefield, Maj. G. B. Harvey. £1,210 to £1,500
 Wandsworth, S.W.18, F. C. Ransley, D.F.C. £1,900
 Winchester, Brig. E. J. Paton-Walsh £1,635 to £1,800
 Wormwood Scrubs, W. 12, G. Haif. £1,900

DETENTION CENTRES

Wardens

Blantyre House, Kent, J. R. Watson £1,210 to £1,500
 Campsfield House, Oxford, F. V. Elvy £1,210 to £1,500
 Foston Hall, Derby, C. M. Miles. £1,210 to £1,500
 † Seconded from another Department.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4300]

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government was set up in 1951 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and took over the housing and local government functions of the Ministry of Health and the functions of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is responsible for the administration of Government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land in England and Wales; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.

Minister of Housing and Local Government, THE RT. HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretary, A. Sylvester-Evans.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Henry D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (unpaid)
 Parliamentary Secretary, J. E. Powell, M.B.E., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, J. E. Hannigan.
 Permanent Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, D.B.E. £4,500
 Private Secretary, J. Palmer.
 Deputy Secretary, P. Allen, C.B. £3,250
 Under-Secretaries, M. M. Dobbie, C.B.; F. L. Edwards, C.B., O.B.E. (Under Secretary for Finance

and Accountant-General; S. W. C. Phillips, C.B.; J. H. Street; H. F. Summers; J. H. Waddell; D. P. Walsh, C.B. (Director of Establishment and Accounts).

J. Catlow; H. W. Caution; P. D. Coates; G. R. Coles; J. Crocker; Miss W. M. Fox; A. E. Hickinbotham; J. D. Jones; J. Rogerson; H. J. Ryan; F. Schaffer; T. P. Wickenden, C.I.E.; Miss M. M. Wilkins; W. A. Wood; S. G. G. Wilkinson; E. H. T. Wiltshire, C.B.E.

Men, £1,700 to £2,200; Women, £1,585 to £2,092

Principal Regional Officers, H. B. Browne; P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; L. Mann; C. H. H. Smith, O.B.E.; P. St. B. Sydenham, C.B.E.; M. B. Tetlow. £1,700 to £2,100

Ironstone Adviser, Sir Henry Prior, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. £1,025 (part-time)

Deputy Accountants-General, W. J. Reynolds, C.B.E.; H. B. Riddle, D.C.M. £1,700 to £2,100

Assistant Accountants-General, C. T. Southgate; J. R. Pike, M.B.E.; R. D. Widdas; W. S. Winn; £1,510 to £1,660

Principals, R. G. Adams; Miss C. E. Barson; V. L. Bilbey, M.B.E.; L. F. Boden, O.B.E.; E. H. Bolton, M.B.E.; R. D. Brett, O.B.E.; E. W. Bryant; Miss P. J. Cairns; N. H. Calvert; Miss R. C. Cave; Miss G. V. Chesterman; Miss A. M. Constantine; W. R. Corrie; W. R. Cox; H. A. M. Cruickshank; I. Davey; Miss M. P. Deslandes, O.B.E.; F. L. F. Devey; J. M. Douglas; S. W. Gilbert; L. Goodman; E. R. Gordon; L. B. Grimshaw; P. J. Harrop; M. Hoffman; J. R. Iles; A. R. Isserlis; W. C. Knox; K. Lightfoot; V. D. Lipman; H. L. Longden, C.B.; C.B.E.; L. Mann; R. Metcalfe; D. C. Milefant; G. W. Moseley; T. E. Murray, O.B.E.; J. R. Niven; C. J. Pearce; Miss M. E. Petzsche; H. R. Pollitzer; C. R. Poole; A. G. Rayner; H. R. Savage, M.C.; L. F. Saw; H. Scholes; G. A. Simms; F. E. C. Shearme, M.C.; J. H. Stone; H. G. C. Sutcliffe; D. L. Syme; A. L. Vincent; F. J. Ward; A. J. Watson, I.S.O.; R. O. C. Winkler; C. J. Wood.

Men, £1,150 to £1,570; Women, £1,060 to £1,445

Chief Executive Officers, Miss K. C. Close; W. Lloyd-Davies; B. Dobson; Miss E. J. Fish; W. V. Horgan; D. C. Lamont, I.S.O.; T. MacKenzie; A. Meyer, M.B.E.; H. C. Sansom; C. Smith; P. S. M. Smith, I.S.O.; A. C. Sturman; L. R. Thurgood; A. E. Thexton

Men, £1,260 to £1,510; Women, £1,138 to £1,385

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Anderson, D.C.M.; C. R. Arnold; L. R. G. Bailey; C. W. Baldwin; F. A. Bird; W. E. Bowles; C. A. Brazier, M.B.E.; J. A. Carter, M.B.E.; J. W. E. Chal; R. E. A. Chilton; F. Chitty; C. F. Curtis; V. G. Curtis; A. H. Field; E. S. Foster; Miss B. M. George; H. E. Gibbs; S. H. Godsell; Miss H. M. Gooding; N. Hamilton; G. A. Hewson; E. J. F. C. Hogg, M.B.E.; A. Howard; T. A. James; C. T. Jones; Miss M. Knights; R. C. Lawrence; C. H. Leadham; G. H. W. Lewis; C. J. B. Line; A. J. Little; J. I. Maguire; F. S. Malyn; T. S. Miall; J. Mitchell; Miss I. G. Mooney, M.B.E.; J. D. Morley; A. T. Muncey; L. R. Mustill; C. Nettleton; Miss M. Nield; S. H. Norris; G. S. Orpwood; Miss D. G. Pomeroy; F. G. Rickard; P. P. B. Rickard; Miss W. C. Robinson; R. T. Scowen; A. M. B. Shepherd; Miss W. A. Stansfield; T. G. T. Stokley; J. Stobart; C. R. Stuart, M.B.E.; A. H. Thom; W. H. Tortise; Mrs. M. M. Ward; C. N. Wheeler; E. W. White

Men, £1,030 to £1,230; Women, £936 to £1,108

Librarian, W. Pearson. £1,030 to £1,230

Chief Press and Information Officer, A. P. G. Brown. £1,510 to £1,660

Chief Engineer, Sir George McNaughton, C.B. (acts also for Ministry of Health). £2,750

Deputy Chief Engineers, A. N. Gardiner; G. S. Wells, C.B.E., M.C. £2,350

Senior Engineering Inspectors, A. G. Boulton; A. F. Brennan; R. A. Elliott; J. H. Hainsworth; J. W. M. Hawksworth; *D. A. Hughes; A. A. L. Lane; J. H. Mair; C. H. Spens; A. R. Vail. £1,925 to £2,200

Engineering Inspectors, H. W. Coales, C.B.E., M.C.; S. G. Cotton; A. A. Cowie; *L. T. Davis; *M. Drury; E. L. Everatt, O.B.E.; Col. S. K. Gilbert; *G. S. Gillard; V. D. Joll; J. W. Mason, O.B.E.; W. H. Norris; E. U. Parry; A. K. Pollock; M. W. Summers; C. S. Trapp; H. S. Tricker. £1,425 to £1,750

Laundry Engineers, *C. Haggas; *S. J. Whitaker. £1,105 to £1,525

Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key. £1,925 to £2,200

Chemical Inspector, D. H. A. Price. £1,425 to £1,750

Public Cleansing Salvage Inspector, J. Sumner. £1,185 to £1,500

Electrical Safety Engineer, *C. A. Powell. £1,080 to £1,575

Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny. £1,425 to £1,750

Chief Inspector, Alkali, etc., Works, Dr. J. S. Carter, O.B.E. £2,050

Deputy Chief Inspector, Alkali, etc., Works, Dr. E. A. J. Mahler. £1,425 to £1,750

Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, C. Bride; H. Briggs; W. A. Damon, C.B.E.; Dr. L. E. Hockin; F. E. Ireland; L. W. Mullinger; J. C. Peabody; G. Tiplady. £1,280 to £1,525

Chief Architect and Housing Consultant, J. H. Forshaw, C.B., M.C. (acts also for Ministry of Health). £3,250

Superintending Architect for Housing, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E. £2,350

Superintending Architect for Health Services, *M. C. Tebbitt. £2,350

Chief Quantity Surveyor, H. J. Rayner, C.B.E. (acts also for Ministry of Health). £2,200

Principal Architects, A. A. Bellamy; C. T. Bloodworth; W. J. Brown, O.B.E.; J. S. Conway; A. D. R. Cowley, O.B.E.; *P. T. Hlorns; *A. Roberts; *A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; E. T. Salter; J. Beetham Shaw; R. Whitworth. £1,700 to £1,950

Architects (Senior Grade), F. Appleton; G. A. S. Atkinson; F. E. Bennett; C. M. Bond; F. V. S. Chard; J. Clay; T. H. Clayton; A. C. Couch; H. D. Dyer; R. H. E. K. E. P. G. H.

M

Architects (Main Grade), A. G. Armstrong; C. J. Bartlett; H. A. N. Brockman; J. Cunningham; *J. E. Deleuse; K. Dodds; *W. J. H. Dungey; R. A. Glover; *M. R. Harris, M.C.; *J. R. H. Hudson; *L. E. Knight; R. D. Lawson; *G. L. Martin; J. L. Merry; C. P. Moon; F. A. Morrison; *W. L. Nicholson; P. M. Powell; *R. F. Radford; V. F. Russell; B. Seddon; W. J. Simmonds; C. J. Smith; J. P. Stott; E. A. Sykes; J. P. Vevers; R. St. G. Whelan. £1,000 to £1,320

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), W. S. Adam, M.C.; *G. E. Bromley; B. H. Critchlow; *E. G. Lassetter; H. L. Millward; D. W. Nunn; D. Schofield; *L. McL. Watson. £1,375 to £1,575

Quantity Surveyor (Main Grade), *R. P. Harland. £1,000 to £1,320

Chief Technical Planner, S. L. G. Beaufoy, C.B.E. £2,750

Deputy Chief Technical Planners, L. P. Ellicott; E. G. S. Elliot, O.B.E. £2,350

Senior Planning Officers, T. C. Coote, M.B.E.; P. L. Joseph; J. F. P. Kacircak; W. F. B. Lovett; W. M. Ogden; J. L. Parkinson; E. R. Voyce; H. R. Wardill, O.B.E. £1,700 to £1,950
 Planning Officers, H. Armistead; G. C. Booth; H. J. Buck; S. R. Clarke; T. F. W. Clarke; G. H. C. Cooper; E. Farricker; J. H. Hopper; N. Lichfield; F. H. Littler; B. C. Maynard; J. R. Oxenham, T.D.; R. H. Shaw; E. Thompson; J. T. Wilkinson. £1,415 to £1,700

Senior Civil Engineer, E. H. J. Stewart, M.C.

£1,375 to £1,575
 Assistant Planning Officers, R. P. Austin; J. C. Ball; J. R. Coward; D. T. Cross; E. C. Davies, M.C.; G. B. Dearden; W. D. Gash; C. E. D. Gibson; R. A. Hooker; W. A. Hutchinson; G. L. M. Jenkins; K. C. Jeremiah; D. E. Johnson; A. Maplettoft; J. W. Mason; H. L. Nicholson; P. R. Phillips; D. T. B. Pope; C. E. Scanlon; H. J. Smith-Boyes; H. H. E. Timmis, M.B.E.; J. E. Trimble; P. S. Waddington; D. Walpole; F. A. G. White; L. F. I. Wolters; G. P. Woodford; C. B. Wrigley. £1,100 to £1,370
 Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, F. Collin Brown, C.B.E. £1,350
 Deputy Chief Housing and Planning Inspectors, K. S. Dodd, O.B.E., M.C.; A. D. Parham

£1,700 to £1,950
 Principal Inspectors (Special Inquiries), C. D. Buchanan; S. J. Docking. £1,700 to £1,950

Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors, A. Archer-Betham; J. G. Birkett; N. Boothroyd; F. J. K. Brindley; A. W. H. Brown, O.B.E.; S. G. Bulstrode; F. H. Carr; W. A. Devereux; W. N. Cortis; J. McD. Fairweather; J. Greaves, O.B.E.; E. E. Hall, O.B.E.; L. Henshaw, M.C.; J. D. Hossack, O.B.E.; R. A. Hudson; S. D. Igglesden; H. H. Jewell; S. Knight; V. H. Loney; V. L. Nash; C. E. Pinel; S. T. Roberts; F. C. Sabin; D. Senior; A. C. Todd; R. B. Walker; J. L. Wetton; P. J. Williams, O.B.E.; R. A. Youll, M.C. £1,375 to £1,575

Housing and Planning Inspectors, J. E. S. Bodger, C.B.E.; J. Botterill; A. C. Box; K. Braden; H. A. Campbell; R. G. M. Chase; D. S. Church; L. J. Collmann; F. R. Day; G. J. Easterbrook; A. Eastmond, M.C.; B. J. Fleming; F. W. Foster-Turner; G. B. Fritchley; J. R. Hale; L. C. Hall; M. B. Hatfield; R. H. Heath; B. W. Knott; R. Lindsay; H. W. Lovell; D. R. McKinlay; G. Marfleet-Brown; J. F. Monckton; A. L. Mortimer; E. Oakley; D. F. Offord; G. Owen; W. H. Owen; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; G. E. Pike; D. I. Pryde; E. W. Riley; A. E. Rochard-Tomas; J. R. Saidler, M.C., T.D.; R. le B. Shelton; A. G. Shoosmith, O.B.E.; G. A. Simpson; G. Swayne-Thomas; E. A. Vaughan-Neil; H. G. Warren, O.B.E.; G. P. G. Whitaker; H. F. Yeomans; F. H. M. Young. £1,000 to £1,320
 Chief Estate Officer, G. S. Wheeldon. £1,950
 Estate Officers, T. W. R. Bridson; D. L. Brocklesby, A.F.C.; P. G. Burnett; A. Coates; V. R. Fothergill; J. R. Hodgson, T.D.; A. L. Horton; W. J. N. Oswald; J. A. Speak. £1,375 to £1,575

Assistant Estate Officers, J. H. Baker, M.C.; T. A. L. Banks; H. J. Bedford; K. J. W. Brown; R. M. Buckley; R. W. Castle; B. E. Cresswell; J. A. Fox; E. A. Hall; H. E. A. Jackson; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; E. H. M. Knight; J. S. Mappin; R. F. Martin; A. R. Sanders; E. Thomas; J. G. Westcott. £1,000 to £1,320
 Senior Research Officers, J. R. James, O.B.E.; Dr. E. C. Willatts. £1,700 to £1,950
 Research Officers, H. C. Andrews; F. T. Burnett, M.C.; J. R. Jarman; Mrs. E. Knight; P. H. Massey; A. G. Powell; J. Stephenson; R. S. Taylor; R. S. Walsbaw; R. O. Warburg; R. T. White

Men, £1,150 to £1,570; Women, £1,060 to £1,445

Statisticians, Dr. E. H. Rutland, £1,950; S. Day, £1,150 to £1,570

Chief Inspector of Audits, A. Wilson, C.B. £2,600
 Deputy Inspector of Audits, H. T. R. Bates. £2,225
 District Auditors, O. Barraclough; G. W. Bellingham; A. J. Bridgewater, O.B.E.; A. R. Dean; A. S. Higlett, O.B.E.; J. B. B. Kendrick; F. J. Laycock; J. M. Mackenzie, M.M.; J. N. McF. Moyle; W. D. Munrow; A. R. Parr; G. Russell, D.C.M.; H. E. Stevens; M. C. C. Sullivan; A. W. Vale

£1,700 to £2,100
 Deputy District Auditors, R. C. Bannerman; J. Carmichael; C. V. Cashmore; P. A. Chater; C. H. Chidgey; S. V. Collins; T. Eagle; R. K. Edwards; E. Fieth; G. H. Heeley; S. W. Jarvis; E. E. Keys; A. Long; L. J. May; J. H. H. Niblett; F. R. Smith; R. W. Thirlwell

£1,150 to £1,660

*Attached to the Ministry of Health.

Welsh Office

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Under-Secretary, F. Blaise Gillie. £2,600

Assistant Secretary, T. Vose, C.B.E.

£1,700 to £2,200

Principals, I. Bassett, M.B.E.; H. N. Jerman

£1,150 to £1,570

Chief Executive Officer, E. C. Taylor (Establishment Officer). £1,260 to £1,510

Senior Executive Officers, J. G. W. Butcher; J. H. Clement; G. M. Jenkins; G. E. Jewitt; W. B. Jones; B. E. Laugharne, M.B.E.; J. L. Palmer;

Miss W. Williams. £1,030 to £1,230

Architectural Staff†

Principal Architect, J. Hughes. £1,700 to £1,950

Architects (Senior Grade), J. T. Darch; C. H. Francis, M.B.E.; L. J. Lewis; H. O. Williams

£1,375 to £1,575

Quantity Surveyor (Senior Grade), A. D. Hill

£1,375 to £1,575

Engineering Staff†

Senior Engineering Inspector, E. Butler, C.B.E.

£1,925 to £2,200

Engineering Inspectors, E. R. Davies; P. E. Luke;

N. Robertson; B. C. W. Wood

£1,425 to £1,750

Planning Staff

Planning Adviser, Dr. D. Trevor-Williams

£1,700 to £2,100

Planning Officer, W. L. Hulley. £1,415 to £1,700

Assistant Planning Officers, J. R. Burgess; I. N. Jones; P. A. Sydney; J. W. Tester

£1,100 to £1,370

Research Officer, D. S. Prosser. £1,150 to £1,570

Estate Officer, B. J. Robe. £1,375 to £1,575

Assistant Estate Officer, W. Bradley

£1,000 to £1,320

†Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Norgeby House, 83 Baker Street, W.1

[Welbeck: 4420]

The Central Office of Information came into being on April 1, 1946, as a non-Ministerial Department with a separate vote; it operates in England and Wales, the regional work in Scotland being undertaken by the Scottish Home Department, and in Northern Ireland by the Government of Northern Ireland. The Department performs common technical and production functions, and gives specialized assistance and advice to other departments, for both home and overseas publicity purposes. Some of its principal functions are: (a) To act as the central Government agency for the preparation of publicity material required by departments, such as films, press and poster advertising, photographs, books, pamphlets and

magazines and exhibitions; to maintain liaison with departments on their publicity requirements; and to provide technical advice and assistance, both at home and overseas. (b) To undertake publicity as required on home matters of inter-departmental scope. (c) To provide a daily service of comment and background information for the use of press officers and other British representatives overseas. (d) To provide a regional publicity organization in this country for the use of departments requiring such services. (e) To provide the machinery in this country for the central issue of Government news.

Director-General, T. Fife Clark, C.B.E. £4,250
Private Secretary, Miss E. M. Butler, M.B.E.

Group 1—Overseas

Controller, E. C. R. Hadfield, C.M.G. £3,000

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Director, J. P. Langston, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Principal Information Officers, J. Baird; D. B. Mayne; F. Watts. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officers, Miss D. V. Cockburn; R. A. Fleming; Miss G. R. Hemby; J. Madisson, M.B.E.; A. A. Vesselo
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408

Photographs Division

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Senior Information Officers, S. C. Bignell; R. D. Binfield; V. G. Cockersell; H. J. S. Collett; H. Dunn, M.B.E.; D. F. Grant; R. F. Hoddinott; D. A. Loxley; W. J. Masters; R. T. Ronan; J. S. Tetley; L. C. K. Vaughan-Jones
£1,285 to £1,530

Production Services Division

Director, R. G. Biggs, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
Principal Information Officers, E. R. Mount (part-time); W. H. J. Thornton. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bates; Miss E. M. Evans (part-time); A. A. Garnett, M.B.E.; C. P. Jeaffreson; A. W. Jenkins, M.B.E.; A. W. Patten; J. Wilson
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408
Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Courtney; G. E. Iles
£1,285 to £1,530

Overseas Press Services Division

Director, M. H. Lovell, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Principal Information Officers, C. Barns, O.B.E.; H. J. Bewg. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officers, C. A. F. Austen; Miss V. Chappelle; D. C. St. Clair-Stannard, M.B.E.; Mrs. C. Comber; F. S. Cox; G. P. H. Garton; J. C. B. Hannah; L. A. J. Hawkins; T. J. Hughes; Miss D. J. Littlefield; Miss E. C. C. Mayson; R. H. Morrison; R. N. Neale; S. H. Nelson; S. M. B. Potter; J. M. Spey, M.B.E.; H. J. Watters; P. J. Willis; Mrs. F. M. Wyatt, M.B.E.
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408

Reference Division

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Principal Information Officers, Miss N. M. Chown; A. Lindsey, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,508 to £1,722
Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bevens; E. G. Farmer; N. L. Webster. £1,285 to £1,530
Senior Executive Officer, C. T. Sawyer
£1,285 to £1,530

Group 2—Administration

Controller, B. C. Thomas, C.B.E. £3,000

Campaigns Division

Director, E. R. M. Goode. £1,800 to £2,000
Senior Information Officers, A. B. Ashbourne, M.B.E.; A. P. Watson, G.M.; A. Whitmore
£1,285 to £1,530
Senior Executive Officer, A. G. Anderson
£1,285 to £1,530

Exhibitions Division

Director, R. C. Cooke, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
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£1,800 to £2,000
Principal Information Officer, A. H. Midgley
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Senior Information Officers, S. Hart-Still; N. J. Holland; E. T. W. Swaine, M.B.E.; A. V. Whitehead. £1,285 to £1,530

Social Survey Division

Director, L. Moss. £2,000 to £2,600
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Senior Information Officer, Mrs. M. Harris
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Senior Executive Officers, S. Griffin; H. B. Isherwood; P. J. Moynihan. £1,285 to £1,530

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Senior Executive Officers, R. W. Kingsbury; S. F. Shute; G. H. Trueman, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

Regional Unit

Principal Information Officer, D. Cranston, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officer, C. G. Moyle
£1,285 to £1,530

News Distribution Service

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 2610]
Officer in Charge, C. S. J. Haskins.

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Northern—Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1
Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Shand, O.B.E. £1,585 to £1,795
Senior Information Officer, H. V. Tillotson
£1,247 to £1,487
East and West Ridings—Cabinet Chambers,
Lower Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1
Chief Regional Officer, T. J. Hunt, O.B.E. £1,585 to £1,795
Senior Information Officer, D. A. Wohl
£1,247 to £1,487
North Midland—Sherwood Buildings, South
Sherwood Street, Nottingham
Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle
£1,585 to £1,795
Eastern—Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands
Avenue, Cambridge
Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé
£1,535 to £1,745
London and South Eastern—64 Victoria Street,
S.W.1
Chief Regional Officer, M. F. Hackett, O.B.E.
£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Information Officers, J. W. Dunscombe; A. M. Paton.....£1,285 to £1,530

Chief.....£1,247 to £1,487

South Western—30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8

Chief Regional Officer, S. J. Fletcher.....£1,247 to £1,487

Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett.....£1,247 to £1,487

Midland—King Edward Building, 285 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4

Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, M.B.E.£1,585 to £1,795

Senior Information Officer, W. J. D. Irving.....£1,247 to £1,487

North Western—Jubilee House, 1 Quay Street, Manchester 3

Chief Regional Officer, G. Mould, M.V.O., O.B.E.£1,585 to £1,795

Senior Information Officer, C. W. Bedford.....£1,247 to £1,487

Welsh Office—42 Park Place, Cardiff

Chief Regional Officer, Idris Evans, M.V.O.£1,585 to £1,795

Senior Information Officer, D. H. Davies.....£1,247 to £1,487

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and also for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1956/57 are estimated at £38,014,000.

The Board

Chairman, Sir Henry D. Hancock, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.£6,000

Private Secretary, W. D. Pattinson.

Deputy Chairmen, Sir Edward H. Ritson, K.B.E., C.B.; J. H. Evans, C.B.£4,250

Private Secretary, F. I. Robertson.

Other Members, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; W. W. Morton; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G.

Secretaries' Office

Secretaries, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; W. W. Morton; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G.£3,250

Establishments Division

Director of Establishments, W. W. Morton.

Assistant Secretaries, W. H. B. Johnson; D. G. McPherson; J. Webb.£2,000 to £2,600

Principals, A. H. Dalton; J. G. Lewis; G. Smith; J. M. Stevenson; Miss G. E. M. Wolters

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,208 to £1,826

Assistant Principal Clerks, A. H. England; C. H. W. Hall; Miss L. Hyland; W. J. Moore; W. J. Pedersen

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,104 to £1,408

Principal Accountant, G. H. Knighton, O.B.E.£1,570 to £1,800

Chief Accountants, J. M. Fulton; D. Grancek; W. A. Heslop; C. U. Mack; S. R. F. Porter

£1,270 to £1,500

Accommodation Officer, R. Cullerne, I.S.O.£1,635 to £1,845

Deputy Accommodation Officers, A. Walder; T. D. Youl£1,285 to £1,530

Senior Organization and Methods Officer, S. N. Angel£1,635 to £1,845

Organization and Methods Officers, S. G. Day; W. Holmes; D. M. McL. London

£1,285 to £1,530

Medical Officer, H. S. Stannus, C.B.E., M.D., Ph.D.

Stamps and Taxes Division

Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Adams; R. F. Bailey; D. E. Barrett; W. E. Bruce; G. R. East; J. F. Huntington, C.B.E.; J. A. Johnstone; N. Leach; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller; D. A. Smith; J. P. Strudwick.£2,000 to £2,600

Principals, F. Chadwick; M. H. Collins; D. G. Daymond; D. Glass; J. H. Gracey; J. M. Green; F. B. Harrison; G. B. N. Hartog; G. M. Kirby; A. Lord; N. C. Price; A. F. Taggart; J. D. Taylor Thompson; A. M. Tristram, I.S.O.; L. A. Warr£1,375 to £1,950

Assistant Principal Clerks, C. P. Byrne, M.B.E.; D. W. Tucker, M.B.E.£1,285 to £1,530

Statistics and Intelligence Division

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, R. E. Beales.£2,000 to £2,600

Statisticians, R. F. Burch; S. F. James

£1,375 to £1,950

Principal Clerks, W. B. G. Porter; T. I. Williams

£1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Principal Clerks, W. H. Day; A. J. Green, M.B.E.£1,285 to £1,530

Assessments Division

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

Controller, R. Pearce.£1,510 to £1,660

Principal Clerks, A. E. Dredge; Mrs. M. E. Hughes

Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,508 to £1,722

Assistant Principal Clerks, J. A. Cargill; A. R. J. Christie; A. W. N. Clark, M.B.E.; J. A. Day; R. G. Hopkins; C. Manthorp; F. A. Oelman; E. C. Taylor; F. G. Thompson

£1,285 to £1,530

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax

Hinchley Wood, Surrey

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. B. Todd-Jones

£2,600

Special Commr., A. W. Baldwin; W. E. Bradley; R. A. Lurtado; J. Under; R. W. Quayle, O.B.E.; N. J. Rowe, H. G. Watson; each £2,200;

F. H. Lucraft, C.B.E.; F. C. Skinner.unpaid

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax and Inspector of Foreign and Colonial Dividends, F. H. Lucraft, C.B.E.£2,200

Assistant Clerks, F. C. Skinner£1,875

Senior Principal Clerks, V. E. Ashton, O.B.E.; A. W. Buckley; D. E. G. Davies; D. G. Dyne, O.B.E.£1,800 to £2,000

Principal Clerks, H. R. Barnes; J. N. Cleghorn; C. E. Easton; J. P. Gee; G. F. K. Grant; W. M. Imlay; S. E. C. Lamb; H. H. Leedale; J. A. Lewry; G. F. Manfield; G. M. Moore, O.B.E.; P. H. Mountjoy; C. G. Ransom, M.B.E.; J. M. Rice; E. T. Robinson; J. Shephard; W. E. Webb; E. H. Whalley, M.B.E.£1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Principal Clerks, S. G. Ash, M.B.E.; A. McK. Bevan; F. D. Billham; R. V. Binding; F. W. J. Boggiss; H. Booth; G. Briddon; W. M. Brooks; R. O. Burnett; H. A. Butler; L. E. Chapman; Miss M. A. Connell; F. W. Etherington; A. A. E. E. Ettinghausen; E. F. J. Eustace; Miss M. I. Featherston; F. G. File; F. Garside;

T. A. Gooch; C. S. Goodwin; J. N. Gosling; S. G. Hammond; W. M. Harris; L. Harrison; W. J. Harver; R. P. Hawkins; J. C. Hodge; W. E. Hogger, M.B.E.; W. H. S. Howell; J. G. Hull; F. W. Johnson; L. S. Jowsey; C. W. Kingswell; F. A. Lamb; G. S. Lancaster; H. Leigh; E. Lewis; G. E. H. Lumley; N. E. Nolan; C. V. Palmer; D. O. Peach; A. R. U. Perkes; E. A. Rapsey; J. Richardson; W. Roberts; Miss M. Roffe; C. F. Saunders; R. C. Smith; C. O. Southern; R. A. Sparrow; R. B. Stevens; J. B. Sweeting; N. W. Sydee; H. C. Tautz; R. C. Tebboth; C. A. Thorpe; S. C. Tucker, M.B.E.; T. N. Underwood; F. W. Watson; C. A. Watts; R. A. J. Webber; W. R. Wharton, M.B.E.; E. E. Wheeler; A. Wilson; C. H. Windeatt

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408

Estate Duty Office

Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington, W.14

Controller of Death Duties, Sir Arthur Evans

Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, A. Edmunds

As

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P. Vernon; L. B. Wafford; Miss J. E. Wakeford; J. B. Wells; W. F. Worth; G. W. Youngman Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408 Assistant Principal Clerk, R. A. Jones, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., W. H. Umfreville, I.S.O. £2,200

Deputy do., W. F. B. Smith £1,875

Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General, G. D. Bailey; H. P. Barnes; J. B. Casey; T. Proudlove, O.B.E. £1,510 to £1,660

General Accounting and Collection of Taxes Divisions

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Regional Collectors, D. J. Barcham; J. A. T. Bryant; C. Carden; F. G. Coppage; A. C. Deaves; H. Edwards; H. Harrison; L. Herbert; E. E. Hill; F. Hollowell; W. A. House, M.B.E.; G. How; A. F. Jackson; J. W. J. Johnson; E. J. F. Lawrence, M.B.E.; H. W. Nicholls; W. J. Noah; E. J. Parker; H. T. Powell; W. Pickersgill; F. E. Reeves; A. G. H. Richards; F. F. Swailwell; J. D. Tucker; J. F. A. Walker; F. C. White £1,285 to £1,530

Audit Division

Principal Clerk, R. B. Evans, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Principal Clerks, F. H. Brooman; J. Laurence, M.B.E.; A. McKenzie; C. W. Price £1,285 to £1,530

Office of the Controller of Stamps

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Controller, D. Neish £1,800

Deputy Controller, W. J. Taylor £1,260 to £1,510

Principal Clerk, Miss M. C. Bird £1,508 to £1,722

Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss D. B. Bickmore; A. E. Bleksley; S. J. C. Boucher; J. Green; J. Mackenzie; W. J. Maddren; D. M. Watson; G. D. Wroe

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,191 to £1,408

Director of Stamping

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, L. A. Griffith, I.S.O. £1,540

Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes

Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Inspector, E. J. Norman £3,000

Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. A. Smith; G. L. Turnbull, C.B.E. £2,350

Senior Principal Inspectors, C. E. Ainley; E. Atkinson

D. A. Swift; J. Thompson; R. N. Thorlby; V. Y. Timbrell; J. H. Walker; W. G. Wardrop £2,100

Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office), G. E. J. Askew; H. J. R. Bennett; T. H. Blackwell; H. A. Bradford; C. Bray; J. E. Comben; H. L. Cook; H. L. Edwards; I. Farquharson; E. France; E. H. Gordon; E. G. Heath; C. D. Hunter; J. Hutton; F. W. Johnson; A. McLean; N. Major; W. A. J. Marshall; H. E. Matthews, O.B.E.; H. J. Miles; C. H. Morrell; W. H. Nelson; F. H. Phillips; F. Seale; C. G. Strick; C. E. Turner; W. Walne; H. E. Williams, O.B.E.; E. McL. Wishart £1,875

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R. J. Bickford; W. I. Blinch; F. W. Bowles; R. O. Brennan; A. D. M. Brown; R. D. Coley; J. W. D. Dyer; H. K. Burns; L. I. Butler; R. J. W. Butler; L. J. Carr; A. J. Clark; L. Cockley; L. G. R. Duncanson; D. W. Evans; O. P. Dwyer; R. J. A. Dwyer; D. J. G. S. Ellwood; A. Fleming; G. C. V. Fleming; J. E. C. Glasson; D. N. C. Gray; A. G. Grieve; W. S. Grimshaw; D. A. Haigh; H. A. Heyhoo; C. W. Hopkins, M.B.E.; O. Hudd; A. J. Humphreys; C. W. Hurrell; A. J. Kent, M.B.E.; A. G. King; R. Kingsbury; G. N. Lakey; A. Leyland; S. W. D. Lowe; P. J. Martin; A. W. Mason; G. A. F. C. Milnes; W. G. Mitchell; D. H. Moorcraft; G. F. Moore; D. C. J. Naylor; W. A. Noble, M.B.E.; R. W. O'Connell; N. Onley-Wilde; E. A. Osman; J. Owens; W. Parkin; W. A. Perry; A. J. Philbin; W. Phillips; C. Prince; R. F. Ratcliff; H. C. Robertson; L. F. Robins; Miss M. Rogers; R. G. Savage; A. S. Sear; H. A. Shennan; C. Staley; L. S. Stratford; I. R. E. Symons; A. Taylor; S. R. Thompson; E. M. R. Thompson; J. E. Underdown; E. C. Vise; Miss K. B. Walker; A. F. Weightman; S. Whalley; A. B. Wheeler; J. H. B. Wilson

Men, £1,375 to £1,660; Women, £1,256 to £1,552

Inspectors Higher Grade (attached to Head Office),
H. Allen; L. C. Andrews; R. A. F. Bellamy;
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A. R. R. Butler; S. C. Corder; W. A. Cressmore;
J. S. C. Cressmore; J. W. Cressmore;
W. C. Cressmore; D. W. Cressmore; G. D. Cressmore; W. I. Cressmore; M.B.E.;
G. M. Elliott; A. W. Everett; C. P. Flanagan;
A. M. Forsyth; E. G. Fox; A. Gill; W. Gordon;
D. G. Hackston; C. A. Hollands, M.B.E.; K. R. Hopwood; B. F. Horton; P. J. Hytch; A. J. Ingram; L. R. Irvine; W. Johnstone; G. Kemp;
W. E. Kershaw; R. E. Kirby; R. H. Le Fevre;
F. H. Linnitt; I. McLean; T. MacPherson;
F. W. McVeigh; J. Mangan; H. C. Mansfield;
M.B.E.; P. Mangan; S. Mangan; C. T. C. Mangan;
J. J. Mangan; A. M. Mangan; M. Mangan;
J. J. Mangan; C. H. Mangan; L. C. Mangan;
H. R. L. Mangan; R. S. Mangan; J. L. Mangan;
J. L. Mangan; W. O. Mangan; W. C. Mangan;
A. W. Mangan; M. S. Mangan; L. R. Mangan;
J. A. Roy; J. R. Roy; G. Russell; J. H. Sanders;
J. P. Smeaton; K. C. Southall; A. Spalding; E. J. Sutherland; A. Tansley; D. A. Theodm; D. K. Turner; A. B. Usherwood;
C. G. Ware; J. F. Warren; R. J. Watson, M.B.E.;
R. Wealleans; E. H. Western; J. H. B. Wilson;
C. W. Wood

Men, £1,285 to £1,690; Women, £1,191 to £1,576

Solicitor's Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

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Principal Assistant Solicitor.....£3,250
Assistant Solicitors, K. G. Blake; G. H. Dewey;
P. G. Hutton, C.B.E.; J. F. Josling; E. G. R. Moses;
H. G. Rowland; C. R. Sopwith; N. S. Spendlow; J. W. Weston; J. M. R. Wreford

£2,100 to £2,600
Senior Legal Assistants, D. S. Blair; K. Brading, M.B.E.; P. Carter; J. C. Doggett; D. M. Hatton; J. B. Hodgson; P. Holdstock; H. G. Kingston; F. P. Laws; R. J. Lloyd; P. G. Osborn; D. G. Passmore, O.B.E.; D. H. S. Robson; G. V. Rogers; P. Towle; R. H. Widdows

£1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Principal Clerk,

E. E. Poole, M.B.E.....£1,285 to £1,530

Valuation Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Valuer, Sir Kenneth Atkinson.....£3,250
Deputy Chief Valuers, J. A. Edwards, C.B.E.; D. P. Iggludsen, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; W. Randell, C.B.E.
£2,350

Assistant Chief Valuers, W. R. T. Eveling; J. F. K. Griffiths; W. E. Hayns; L. Hilton; L. N. Roddis, C.B.E.; J. J. Scott.....£2,200
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(London) £1,825 to £2,050

First Class Valuers (attached to Head Office), J. Abnett; J. Amor; J. V. C. Anthony; R. M. Barraball; W. F. Barry; F. M. Bomer; G. M. Collyer; R. J. Cowling; R. G. Edwards; H. Ford; H. C. Grenyer; M. C. F. Hall; F. E. Johnson; W. A. S. Jones; G. F. J. Morgan; R. J. Shoobridge; G. S. Teviotdale

(London) £1,485 to £1,750

Senior Executive Officers, A. V. J. Harvey, M.B.E.; R. G. West (London).....£1,285 to £1,530

Edinburgh Branch Office

10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 2

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, R. W. Stanton, C.B.E.

£1,950 to £2,550

Deputy Comptroller, Miss A. H. McNicol

£1,249 to £1,776

Principal Clerks, T. Allan; W. J. Hunt

£1,585 to £1,795

Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard;

D. S. Kirtley; W. M. Stewart

Men, £1,247 to £1,487; Women, £1,161 to £1,368

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E.....£2,150

Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W. Dunn.....£1,460 to £1,950

Estate Duty Office

6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 2

Registrar of Death Duties, A. J. Williamson

£1,875

Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, J. Howieson

£1,660

Chief Examiners, R. Beveridge, O.B.E.; W. H. Cartwright; G. Emmett; R. A. Grieve; J. Jack; A. Stuart; F. C. Walters £1,223 to £1,521

Senior Examiners, R. L. Balfour; J. W. B. Crombie;

J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; A. S. Grant; J. W. Grant; J. W. Grant; J. F. Halley;

A. J. Kilpatrick; E. G. Lucas; G. G. McGregor;

A. M. McKee; I. Roy; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; V. D. E. Webb; D. A. White

Men, £1,247 to £1,487; Women, £1,161 to £1,368

Valuation Office, Scotland

29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2

Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short, C.B.E....£2,150

Asst. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. MacKay

£1,875

† Temporary.

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL BOARD

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8833]

SR

CI

Deputy Chairman, Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. £5,000

Executive Member, Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E. £5,000

Members (part-time), G. E. Beharrell; Sir Charles Connell; Sir Percy Lister; Sir Andrew Naesmith, C.B.E.; J. Owen; N. H. Rollason; J. Shaw each £1,000

Secretary, S. Robinson, C.M.G.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6200]

The office of Minister of Labour was created by the *New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916*, which provided for the transfer to the Ministry of Labour of certain of the duties of the Board of Trade. Under the *Minister of National Service Order, 1939*, the title of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the offices of Minister of Labour and National Service are held by the same Minister. The principal functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are: (1) Administration of the *Employment and Training Act, 1948*, and provision of facilities and services for the purposes of assisting persons to select, fit themselves for, obtain and retain employment suitable to their age and capacity, of assisting employers to obtain suitable employees, and generally for the purpose of promoting employment in accordance with the requirements of the community, including the operation of, (a) a national system of Employment Exchanges; (b) the Technical and Scientific Register and Nursing Appointments Offices; and (c) Government schemes for vocational training and industrial rehabilitation. (2) Central administration through the Central Youth Employment Executive of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service, which may be provided locally either by the local education authority under a scheme approved by the Minister or the Ministry's local office. (3) Collection and publication of information and statistics relating to manpower, employment and unemployment.

partments on matters of general employment policy including the distribution of industry and the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment. (5) Registration, medical examination and calling-up of men under the *National Service Acts*; deferment and postponement of call-up; reinstatement in civil employment. (6) Resettlement in civil employment of men called up under the *National Service Acts* or released from service in the Regular Forces. (7) Administration of the *Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944* to enable disabled persons to secure employment, including provision where necessary of courses of industrial rehabilitation and vocational training. (8) Administration and enforcement of the *Factories Acts 1937 and 1948*, and the *Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936* and dealing generally with questions concerning the safety, health and welfare of workpeople in factories and certain other premises. (9) Administration of the *Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919* and of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station at Liverpool. (10) Generally dealing with industrial relations, i.e. questions affecting relations between employers and employed, in particular with: (a) assistance in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, including the administration of the *Conciliation Act, 1866*; (b) encouragement of good personnel management and of arrangements for joint consultation in industry. (11) Employment of foreign workers in Great Britain. (12) Dealing with labour policy in the international field, including relations with the International Labour Organization, and with over-

seas questions concerning labour and employment. (13) Agency work for other Government Departments in connexion with National Insurance, National Assistance, repayment of income tax to unemployed persons and the issue of passports.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Parliamentary Vote, Class VI. 8) was estimated at £23,873,500 for the year ending March 31, 1957, reduced by Appropriations in Aid to a net sum of £20,783,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: Salaries, £14,937,000 for Headquarters Departments and Outstations: £380,000 for travelling, etc.; expenses: £174,000 for telegraph and telephone services; £172,700 for incidental administrative expenses; £68,800 for Adjudication, Advisory Services, etc.; £6,678,500 for Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, including £3,531,500 for special facilities for seriously disabled persons; £690,000 for expenses in connexion with National Service; £80,000 for repayment of loan charges in respect of Employment Schemes; £258,500 in connexion with the International Labour Organization, including a subscription to the Organization of £245,000; and £34,000 for other services. The appropriations in aid amounting to £3,090,500 include estimated repayments of some £2,500,000 for agency services.

Minister of Labour and National Service, The RT. HON. IAIN NORMAN MACLEOD, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, D. R. F. Turner.
Assistant Private Secretary, I. S. Dewar.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, L. R. Carr, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, G. A. Brand.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Harold Emmerson, C.B., K.C.V.O. £6,000
Private Secretary, D. G. Storer.
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Chief International Labour Adviser to H.M. Government); Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E.; Sir Wilfred Neden, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief Industrial Commissioner) £4,250
Under-Secretaries, H. G. Gee, C.M.G.; H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E.
C. I. Maston, C.B.E.
Nash, C.B. (Director of Organization and Establishments); H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E. (Employment Policy); H. F. Rossetti (Safety, Health and Welfare); J. G. Stewart, C.B.E. (Employment Services); G. C. Veysey, C.B. (Overseas); P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. (Training and Youth Employment and Disabled Persons) £3,250
Solicitor, Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E. £4,250

Employment Policy Department

Under-Secretaries, H. G. Gee, C.M.G.; H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Davies; D. Pointon £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, L. H. Cobley, I.S.O.; Miss E. B. Fox; Miss B. Green; C. A. Larsen
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,288 to £1,826
Grade 2 Officers, P. D. Ward £1,635 to £1,845
Grade 3 Officers, J. W. Algar; Miss M. D. Boston, M.B.E.; E. L. Sackett; W. D. Scott
Men, £1,310 to £1,580; Women, £1,199 to £1,473

Employment Services Department

Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Hardman, C.B.E., M.C.; J. M. Vincent-Smith £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, H. D. K. Davies, I.S.O., M.C.; E. Harrison, O.B.E.; Miss M. Hayward; S. W. Spain
Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,288 to £1,826
Temporary Principal (Principal Nursing Officer), Mrs. B. A. Bennett, O.B.E. £1,288 to £1,826
Grade 2 Officer, H. E. Chester £1,635 to £1,845
Grade 3 Officers, R. C. Carter, M.B.E.; Miss D. C. Pearce, M.B.E.; Miss V. M. A. Tavenor, M.B.E.
Men, £1,310 to £1,580; Women, £1,199 to £1,473

Senior Technical Officer, Hon. Christopher A. Hankey.....£1,060 to £1,260*
Scientific Adviser (part-time), Professor W. Wardlaw, C.B.E.
Honorary Polish Adviser, Count E. Raczynski.

Technical and Scientific Register
Grade 3 Officer, E. A. W. Hill, D.S.M......£1,310 to £1,580
Senior Technical Officers, T. Bertram, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. V. Burggy; H. R. Cantelo; Lt.-Col. C. Latham; B. G. Meara; M. Pinto......£1,060 to £1,260*

Finance Department
Accountant-General, C. E. Maher, C.B.
Director of Accounts and Audit, W. B. Bradshaw, C.B.E......£2,300
Grade 1 Officers, J. Cross; H. N. Dove, O.B.E.; F. C. Sharpley; H. E. Wilkinson.....£1,800 to £2,000
Grade 2 Officers, E. Betterton; A. E. Gilby; E. Robbie; W. E. Stovey.....£1,635 to £1,845
Grade 3 Officers, A. R. Cooke; L. F. Dessent; J. D. Dixon; C. A. Hosking; A. R. Jenkins; P. W. Nickless; H. North; R. L. Osborn, M.B.E.; S. E. Smith; G. E. Taylor.....£1,310 to £1,580

Regional Finance Offices
Grade 2 Officers (Regional Finance Officers), H. P. Dunkley (London and South Eastern); C. P. Field (Southern); G. F. Lloyd (Northern); D. W. J. Orchard (North Western); F. H. Pugh (Midland); J. E. Smart (East and West of England); F. W......£1,635 to £1,845

Grade 3 Officers, E. H. J. Burbridge (London and South Eastern); C. H. Gerrard (North Western); C. Mark (Scotland).....£1,310 to £1,580

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Deputy Secretary, Sir Wilfred Neden, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief Industrial Commissioner).
Assistant Secretaries, Z. T. Claro, O.B.E. (Chief Conciliation Officer); W. R. Iley, O.B.E.; A. M. Morgan; G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E......£2,000 to £2,600

Grade 1 Officer, J. W. Clarke, O.B.E. (Chief Wages Inspector).....£1,800 to £2,000
Principals, H. W. Evans; R. F. Keith; Mrs. D. M. Kent; W. A. Treganowan.....£1,375 to £1,950; **Women, £1,288 to £1,826**
Grade 2 Officer, H. A. Whitson.....£1,635 to £1,845
Grade 3 Officers, A. W. Barcy, M.B.E.; C. A. Bryer; D. G. Cox; A. N. Lowe, M.B.E.; Miss S. F. L. Penn; Miss W. E. Tancock; W. E. Thomas.....£1,310 to £1,580; **Women, £1,199 to £1,473**
Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Miss M. Towy-Evans.....£1,508 to £1,722
Personnel Management Adviser, Miss S. M. Bevington.....£1,199 to £1,473

Office of Wages Boards and Councils
Grade 1 Officer (Chief Officer), F. D. Grover.....£1,635 to £1,845
Grade 3 Officers, D. G. Brain; H. Shepherd.....£1,310 to £1,580

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Assistant Secretaries, H. H. Sellar, C.B.E.; A. F. A. Sutherland.....£2,000 to £2,600
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Grade 3 Officers, J. J. Bunday; R. Burt; W. H. Cosford; S. H. Eames; H. W. C. Luxton; V. Morley, M.S.M.; G. Rodgeron; H. B. Saunders; W. L. Stocker.....£1,310 to £1,580; **Women, £1,199 to £1,473**

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Under-Secretary — Director of Organization and Establishments, G. J. Nash, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, C. F. Heron, O.B.E.; A. J. S. James; W. G. Taplin, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Director of Public Relations, L. H. Hornsby, C.B.E......£2,000 to £2,600

Grade 1 Officers, A. Kemp-Bailey (Chief Instructions Officer); I. C. Webley, O.B.E. (Chief Inspector).....£1,800 to £2,000
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Grade 2 Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, O.B.E.; H. J. Caradine; A. A. D'Encer; D. A. Dick; A. Edmonds; P. T. Halfhead; W. R. Joslin; R. J. Lee; J. G. Leggett, M.B.E.; Miss J. A. Wales.....£1,635 to £1,845; **Women, £1,508 to £1,722**
Grade 3 Officers, C. J. Ashby; J. Bayliss; H. J. Beard; P. Bennetts; A. E. V. J. Campion; C. G. Clarke; H. L. Cockerill; A. Y. W. Cowie; J. T. Curtis; T. J. Endersbee; C. W. Gould; J. A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; E. G. Hayward; W. C. Hood; T. F. Hopkins, M.B.E.; O. Lambeth; Miss M. E. Nicholls; H. W. Pack; J. R. W. Parker; H. S. Robinson; R. P. Snow; Miss M. J. Starritt; S. T. Sturridge, M.B.E.; W. A. Sutcliffe; J. Taylor, M.B.E.; C. Thompson; N. R. Tucker; J. J. Watson.....£1,310 to £1,580; **Women, £1,199 to £1,473**
Principal Information Officer, C. W. Birdsall.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officer, A. J. Randall.....£1,285 to £1,530

Overseas Department
Under-Secretary, G. C. Veysey, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, E. C. M. Cullingford; J. G. Robertson; G. C. Wilson.....£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, E. A. Ferguson; J. H. Galbraith; Miss M. F. Gracey; I. H. Hudson.....£1,375 to £1,950; **Women, £1,288 to £1,826**
Grade 2 Officers, A. Greenhough, O.B.E.; R. G. Richards; E. J. Toogood.....£1,635 to £1,845
Grade 3 Officers, H. A. Bulpitt; C. R. Salmon, M.B.E......£1,310 to £1,580

Safety, Health and Welfare Department
Under-Secretary, H. F. Rossetti.
Assistant Secretaries, D. C. Barnes; F. Pickford.....£2,000 to £2,600
Principals, J. Blake; Mrs. V. D. Crane; E. S. C. Sams; R. Turner.....£1,375 to £1,950; **Women, £1,288 to £1,826**

Factory Department
Headquarters
Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir George Barnett.....£2,225
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, R. Bramley-Harker; B. W. A. Crutchlow; L. N. Duguid, C.B.E.; J. MacColl; T. W. McCullough, O.B.E......£2,000 to £2,600
Senior Medical Inspector, E. R. A. Merewether, C.B., C.B.E......£2,850
Deputy Senior Medical Inspector, Mrs. S. Horner.....£2,600
Medical Inspectors, Mrs. E. Browning; G. O. Williams.....£1,650 to £2,250
Senior Electrical Inspector, S. J. Emerson.....£2,000 to £2,300

Senior Chemical Inspector, S. H. Wilkes, M.C......£2,000 to £2,300
Senior Engineering Inspector, H. Eccles, M.B.E., M.C......£2,000 to £2,300
Factory Inspectors (Class IA), Miss M. Brand; Miss D. M. O. Clark; H. E. Hudson.....£1,045 to £1,510; **Women, £946 to £1,360**

Outstations
Superintending Inspectors, Miss A. S. Bettenson (East Lancs.); Miss V. E. Chinn (East Midland); R. K. Christy (Scotland); E. A. Clothier (South

The Central Land Board was appointed on November 11, 1947, under the *Town and Country Planning Act, 1947*, 10 & 11 Geo. 6, ch. 51, and the

corresponding Scottish Act, 10 & 11 Geo. 6, ch. 53. The functions of the Board in relation to the financial provisions of the Acts have been radically altered by the *Town and Country Planning Acts, 1953 and 1954*. The membership of the Commission and of the Board is identical and there is a common staff for both bodies.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Deputy Chairman and Secretary, Sir Robert Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Members, Dame Myra Curtis, D.B.E.; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E.; A. Macdonald, C.B.E.; Sir J. Randall Philip, O.B.E., Q.C.; J. R. Rutherford, C.B.E.

Deputy Commissioners, W. H. Ansell, C.B.E., M.C.; E. G. Bigwood; W. E. A. Bull; P. V. Burnett; G. A. Coombe, M.C.; J. R. Edwards, M.B.E.; A. Hollis; T. C. Howitt, O.B.E., D.S.O.; J. K. Stephens; G. C. Wilson.

Deputy Secretary, H. B. Usher, C.B. £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, H. N. V. Clarke; L. W. N. Homan; G. M. Ratcliff, O.B.E.; H. A. Shaw; A. Thom, I.S.O. (*Establishment and Finance Officer*); A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, Miss S. D. Clements; H. Jones, O.B.E.; W. A. Kirkpatrick; E. G. Lewis; J. G. C. Richardson (*Scotland*); A. G. Stirling; W. A. Walker. £1,375 to £1,950

Chief Technical Adviser, L. P. Rees, C.B.E. £2,600

Technical Advisers, L. J. Bruce; B. Jessop, O.B.E.; J. P. Ward. £1,690 to £1,950

Chief Regional Manager, R. Snook, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000

Assistant Director of Finance, J. J. Somper, I.S.O., M.S.M. £1,635 to £1,845

Chief Executive Officer, S. G. Smith. £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, G. P. S. Coy; G. Edwards; S. J. B. Hurden; J. A. A. Newcombe; I. H. Slee. £1,285 to £1,530

Scotland

102 George Street, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Central: 5311]

Principal in Charge, J. G. C. Richardson. £1,375 to £1,950

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln Inn Fields, W.C.2

[Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and

such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those

registered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, Sir George Curtis, C.B. £2,850

Senior Registrar, Miss E. M. Price, C.B.E. £2,200

Registrars, E. D. Wetton; W. E. B. Pryer; T. B. F. Ruoff; T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston. £2,100 to £2,600

Act. Registrar R. S. Hand. S. I. Whiteley; C. C. O. Nutt; Waterer;

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; *Women,* £1,375 to £1,860

Organization Officer, A. J. Sullivan, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, A. G. L. Brown; E. Gayfer; A. Cooper; E. J. Dalby; P. L. Umfreville; A. J. Jenkins; C. D. Garrett; S. Wallis; G. V. Cumber; B. Lombard; E. H. C. Livemore; P. Gittings; R. T. Adams; K. C. Walpole. £1,030 to £1,230

Chief Superintendent (Plans Branch), E. A. Malby, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

Deputy Chief Superintendent, C. J. Sweeney, M.B.E.; G. H. Ricks; F. H. Parker. £1,285 to £1,530

Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, W. J. Walling, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000

Deputy Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, C. C. Woods. £1,285 to £1,530

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments

Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3

[Lea Green: 9191]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant. £1,285 to £1,530

LAW OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

[Holborn: 7641]

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice, advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Law Officers are assisted by Junior Counsel to the Treasury. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P. £10,000

Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. P. Crowder, M.P. £7,000

Solicitor-General, Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P. £7,000

Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. J. M. Thomas, M.P. £1,750 to £2,250

Legal Secretary, A. Macdonald. £1,500 to £2,000

Asst. Legal Sec., G. E. Dudham. £1,085 to £1,475

Legal Asst., E. O. Jackson. £1,085 to £1,475

its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By a further Order made in 1925 registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne, under an order made in 1928 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex, in Dec. 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon, in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey, and in 1954 in the City of Oxford. Registration will become compulsory in the Medway area of Kent and in the County Borough of Leicester in 1957. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made

LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

Parliament House, Edinburgh 1

[Caledonian: 34383]

Open free on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Thursdays to 8.30 p.m., except Exhibition Room); Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition Room open on Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (founded in 1682), became the National Library of Scotland.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., C.B.E.

Librarian of the National Library, William Beatti £2,300

Keeper of Printed Books, D. M. Lloyd

Assistant Keepers, Miss A. A. Calderwood; L. H. Loudon; Miss M. P. Linton; Miss M. I. Johnston;

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Keeper of Manuscripts, William Park £1,460 to £1,660

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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

LLYFGENEL GENEOLAETHOL CYMRU

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Readers' room open on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains approx. 1,500,000 printed books, 30,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, Dr. Thomas Parry.
Deputy Librarian, G. Tibbott.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Malet Place, W.C.1

[Euston: 6262]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Treasury, Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, Adult Education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is a national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Special Departments include the Information Department (for the supply of bibliographical information), the Adult Class Department (which lends books to organized classes of adult students), the Bureau of American Bibliography (which contains the chief American bibliographies and catalogues), and the British National Book Centre for the recording of duplicates and "unwanted" books and periodicals and their redistribution to suitable libraries at home and abroad. The Library also maintains an International Lending Service.

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, R. H. Hill
Deputy Librarian, S. P. L. Filon.

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Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1

Carries out in Scotland functions similar to those of the National Central Library, i.e. acts as a clearing-house for inter-library lending, and maintains a Union Catalogue and other records of books held by Scottish libraries. Its own stock of 30,000 books is freely available to all. *Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library.*

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, M. C. Pottinger, D.S.C.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT. See HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Law Officers for Scotland are the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate's Department is responsible for drafting Scottish legislation, for providing legal advice to other departments on Scottish questions and assistance to the Law Officers for Scotland in certain of their legal duties.

Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. William Rankine Milligan, Q.C., M.P. £5,000

Solicitor-General, William Grant, Q.C., M.P. £3,000

Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir

Andrew Innes, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C. £3,250

Assist. Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, *Sir

Marshall Millar Craig, C.B., Q.C., LL.D.; J. H.

Gibson; G. I. Mitchell. £2,100 to £2,600

Junior Legal Sec. and Parliamentary Draftsman, J. M. Moran. £1,500 to £2,000

* Re-employed on retirement.

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House of Lords, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.

Clerk to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Miss E. M. Parkin.

LORD PRIVY SEAL

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. RICHARD AUSTEN

BUTLER, C.H., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, I. P. Bancroft.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. Ashton, M.C., M.P.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 4884]

The Council was formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920. It is now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England

and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Commonwealth Relations, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council applies moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Its reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

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Secretary. Sir Harold Himsforth, K.C.B., M.D., L.D., F.R.S.

Second Secretary. Sir Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretaries. D. V. T. Fairrie (Finance); J. G. Duncan (Establishments).

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Administrative Officers. J. D. Whittaker, M.B.E. (Deputy Finance Officer and Supplies Officer); D. J. Cawthorn; J. C. R. Hudson.

Medical Officers. Mrs. J. M. Faulkner (Infection); B. S. Lush, M.D. (Immunology and Microbiology); E. M. B. Clements; H. S. Bank, M.D. (Pathology); Mrs. M. Gorrill; R. C. Norton; P. O. Williams.

Director of Public Health Laboratory Service. G. S. Wilson, M.D.

National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7

[Mill Hill: 3666]

Director. Sir Charles Harington, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Research Units

Air Hygiene Laboratory. Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, N.W.9. **Director.** R. E. O. Williams, M.D.

Antibiotics Research Station. 4 Elton Road, Clevedon, Somerset. **Director.** B. K. Kelly.

Applied Psychology Research Unit. 25 Chaucer Road, Cambridge. **Director.** N. H. Mackworth, Ph.D.

Biophysics Research Unit. King's College, Strand, W.C.2. **Hon. Director.** Prof. J. T. Randall, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Blood Group Research Unit. Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. **Director.** R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Blood Transfusion Research Unit. Postgraduate Medical School of London, Ducane Road, Hammersmith, W.12. **Director.** P. L. Mollison, M.D.

Cell Metabolism Research Unit. Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University. **Hon. Director.** Prof. H. A. Krebs, M.D., F.R.S.

Chemical Microbiology Research Unit. School of Biochemistry, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge. **Director.** E. F. Gale, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Climate and Working Efficiency Research Unit. Department of Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford. **Hon. Director.** Prof. Sir W. E. J. Gros Clark, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Clinical Chemotherapeutic Research Unit. Western Infirmary, Glasgow. **Director.** J. Reid, M.D.

Clinical Endocrinology Research Unit. 2 Forrest Road, Edinburgh. **Hon. Secretary.** J. A. Strong, M.B.E.

Clinical Research Unit. Guy's Hospital, S.E.1. **Director.** R. T. Grant, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Common Cold Research Unit (National Institute for Medical Research). Harvard Hospital, Salisbury.

Medical Administrative Officer. J. W. Field, C.M.G., M.D.

Department of Clinical Research. University College Hospital Medical School, W.C.1. **Director.** E. E. Pochin, M.D.

Department of Experimental Medicine. Tennis Court Road, Cambridge. **Director.** Prof. R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Department for Research in Industrial Medicine. London Hospital, E.1. and at M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Physician-in-Charge. Donald Hunter, M.D. (part-time).

Dunn Nutritional Laboratory. Milton Road, Cambridge. **Director.** L. J. Harris, Sc.D.

Environmental Hygiene Research Unit. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.1. and at M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. **Director.** T. Bedford, D.Sc.

Experimental Radiopathology Research Unit. Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. **Director.** G. J. Popjak, M.D.

Human Nutrition Research Unit. M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. **Director.** Prof. B. S. Platt, C.M.G., Ph.D.

Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit. Birmingham Accident Hospital, Bath Row, Birmingham 15. **Director.** J. P. Bull, M.D.

Laboratory Animals Bureau. M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. **Director.** W. Lane-Petter.

Medical Research Council Laboratories. Gambia, Fajara, Gambia, W. Africa. **Director.** I. A. McGregor.

Ministry of Health Blood Group Reference Laboratory. Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. **Director.** A. E. Mourant, D. Phil., D.M.

Neurological Research Unit. National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.C.1. **Director.** E. A. Carmichael, C.B.E.

Obstetric Medicine Research Unit. Department of Midwifery, Foresterhill, Aberdeen. **Hon. Director.** Prof. D. Baird, M.D.

Ophthalmological Research Unit. Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C.1. **Director.** Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc. (part-time).

Otological Research Unit. National Hosp. for Nervous Diseases, W.C.1. **Director.** C. S. Hallpike, F.R.S.

Pneumomycosis Research Unit. Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam. **Director.** J. C. Gilson, O.B.E.

Radiobiological Research Unit. Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. **Director.** J. F. Loutit, D.M.

Radiological Protection Service. Downs Nursery Hospital, Cotswold Road, Sutton, Surrey. **Director.** W. Binks.

Radiotherapeutic Research Unit. Hammersmith Hospital, W. 1. **Director.** Constance A. P. Wood.

Serum Laboratory. M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. **Actg. Director.** L. F. Hewitt, Ph.D.

Social Medicine Research Unit. London Hospital, E.1. **Director.** J. N. Morris.

Social Psychiatry Research Unit. Maudsley Hospital, S.E.5. **Hon. Director.** Prof. Aubrey J. Lewis, M.D.

Statistical Research Unit. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.1. **Hon. Director.** Prof. A. B. Hill, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Toxicology Research Unit. M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. **Director.** J. M. Barnes.

Tropical Metabolism Research Unit. University College of the West Indies, Mona, St. Andrew, Jamaica, B.W.1. **Director.** J. C. Waterlow, M.D.

Tuberculosis Research Unit. M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. and at Birmingham and Manchester. **Director.** P. D'Arcy Hart, C.B.E., M.D.

Unit for Research on the Experimental Pathology of the Skin, Dept. of Experimental Pathology, The Medical School, Birmingham. *Hon. Director*, Prof. J. R. Squire, M.D.

Unit for Research on the Molecular Structure of Biological Systems, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. *Hon. Director*, M. F. Perutz, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Wernher Research Unit on Deafness, King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. *Director*: T. S. Littler, Ph.D.

Research Groups

Group for Research on Atmospheric Pollution, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1. *Director*, P. J. Lawther.

Betatron Research Group, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, 20. *Hon. Director*, J. Ralston Paterson, C.B.E., M.D.

Group for Research on Bilharzia, Winches Farm, St. Albans, Herts. *Director*, J. Newsome.

Group for Research in Chemotherapy, Molteno Institute, University of Cambridge. *Director*, Miss A. Bishop, Sc.D.

Carcinogenic Substances Research Group, University of Exeter. *Hon. Director*, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Group for Research on Drug Sensitivity in Tuberculosis, ... *Director*, ... W.12.

Experimental Investigation of Behaviour Research Group, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. R. W. Russell, Ph.D.

Group for Research on the General Effects of Radiation, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W. 12. *Director*, W. M. Court Brown.

Group for Research in Industrial Psychology, University College, 17 Gordon Square, W.C.1. *Hon. Director* (vacant).

Group for Research on Infantile Malnutrition, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda. *Director*, R. F. A. Dean, Ph.D.

Group for Research in Occupational Optics, Institute of ... W.C.1. *Director*, ...

Group for Research in ... Diseases, ... W.C.1. *Hon. Director*, ... F.R.S.

Group for Research on the Occupational Aspects of the Ageing, Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, 7 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool. *Director*, ...

Group for Research in ..., ... *Director*, ...

Prof. G. W. Pickering, M.D.
Virus Research Group, London School of Hygiene, Keppel Street, W.C.1. *Director*, F. K. Sanders, D.Phil.

Group for Research in Ophthalmological Genetics, Royal College of Surgeons, W.C.2. *Hon. Director*, Prof. A. Sorsby.

Trachoma Research Group, Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem, Jordan. *Hon. Director*, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc.

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S. L. Rowles, D.Phil., Birmingham; G. H. G. Davis; M. V. Stack, Ph.D., Bristol; J. M. N. Boss, Ph.D., A. V. Few, Ph.D., J. I. Harris, Ph.D., Miss A. Heim, Ph.D., H. W. Laser, M.D., Sc.D., F. Sanger, Ph.D., F.R.S., L. F. Smith, Ph.D., F. G. Spear, M.D., Miss M. A. Vince, Miss K. P. Watts, M. Webb, Ph.D., Cambridge; P. Sainsbury, M.D., Chichester; B. M. Shizynski, Ph.D., Edinburgh; C. M. Jones, Farnborough; P. J. R. Burch, Ph.D., Leeds; Miss W. A. F. Webber, Ph.D., Liverpool; P. S. Andrews, I. N. Asheshov, M.D., H. Davson, D.Sc., Miss H. M. Ferres, Miss J. M. Horton, H. E. Huxley, M.B.E., Ph.D., A. B. Kinnier

Wilson, Mrs. S. D. Lawler, M.D., D. J. Lewis, Miss M. E. Mackay, Ph.D., A. McPherson, A. R. Ness, P. S. B. Newling, Miss S. Ridley, Mrs. S. A. Simpson, P. H. Staple, Ph.D., J. S. Tait, Ph.D., Miss J. Wright, D.M., London; N. B. Finter, Northampton; Miss J. Lascelles, D.Phil., R. H. Leach, Miss K. Little, D.Phil., G. C. F. Newton, M.C., D.Phil., D. S. Robinson, Ph.D., Mrs. J. W. Webb, A. Q. Wells, D.M., Oxford; D. A. J. Tyrell, M.D., Sheffield; F. D. Stott, D.Phil., Stoke Mandeville.

Clinical Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland.)

Chairman, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Jefferson, C.B.E., F.R.S. *Secretary*, F. J. C. Herrald.

Public Health Laboratory Service

(Administered by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health.)

Director of Public Health Laboratory Service, G. S. Wilson, M.D.

CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY,

LONDON, N.W.9

Director, Lt.-Col. H. J. Bensted, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C. (ret.).

REFERENCE LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Central Enteric Reference Laboratory and Bureau, E. S. Anderson.

Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.

Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference, R. E. O. Williams, M.D.

Virus Reference, F. O. MacCallum, M.D.

Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.

Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Mrs. J. Walker, Ph.D.

Veneral Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E.1.

Malaria Reference, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, Sir Gordon Coveil, C.I.E. (part-time).

SPECIAL LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Epidemiology Research Laboratory, W. C. Cockburn.

Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E. Hope-Simpson.

Food Hygiene, Miss B. E. Hobbs, Ph.D.

National Collection of Type Cultures, S. T. Cowan, M.D.

Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Lt.-Col. H. J. Bensted, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C. (ret.).

CONSTITUENT PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Aberystwyth, Miss M. V. N. Sudds.

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.

Bedford, W. F. Lane.

Birkenhead, J. M. Ritchie.

Birmingham, B. R. Sandiford, M.D.

Bournemouth, G. J. G. King.

Bradford, H. G. M. Smith.

Brighton, J. E. Jameson.

Cambridge, R. M. Fry.

Cardiff, Prof. Scott Thomson, M.D.

Carlisle, D. G. Davies.

Coventry, R. E. Jones.

Dorchester, G. H. Tee.

Edmonton, Miss M. E. M. Thomas.

Epsom, Miss D. M. Stone, M.D.

Exeter, B. Moore.

Guildford, G. T. Cook, M.D.

Hereford, D. R. Christie.

omlinson.

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on

questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl of Rosse, I.L.D., F.S.A.

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Secretary, Sir Harold Cloughton, C.B.E.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 1555]

Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1. Open weekdays 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5, and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 to 4 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £462,996 in 1955-56, and were met by a vote under "Education and Broadcasting," Class IV of the Civil Estimates.

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The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Earl of Ilchester G.B.E., D.Litt.; Visct. De L'Isle, V.C.; Lord Normand, P.C.; Hon. David Bowes-Lyon; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.B., M.P.; Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir George Clark, D.Litt., F.R.A.; G. M. Young, C.B., Litt.D.; V. M. R. Goodman, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.R.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., I.L.D.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Thomas Kendrick, K.C.B. £2,600

Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater

Assistant Secretary, P. Brown . . . £1,460 to £1,660
Principal Keeper of Printed Books and Hon. Curator of the King's Music Library, C. B. Oldman, C.B. . . £2,050 to £2,200

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Superintendent of Reading Room, N. F. Sharp

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Assistant Keeper, D. J. Wiseman, O.B.E.

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Deputy Keeper, W. B. Fagg . . . £1,460 to £1,650

Assistant Keepers, B. A. L. Cranstone; Margaret A. Bennet-Clark.

Keeper of Laboratory, H. J. Plenderleith, M.C.

Principal Scientific Officer, A. E. A. Werner

£1,150 to £1,570

* Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7

[Kensington: 6323]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 3 p.m. daily free of charge on weekdays, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum (Bloomsbury) to South Kensington in 1881-85, the new Museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. During the war the Museum was badly damaged and nearly all the exhibition galleries were devastated but apart from the botanical gallery, they have now been re-opened to the public. The Zoological Museum, Tring (Tring: 225), bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £360,193 in 1956-57.

Director, Sir Gavin de Beer, D.Sc., F.R.S. £3,250

Secretary, T. Wooddisse, L.S.O. £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Library), A. C. Townsend £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Experimental Officer, G. W. F. Claxton £1,285 to £1,530

Chief Exhibition Officer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards £1,477 to £1,692

Senior Experimental Officers, S. L. Stammwitz;

A. G. Leutscher £1,285 to £1,530

Keeper of Zoology, H. W. Parker £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, F. C. Fraser; M. Burton £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, Miss I. Gordon; Miss E. Trewavas; J. D. Macdonald; J. P. Harding;

W. J. Rees; N. B. Marshall; W. P. Crowcroft

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Senior Experimental Officers, R. W. Hayman; E. Browning; J. C. Battersby; S. Prudhoe

..... £1,285 to £1,530

Keeper of Entomology, W. E. China £2,000 to £2,300

Deputy Keeper, J. P. Doncaster £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, W. H. L. Jams; R. B. Brown;

L. L. Perkins; J. B. Britton; H. Oldroyd;

P. L. Mattingly; P. Freeman; J. W. A. F. Balfour-Browne; J. H. A. Yarrow

..... £1,375 to £1,950

Miss T. R. Clay £1,267 to £1,795

Senior Experimental Officers, D. E. Kimmins; R. J. Izzard £1,285 to £1,530

Keeper of Geology, E. J. White £2,000 to £2,300

Deputy Keeper, Miss H. M. Muir-Wood £1,865 to £2,163

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, K. P. Oakley;

L. R. Cox £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, H. D. Thomas; W. E. Swinton; A. T. Hopwood; L. Bairstow

..... £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Experimental Officers, R. H. Spire; F. M. Wonnacott; H. A. Toombs; C. P. Castell; A. E. Rixon

..... £1,285 to £1,530

Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Claringbull £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. M. Hey £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. H. Wiseman;

A. A. Moss £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Experimental Officers, S. E. Ellis £1,285 to £1,530; Miss J. M. Sweet £1,168 to £1,378

Keeper of Botany, J. E. Dandy £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, A. W. Exell £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, A. H. G. Alston; R. Ross

..... £1,375 to £1,950

Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne £1,267 to £1,795

Senior Experimental Officer, E. B. Bangertor

£1,285 to £1,530

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8

[Western: 6325]

Lancaster House, St. James's S.W.1

[Whitehall: 2484]

Main collections and offices re-opened at Kensington Palace, July, 1951.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The Museum was closed during and after the Second World War, when the greater part of Lancaster House was used for conferences. It was granted temporary accommodation at Kensington Palace by King George VI.

Director and Accounting Officer, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., F.S.A. £1,800

Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes; B. W. Spencer; J. T. Hayes.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857. It was added in 1861 the Collections of the Natural Museum. In 1903 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Natural Museum, which were transferred to the Natural Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum are devoted to the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £215,357 in 1956-57 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.S.C. £2,325

Museum Superintendent, K. G. Hill

£1,190 to £1,390

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward £1,800 to £2,050

Deputy Keeper, D. H. Follett £1,185 to £1,745

Assistant Keeper (First Class), J. A. Chalcott

£1,013 to £1,610

Department of Chemistry and Photography

Keeper, A. Barclay £1,800 to £2,050

Deputy Keeper, S. E. Janson £1,185 to £1,745

Assistant Keepers (First Class), F. Greenaway; W. Winton £1,013 to £1,610

Department of Land and Water Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lebeter £1,800 to £2,050

Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt £1,185 to £1,745

Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. F. Westcott; C. F. Caunter £1,013 to £1,610

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, F. St. A. Hartley, C.B.E. £1,800 to £2,050

Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt £1,185 to £1,745

Assistant Keeper (First Class), Miss M. K. Weston

£919 to £1,488

Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from Overseas Empire Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which the Viscount Hudson, *K.C.*, is the Chairman and Sir Griffith Williams, *M.P.*, is a member.

The Institute is a member of the Commonwealth of the Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister. United Kingdom Government Departments are represented by Assessors.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Cinema, every afternoon. Admission free. Closed Good Fridays and Christmas Days.

Director, K. G. Bradley, *C.M.G.*..... £1,850
Deputy Director and Chief Education Officer, Mrs. M. Burke..... £1,300
Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly..... £1,030 to £1,230
Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt..... £1,030 to £1,230

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1
[Reliance: 2636]

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939-1945 on similar lines. In 1953 it was decided that the Museum should concern itself with all operations in which British Forces have been, or shall be, engaged since August 1914. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There are also picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. The reference library contains more than 70,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages, dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official and many unofficial war photographs, to a total of over 3,000,000 prints. Prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph war films are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, L. R. Bradley, *C.B.E.*..... £1,900
Keeper of Photographs and Deputy Director, A. J. Charge, *M.B.E.*..... £1,013 to £1,610
Keeper of Pictures, W. P. Mayes, *F.S.A. (Scot.)*..... £1,013 to £1,610
Librarian (vacant).

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10
[Greenwich: 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The Octagon Room at the Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum and is open at the same times.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1616-35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, *Bt.*). The collections include paintings; ship models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; navigational instruments. The amount for the Grant-in-Aid was estimated at £51,379 in 1956-57.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr, *C.B.E.*..... £1,650 to £2,025
Deputy Director, Cmdr. W. E. May, *R.N.*..... £995 to £1,530
Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. P. B. Naish; M. S. Robinson; J. Munday £895 to £1,430
Establishment Officer, R. Lowen, *M.B.E.*..... £930 to £1,195

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (on Thursdays in Summer to 8 p.m.). Sundays (admission 6d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Relief Maps of Wales, "David Davies" collection of fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. Botany, the Welsh National Herbarium illustrating the flora of Wales, and collection of plants, including the natural and forest botany (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collection of insects of interest, and a collection of human and animal bones. The collections are maintained by Richard Wilson, *R.A.*, Augustus John, *O.M.*, and Sir Frank Brangwyn, *R.A.*, are well represented; the Gwen-doline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters; Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, *R.A.*, Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Lord Kenyon.
Vice-President, The Lord Raglan, *F.S.A.*
Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, *T.D.*
Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, *T.D.*
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Welsh Folk Museum

Amgueddfa Werin Cymru
St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Rogan.
Chairmen of Divisional Boards, R. W. Parker
(Scottish Division); L. Graham (Northern (North-
umberland and Cumberland)); E. H. D. Skinner
(Durham); Major-General Sir Noel G. Holmes,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (North Eastern); Col. G. G. H.
Bolton, M.B.E., M.C. (North Western); R. Ring-
ham (East Midlands); E. H. Browne, C.B.E.
(West Midlands); D. M. Rees, C.B.E. (South
Western).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 29 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Comptroller-General, G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G.,
M.C. £3,250
Asst. Comptroller and Actuary, O. J. Phillips, C.B.E.
£2,140 to £2,340
Chief Clerk, G. H. Maxwell, M.B.E. (with allie.)
Principal Clerks, G. McLoughlin, M.B.E.; G. H.
Maxwell, M.B.E.; H. S. Mileman
£1,285 to £1,530
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

3 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1
 [Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty. The former are extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, on which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g. the Pennine Way, to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area, and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
£2,000

Deputy Chairman, The Lord Lawson, P.C., D.C.L.
£1,000

Members, Brig. P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.;
Mrs. Nancy G. Davies; Mrs. John Dower, O.B.E.;
H. J. G. Griffin, C.B.E.; G. Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.;
A. Lubbock; D. F. Morgan, O.B.E.; Prof. P. W.
Richards, sc.d.; F. Ritchie; W. H. Vaughan,
O.B.E.; H. Wardale; W. B. Yapp. unpaid
Principals, J. R. B. Ferguson; J. Locke

Field Officer, L. J. Watson. £1,150 to £1,570
Senior Executive Officer, E. J. S. Burbridge
£1,030 to £1,230

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, mainly to exploit or develop in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds.

Chairman, Sir Alan Saunders, O.B.E. unpaid
Managing Director, The Earl of Halsbury. £5,000

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

19, Belgrave Square, S.W.2.

[Belgravia: 3241]

The Nature Conservancy was set up by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council as Chairman of the Privy Council Committee for Nature Conservation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, provided the necessary powers for the proper discharge of the responsibilities laid on the Conservancy.

The duties laid upon the Conservancy by the Royal Charter and the 1949 Act are—the provision of advice; the practice of conservation; and the stimulation and conduct of research. All three functions are intimately connected: advice and practice seek to apply the results of research in a field that is still largely unexplored; research aims at a better understanding of the general behaviour of natural and semi-natural communities of plants and animals; and this entails the acquisition and full control of a representative series of Reserves, as well as the establishment of laboratories.

In Great Britain forty-three Nature Reserves, covering some 81,683 acres, had been declared up to July 31, 1956. The Conservancy has powers under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to make byelaws for the protection of National Nature Reserves.

Research Stations have been set up at Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands, and Furzebrook, Warcham, and Field Stations at Moor House, Westmorland, and Anancaun, Ross-shire, where long-term ecological research is undertaken into such problems as the relation of vegetation to soils and climates, peat growth, effects of grazing and of moor burning, the spread of myxomatosis, coastal erosion and roadside spraying. Grants are made for research and the Conservancy awards a number of post-graduate studentships annually.

Reports and publications are issued through H.M. Stationery Office and are obtainable from any bookseller or from the above address.

*Chairman, Arthur Bryce Duncan.**

Members, Prof. A. R. Clapham, ph.D.; Dr. F.
Fraser Darling, F.R.S.; The Lord de Ramsey,*
T.D.; Capt. C. Diver, C.B., C.B.E.; Dr. E. B.
Ford, F.R.S.; G. S. de Freitas, M.P.; The Lord
Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Major Sir Basil H. H.
Neven-Spence, M.D.; Prof. W. H. Pearsall,
D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir William Pugh, O.B.E., F.R.S.;
Prof. P. W. Richards, sc.D.; The Lord Strang,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; Sir Graham Sutton,
C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir William Taylor, C.B.E.;
Sir Wavell Wakefield, M.P.; Prof. V. C. Wynne-
Edwards; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E.*

Scottish Committee

Chairman, Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence,
M.D.

Members, Major D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Dr. J. W.
Campbell, M.B.E.; Colonel J. P. Grant, M.B.E.;
Commander G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.;
Prof. J. R. Matthews, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Dr. J. E.

Richey, M.C., F.R.S.; Dr. C. B. Williams, F.R.S.; Dr. E. Wyllie Fenton; and the Members marked * above.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.
Deputy Director-General (Scientific), E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.

Administrative Secretary, P. H. Cooper.
Director, Scotland, Dr. J. Berry, F.R.S.E., 12, Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

Director, Merlewood, Miss V. M. Conway, Ph.D., Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Director, Furzebrook (vacant).

Regional Offices

Wales, The Conservation Officer, The Nature Conservancy, c/o School of Agriculture, University College of N. Wales, Memorial Buildings, Bangor.

North Region; North Central Region, The Regional Officer, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Midland Region, Room 9, Dept. of Botany, The University, Nottingham.

East Anglia Region, 6 Upper King Street, Norwich.

South Region; South-West Region, Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset.

South-East Region, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171; Greenwich: 1238]

[Abinger: 50]

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was established by Charles II in 1675. When international agreement on the selection of a zero or prime meridian from which the longitudes of all places should be measured was sought in 1884, the choice of the meridian through the transit circle of the Royal Observatory was a recognition of the importance of the contributions of the Observatory to astronomical and nautical science. With the growth of London, there has been a progressive deterioration in the conditions for astronomical observations at Greenwich, and the installation of brighter street lighting has made the skies at night too bright for long exposure photography. The removal of the Observatory from Greenwich to Herstmonceux, Sussex, is now in progress. The Admiralty has purchased Herstmonceux Castle, with about 370 acres of ground, as the home for the Royal Observatory. The Castle, built in 1440 and carefully restored and modernized in recent years, is one of the finest early brick buildings in England. It was built by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to the Household of Henry VI. It is hoped to complete the removal early in 1957. The removal will entail no change in the prime

Herstmonceux.

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

Director, H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

Secretary, H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

Principal Assistant, H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

Wellgate.....£1,150 to £1,570

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Nautical Almanac, Abridged Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Apparent Places of Fundamental Stars, Star Almanac.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E.

£2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, Mrs. F. McBain Sadler, £1,267 to £1,795; J. G. Porter, Ph.D.

£1,375 to £1,795

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

The Cape Observatory was founded by order in Council in 1820 to continue in the Southern Hemisphere the work being undertaken by Greenwich in the North. Extensive programmes are carried out to ascertain the positions, distances, magnitudes and radial velocities of stars.

Astronomer, R. H. Stoy, Ph.D.

Chief Assist., D. S. Evans, Ph.D.

Senior Observatory Officers, A. W. J. Cousins, Ph.D.; J. v. B. Lourens.

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

[Edinburgh: 42303]

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818. A few years later it was taken over by the Government, Henderson being appointed Astronomer Royal in 1834. The Observatory was transferred to its present site in 1896. The work of the Observatory is chiefly astrophysical, the major programmes being concerned with stellar spectroscopy and solar phenomena. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland (£1,400) and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh (£600) (vacant).

Principal Scientific Officers, M. A. Ellison, Sc.D.; H.

E. Butler, Ph.D., £1,150 to £1,570

Senior Scientific Officer, R. Wilson, Ph.D.

£975 to £1,150

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1955 the Patent Office sealed 20,630 (sealed) patents and registered 8,121 designs and 7,884 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, J. L. Girling, £2,850

Private Secretary, Miss I. J. Dunk.

Under Secretary, J. Leckie, C.B., £3,250

Assistant Comptrollers, W. Wallace; H. S. Gilham,

£1,570 to £2,225

O.B.E.; D. H.

I. V. Hudson;

S. H. Biles;

E. T. Vincent, £1,850 to £2,050

Patent Office Library

The Library (370,000 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Chief Librarian, F. W. Gravell, £1,635 to £1,845

Manchester Office

51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester.

[Blackfriars: 3759]

Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. E. Edwards

£1,285 to £1,530

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3622]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by

the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England), but cash payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £390,770 in 1956-57.

Paymaster General (vacant).

Assistant Paymaster-General, J. H. Vetch

£2,000 to £2,600
Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., A. Gardner, O.B.E.

£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, W. G. Stedman, I.S.O.; F. H. Fox, M.B.E.

£1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, P. Shingler; C. S. Hindwood; A. M. Ford, M.B.E.; C. C. Attenborough;

S. A. H. Guille; C. S. Scouller; S. Cowling;

P. V. Donau; E. F. Coppins; F. S. J. Jones;

F. T. Simmons; F. J. Clay; ... £1,285 to £1,530

Controller of Office Services, T. Woods, M.B.E.

£1,285 to £1,530

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is responsible for the administration of war pensions, family allowances and national insurance, including industrial injuries insurance. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail on pp. 1124-30.

Minister, RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, J. P. Carswell.

Assistant Private Secretary, C. M. Regan.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Comdr. R. A. Scott-Miller, V.D., M.B., M.C., M.D., M.A., M.Sc., M.B.E.

Joint

Secy

Private Secretary, J. H. Ward.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Nicolas de Villiers, K.B.E.

£4,250

Under Secretaries, C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C.; J. Walley, C.B.; R. Hamilton Farrell, C.B. (Director of Establishment and Organization); Miss M. Riddelsdell; G. M. Williams, C.B., C.B.E. (Under Secretary for Finance and Acct. Genl.); D. C. H. Abbott

Men, £3,250; Women, £3,094

Solicitor, J. P. Davies

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Arthur Massey, C.B.E.

£3,750

War Pensions

Under Secretary, C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C. £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, T. W. Casey, C.B.E., M.C.; J. H. F. Lugdate, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, J. Squire; F. H. Johnstone

£1,375 to £1,950

Head of Branch, J. Worsfold, O.B.E.

£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, B. C. Scott, O.B.E.; E. J. W. Ely, O.B.E.; F. G. Ackerman, M.B.E.; Miss I. Jackson, M.B.E.; Miss M. M. Killeen

Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

Insurance Department A

(Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances)

Under Secretary, Miss M. Riddelsdell. £3,094

Assistant Secretaries, I. McG. Robertson, C.B.E.; Miss N. Hellon; D. Overend

Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,865 to £2,472

Principals, J. C. Hobbs; J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.;

J. E. Ashford; Miss M. Lewis

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Chief Executive Officers, F. W. A. Uppington;

E. L. Trew; H. F. Brandom; Miss D. A. Wade

Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

Insurance Department B

(National Insurance Scheme Benefits)

Under Secretary, J. Walley, C.B. £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, G. Edwards, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. Kemp-Jones; S. E. Waldron, O.B.E.

Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,865 to £2,472

Principals, Mrs. F. P. A. Parr; G. D. Caldwell;

D. H. Fulcher, D.S.C.; H. Archer, D.F.C.; R. B.

.. .. . 7 to £1,795

.. .. . 33 to £1,845

Insurance Department C

(Insurability, Contributions, Statistics, Overseas Matters, etc.)

Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot. £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.G.; R. R. Malcolm; R. S. Swift; J. E. McDonnell, O.B.E.

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Principals, J. Vaughan; E. Jenkins, O.B.E.; F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; A. J. G. Crocker; D. J. Carter;

T. C. Stephens; G. T. Williams

£1,375 to £1,950

Head of Branch, Miss G. M. Jones

£1,645 to £1,870

Chief Executive Officer, R. Taylor

£1,635 to £1,845

Chief Insurance Officer

Chief Insurance Officer, K. Curtis, C.B.E. £2,700

Chief Executive Officers, E. P. Hyam; W. R. Denaro. £1,635 to £1,845

Establishments and Organization Department

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£3,250

C. T. Church,

S. S. Menneer

865 to £2,472

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Chief Information Officer, W. L. Davidson

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Head of Branch, W. J. V. Thorne, O.B.E.

£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton

£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, Miss M. Dalrymple;

L. W. Sigs; M. Eastaugh; P. J. Burchett; D. Pilkington; Miss C. H. Hampton; W. F. Pearman; J. Johnston; M. Innes.

Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

Finance Department

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G. M. Williams, C.B., C.B.E. £3,250

Assistant Secretary for Finance, L. Errington

£2,000 to £2,600

Principal, F. J. Eager. £1,375 to £1,950

Directors of Accounts, H. T. Speirs, C.B.E.; J. Rickard

£2,300

Assistant Accountants General, R. U. L. Edwards;

S. F. Hewett; L. M. Lambie, O.B.E.; M. W. Viney, M.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000

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A. Astbury (North Midlands); J. W. Porter (Eastern); W. G. Nightingale (London Inner);

W. M. Baker, O.B.E. (London Outer); W. H.

Philip M. (Southampton) & W. Hornbourn (South
Hampshire) £1,650 to £2,250

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Solicitor, J. P. Davies £4,250
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Garbutt, C.B.E.; G. H.
Brinkworth; A. E. W. Ward; J. R. B. Hodgetts;
W. H. M. Clifford; H. W. Hornsby

£2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, T. L. Williams; H. S.
Badger; R. H. Prendergast; R. F. N. Thoys;
Miss C. K. Bridgewater; M. W. M. Osmond;
D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher; W. H. C.
Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N. Williams;
M. O'Connor; A. J. A. Compton; H. L.
Palmer; E. W. Howard; T. A. Parsons
Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,373 to £1,860

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Arthur Massey, C.B.E.

£3,750

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, C. G. Magee, C.B.E.,
O.B.E.; F. M. Collins £3,250

Principal Medical Officers, T. M. Davies, C.B.E.;
C. J. P. Grosvenor, C.B.E.; C. W. A. Emery,
C.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford £2,850

Senior Medical Officers, J. W. James; T. H. Sims;
S. Vatcher; D. E. V. Jones; H. E. Martin;
G. P. Thorold; M. Newman; G. D. Gordon;
G. A. Miller; N. R. Donald; G. S. Moran; J.
C. Mackay, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; W. D. T.
Brunyate; E. D. Robson; H. B. F. Dixon, M.C.;
W. A. Date; E. G. Dryburgh; A. D. Aveling,
M.B.E.; W. Hosie; C. Huddleston; A. J. Lea;
J. C. McVittie; C. Barton; N. C. Simpson;
B. Yaffel; J. M. Cribb; J. Black; W. W. Jones;
R. M. Howard £2,600

Medical Officers, J. P. L. Mason, O.B.E.; R. P. Linton; J.
A. D. Skinner; S. H. W. Jackson; C. D. Allan;
E. E. Rollins; M. S. Patrick; A. M. Warwick,
M.C.; Miss M. E. Nevin; W. A. Slater; W. H.
Blakemore; G. G. Michell; Miss B. T. M.
Douglas; R. T. Dudley-Paget; D. R. P. Willkie;
L. McL. Weeks, M.C.; D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.;
E. L. Brittain, T.D.; D. T. Lewis; W. H.
Stephen, T.D.; J. K. Steel, T.D.; E. G. Houghton;
P. Noel-Hanson; F. I. G. Tweedie; H. S.
Hamlin; C. C. Harvey; T. Pearce; H. A. D.
Doyle; W. E. A. Burton; A. R. Woodforde;
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Gown; J. L. Donnelly; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.;
S. Conlan; N. Macleod; G. N. Hunt; J. N.
Heales, M.B.E.; Sir David Clyde, K.C.B.E.; H.
W. Farrell, O.B.E.; E. J. Clarke, M.C.; P. Fitz-
patrick; J. H. Miller; T. J. D. Atteridge; A. S.
Burns; M. R. Hayes; E. Livingstone; R. St.
J. R. Johnston; W. Smith; W. Sagar; L. H.
Buckland; J. R. Connelly; G. Shearer; W.
Lawie; J. H. Boag, M.C.; A. M. Roberts; G.
V. Fiddian; G. T. Cribb; J. E. Outhwaite; T.
J. Thomas; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E.; J. W. Laird;
R. S. Parkin; N. P. R. Clyde; E. C. Linton;
F. H. A. L. Davidson; G. O. Airey; W. J. R.
Jones; Miss B. Winterton; J. B. McCallum;
A. D. Bourne; J. L. Cox, V.R.D.; R. Paton;
M. J. B. F. Burke-Kennedy; J. Weir; F. W. Whit-
man, C.B.E.; G. L. Pett; P. B. Atkinson; J. F. H.
Gausson; J. B. Evans; H. P. Rudolf; H. G. G.
Bernstein, M.B.E.; M. D. Edwards; R. J. C.
Hamilton; J. L. D. Roy; W. S. Shaw; J. E. M.
Barnes; S. J. V. Mouat; W. L. Nicholson, O.B.E.
£1,650 to £2,250

Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), S. Bryson; J. M.
Tyrrell; H. Blyth; F. N. R. Price; J. Egan;
G. B. Murray, D.C.M.; W. Williams; Mrs. E. M.
Rogers; A. M. Campbell, O.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.;
R. M. McGowan; R. A. C. Macnair;
A. Caplan; Mrs. M. L. Williams; W. B. Lister;
T. J. Reid; C. L. Sutherland, C.B.E.; W. Rich-

mond; R. M. Buchanan; A. H. Pritchard;
S. F. Seelig; J. E. M. Hutchinson; H. D. Mc-
Gorry; M. K. Coles; D. R. Mackintosh
£1,650 to £2,250

Central Office, Blackpool

(War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions
Issue Office)

Controller, L. S. Bibbins £2,300
Heads of Branch, R. A. L. Wyatt, O.B.E.; G. W.
Kerin, M.B.E.; R. Hobbins £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, L. J. Leek, M.B.E.; F. W.
Beavan; A. W. Walker; Miss P. V. Carr; Miss
F. M. Taylor; H. Wilson; D. E. Thomas; V.
W. B. Slater; P. V. Hincks
Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

Central Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne

(Central Records, Family Allowances, etc.)

Controller, J. H. McCarthy £3,250
Heads of Division, A. Stewart, C.B.E., M.C.; L. G.
H. £1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, E. E. Roberts, M.B.E.;
H. R. McGhee; F. Wilschaw; A. F. Hancock;
J. W. Tomlin; R. J. Eayrs; G. H. A. Othen;
L. M. Maclean; A. C. Chilmann, M.B.E.
£1,635 to £1,845

Statistician, D. Newman £1,375 to £1,950

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3

Controller, W. Glennie, C.B.E., M.M.

Deputy do., J. H. O. Noble £2,000 to £2,600
Assistant do., D. M. Bridges; Miss E. I. T. Heatlie;
J. Pollock, O.B.E.; M. F. Brewster
Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Controller, E. Evans, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600
Deputy do., J. O. Davies £1,800 to £2,000
Assistant do., H. Jones, O.B.E.; P. L. Hobbs; G. T.
Huws £1,635 to £1,845

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, C. C. Fleetwood, O.B.E.

Deputy do., J. H. Hargreaves £2,300
Assistant do., R. J. Fussell; F. B. Hindmarsh; Mrs.
D. C. Reid
Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

East and West Riding—Leeds

Regional Controller, M. H. Mackellar, O.B.E.

Deputy do., C. E. Lynch £2,300
Assistant do., T. C. Secret; J. E. Dodwell; W. S.
Jones; R. A. Marshall £1,635 to £1,845

North Midland—Nottingham

Regional Controller, H. H. Leeman £2,300
Deputy do., C. Kenwright £1,800 to £2,000
Assistant do., R. G. Young, O.B.E.; I. T. Perkins;
F. Yeomans, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Newing; T. C.
Pittkin £1,636 to £1,845

Eastern—Cambridge

Regional Controller, H. E. Morgan £2,300
Deputy do., Miss P. M. Price, O.B.E.
£1,645 to £1,870
Assistant do., H. V. O'Toole; J. G. Burton
£1,635 to £1,845

The expenses of the Post Office (salaries, wages, etc., only) were estimated at £206,264,000 in 1956-57. Post Office transactions with the public during 1954-55 exceeded £3,976,000,000.

There are in Great Britain and Northern Ireland over 24,000 Post Offices, about 6,000 Telephone Exchanges, over 66,000 Telephone Call Offices and over 7,000,000 Telephones.

Postmaster-General, R.T. HON. CHARLES HILL, M.D., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, K. H. Cadbury, M.C.

Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss S. P. M. Fisher; N. E. A. Moore.

Assistant Postmaster General, C. J. M. Alport, T.D., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, D. P. Wratten.

Director General, Sir Gordon Radley, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D. £6,000

Private Secretary, J. M. Harper.

Deputy Directors General, R. J. P. Harvey, C.B.; S. D. Sargent, C.B. £4,250

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant-General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £4,250

Engineer-in-Chief, Brig. L. H. Harris, C.B.E., T.D. £3,500

Director of Postal Services, R. H. Locke, C.B. £3,250

Director of Inland Telecommunications, F. I. Ray, C.B.E. £3,250

Director of External Telecommunications Executive, Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. £3,250

Director of Radio and Accommodation, W. A. Wolverston, C.B. £3,250

Director of Establishments and Organization, G. R. Parsons, C.B., C.B.E. £3,250

Director of Personnel, A. Wolstencroft. £3,250

Director of Finance and Accounts, J. K. Horsefield £3,250

Post Office Board

Chairman, The Postmaster General.

Deputy Chairman, The Assistant Postmaster General;

The Director General.

Members, R. J. P. Harvey, C.B.; S. D. Sargent, C.B. (Deputy Directors General); K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. (Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General); Brig. L. H. Harris, C.B.E., T.D. (Engineer-in-Chief); F. I. Ray, C.B.E. (Director of Inland Telecommunications); J. K. Horsefield (Director of Finance and Accounts); R. H. Locke, C.B. (Director of Postal Services); Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. (Director of External Telecommunications Executive); F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (Director of Post Office, Wales and Border Counties); G. R. Parsons, C.B., C.B.E. (Director of Establishments and Organization); A. G. Robertson, C.B.E., M.M. (Director of Post Office, Scotland); A. J. Ryan, C.B.E. (Regional Director—London Postal Region); L. G. Semple, C.B.E. (Regional Director—South Western Region); L. J. Taylor (Director of Post Office, N. Ireland); A. Wolstencroft (Director of Personnel); W. A. Wolverston, C.B. (Director of Radio and Accommodation).

Secretary to the Board, K. H. Cadbury, M.C.

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Tickner, C.B.E.; A. Hibbs;

J. M. Newton; A. H. Ridge; S. Horrox; A. Kemp; H. A. Daniels; Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B.E.; R. J. S. Baker; S. A. Manser; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry; H. W. Smart; Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.; H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; A. W. C. Ryland; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; D. F. Khampan.

Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,865 to £2,472

Principals, N. A. Perkins; E. E. Wilkins; J. F. Parry;

J. Evans; A. B. Hards; Miss E. M. Perry; D. C. Balaam; H. J. Millen; A. H. Martin-Smith;

K. H. Cadbury, M.C.; D. G. C. Lawrence; M. O. Tinniswood; Mrs. M. Swaffield; K. Hind;

C. J. Gill; R. B. Bailey; C. E. Lovell;

D. Smith; R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; P. W. F. Fryer; R. J. Broadbent; H. A. Longley; T. H. Davies;

C. F. Perryman; A. V. Leaver;

H. G. Lillcrap; J. O. Thompson; D. S. Pullin; E. Sharpe, M.B.E.; D. West; D. C. Jones; T. C. Carpenter; G. H. G. Tilling; Miss D. J. Fothergill; J. T. Beddoe; T. U. Meyer; A. Graham; L. T. Andrew; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; D. E. Baptiste; A. H. Mowatt; A. E. Denman; T. P. Hornsey; J. V. R. Birchall; F. H. Goldsmith; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; J. Hodgson; J. E. Golothan, T.D.; A. G. Smith; Miss C. Kennedy; Mrs. D. E. Mitchell; Miss P. A. Peverett

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Chief Executive Officers, J. C. W. Holt; F. S. Hoare;

R. S. Price; A. C. Price; J. S. G. Angood;

W. E. Dance;

N. O. Johnson; V. J. L. Finn. £1,635 to £1,875

Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Boone; W. B. Cox;

G. W. Chandler; S. Libgott; W. H. Wyles;

A. W. Wilshen; T. E. Spiller; F. B. Savage;

J. T. T. Pennock; B. J. Rose; L. W. Addis;

E. C. K. Argall; E. C. Baker, M.B.E.; J. C. Dikken; J. E. Sayers; H. A. Fricker; C. F. Payne; R. H. Jebb; G. L. Mallett; D. H. Sutcliffe;

H. W. Bray; R. V. Hutton; R. C. Catterson;

J. W. M. T. A. S. J. Evans;

G. W. S. N. Radcliffe;

Cliff; T. J. W. Judd; W. S. Ryan; F. A. Ascott; S. T. B. Johns; A. J. Walmsley; R. L. Edgerton, T.D.; G. E. Price

Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Headquarters Inspectors of Clerical Establishments,

F. W. W. Legrand; A. F. Gammon, M.B.E.

(+ £125 allowance) £1,285 to £1,530

Telecommunications Department

Controller of Sales, S. L. Holcombe

£1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Controllers of Sales, C. A. Richardson; J. S. Meikleham; J. M. Norman. £1,285 to £1,530

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, T. A. Davies, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,300

Deputy Inspector, R. M. Billington

£1,375 to £1,525

Postal Services Department

Chief Inspector, S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. £1,925

Deputy Chief Inspector, F. J. Clark, O.B.E.

£1,510 to £1,800

Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I (Senior Inspectors),

W. Appleby; H. Gilmour; D. E. Roberts,

M.B.E.; V. C. Lucas; E. A. Driver; A. G. Gomm;

W. F. Stacey; B. G. Genn; W. J. Rowe; A. Heaton. £1,115 to £1,370

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien

£2,000 to £2,600

Deputy to Public Relations Officer, J. Evans

£1,375 to £1,950

Controller of Publicity, F. S. Hoare

£1,635 to £1,875

Asst. Controller of Publicity, F. B. Savage

£1,285 to £1,530

Principal Information Officers, S. R. Campion, O.B.E.;

J. L. Young. £1,635 to £1,875

Senior Information Officer, W. H. Armitage

£1,285 to £1,530

External Telecommunications Executive

Director, Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. £2,250

Deputy Directors, S. A. Manser; G. H. Coates,

M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600

Controllers, A. G. Sutherland; C. H. G. Eburne,

M.B.E. £1,510 to £1,800

Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O.,

O.B.E., T.D.; R. C. Adams. £1,115 to £1,370

Telegraph Manager, H. E. Chapman

Deputy Telegraph Manager, R. A. Harrison. £1,375

Investigation Branch

Controller, J. C. Mathison, I.S.O. £1,450 to £1,800
 Asst. Controllers, J. A. Wilson; A. C. Hawksworth;
 C. G. Osmond; S. A. Hunnissett

£1,260 to £1,450
 Senior Investigation Officers, Z. C. Claro; S. P. Wright; W. G. Sharp; C. T. W. Read; S. F. Clark; F. Urquhart; R. J. Mitchell; R. F. Yates; W. H. C. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D.; W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; B. A. E. Evans; J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; G. A. Harlow; W. Bowles; P. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr; H. Death; A. J. Foster; S. C. Vinson; J. B. Taylor; F. S. Upton; F. L. Wilkinson; G. C. Molsom
 £1,285 to £1,530

Accountant General's Department

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £4,250
 Director of Finance and Accounts, J. K. Horsfield

£3,250
 Chief Statistician, S. Wood £2,000 to £2,600
 Deputy Director of Financial Policy, E. W. Shepherd
 £2,000 to £2,600
 Deputy Directors of Finance and Accounts, H. V. Barnes; N. F. Holman £2,300
 Senior Chief Executive Officers, E. H. Dowker; E. G. Trim; W. F. Goward; S. Franklin; J. W. Grady; B. E. Hearn £1,800 to £2,000
 Chief Executive Officers, C. H. W. Russell; F. Carttling; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; L. J. Roberts, M.B.E.; H. J. Davis; A. J. Levell

£1,635 to £1,875
 Senior Executive Officers, H. Mounsey; A. R. Rowland; A. R. E. Moore; Miss L. Phillips; H. V. Holden; B. Tarrant; J. S. Nightingale; R. Field; Miss C. E. Skelton; D. S. Nagle; R. C. Westlake; D. Slater; E. S. Pritchard; S. Davey; A. F. Andrews; K. S. Nash; W. J. F. Wells; T. S. Cocker; S. H. Smith; Miss B. M. Harrison; R. Brumby; J. H. Outhwaite; E. L. Woolston; W. F. Smith; W. H. Durant; Miss N. E. May; F. R. Brooks; F. J. H. Capps; R. Murray; J. Naughton
 Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, Brig. L. H. Harris, C.B.E., T.D. £3,500
 Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E. £3,250

Controller of Research, G. J. S. Little, C.B.E., G.M. £3,250
 Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, Capt. C. F. Booth, C.B.E.; R. J. Halsey; D. A. Barron; A. C. Warren

£2,800
 Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), G. Daly, O.B.E. £1,510 to £1,800
 Chief Engineer (Scotland), (Edinburgh), R. J. Hines

£1,700 to £1,950
 Chief Engineer (Wales and Border Counties), (Cardiff), C. E. Moffatt £1,700 to £1,950
 Chief Regional Engineers, W. E. Hudson; H. G. Davis, O.B.E.; L. L. Tolley; W. S. Procter; R. S. Phillips; G. S. Berkeley; A. E. Morrill; Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E. £1,700 to £1,950

Engineer and Telecommunications Controller, (Northern Ireland) (Belfast), P. L. Barker

£1,375 to £1,575
 Staff Engineers, W. F. Smith; H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E.; F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; W. West, O.B.E.; H. G. Beer; H. Williams; E. H. Jolley, O.B.E.; L. F. Scantlebury; T. H. Flowers, M.B.E.; A. E. Penny; H. Stanesby; E. F. H. Gould; J. Stratton; R. H. Franklin; R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; R. O. Carter; J. J. Edwards; R. H. Brockbank, Ph.D.; Col. C. E. Calveley, O.B.E., E.R.D.; F. J. D. Taylor, M.B.E. £1,700 to £1,950

Chief Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. J. Manning; G. Glover £1,635 to £1,845
 Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), S. R. Oliver; A. G. Southgate; W. I. Nelson; A. W. Ford; W. H. Scrivener; H. T. B. Bourn; S. A. Norris; F. W. Wilkinson £1,285 to £1,530

Chief Motor Transport Officer, Col. A. G. McDonald, O.B.E., T.D. £1,700 to £1,950

Motor Transport Officers, Class I, R. Marks; E. L. Collman £1,375 to £1,575

Submarine Supt., W. H. Leech, O.B.E., D.S.C. £1,700 to £1,950

Commanders, R. H. Wallis (H.M.T.S. Alert); J. P. F. Betson (H.M.T.S. Monarch); C. M. G. Evans, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Ariel); I. R. Finlayson (H.M.T.S. Iris) £1,210 to £1,460

Regional Engineers, F. E. Wallcroft; F. B. Chapman; W. Stretch; W. T. Palmer; Major M. C. Cooper; G. W. Hodge; H. S. Smith; H. F. Epps; W. H. Brent; Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; D. E. Blake; J. G. Straw; C. W. Millard; L. F. Salter; P. L. Barker; W. H. Diack; R. O. Boocock; S. I. Brett; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas; E. W. Anderson; A. H. C. Knox; P. R. Couch; F. Summers; F. C. G. Greening; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; S. D. Mellor; W. F. Bevis; W. I. A. Coleman; E. B. Blackburn; E. S. Rusbridge
 £1,375 to £1,575

Assistant Staff Engineers, I. J. Cohen; R. W. Palmer; F. Hollinghurst; A. J. Jackson; *W. G. N. Chew; S. L. Helman; L. G. Dunford; A. Cook; W. J. E. Tobin; A. W. C. Pearson; H. Leigh; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall; F. C. Mead; J. W. H. Freebody; H. T. Mitchell; *J. L. Creighton; R. H. Chapman; H. C. S. Hayes; Col. A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, M.B.E.; R. S. Salt; J. Rhodes, M.B.E.; A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward; J. Balcombe; W. J. Bray; G. N. Davison; R. MacWhirter; E. C. H. Seaman; E. F. Graham; C. W. Sowton; G. M. Mew; F. E. Williams; H. Barker; H. E. Francis; H. E. Wilcockson; C. F. Floyd; P. E. C. Smith; P. R. W. Brock; J. H. H. Merriman; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron; H. R. Brown; E. F. S. Clarke; S. Welch; J. Atkinson; G. E. Styles; T. Kilvington; H. B. Law; J. Piggott £1,375 to £1,575

Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), C. E. Richards; G. H. Metson, M.C.; A. C. Lynch
 £2,050 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. A. Speight, Ph.D.; D. W. Glover; A. W. M. Coombs, Ph.D.; H. J. Josephs; A. Fairweather, Ph.D.; R. Taylor, Ph.D.; H. F. Hourigan; A. D. W. Downes; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; E. W. Ayers; M. F. Holmes; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson; E. F. Rickard; J. M. Linke, Ph.D.; H. G. Bassett; H. J. Orchard; J. I. Carasso; W. W. Chandler; A. A. New £1,375 to £1,950

Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. C. Benstead; F. H. Owles, M.B.E.

£1,215 to £1,475

London Postal Region

Regional Director, A. J. Ryan, C.B.E. £2,600

Deputy Regional Director, G. R. Downes £1,925

Controllers, F. G. Fielder; C. McCarthy

£1,510 to £1,800
 Staff Controller, G. R. Clegg £1,510 to £1,800

Chief Regional Engineer, R. S. Phillips

£1,700 to £1,950

Regional Finance Officer, G. S. Pitman

£1,390 to £1,570

Divisional Controllers, C. F. S. Hearn; H. A. Knight £1,510 to £1,800

Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller), C. E. Folds, M.M. £1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Controllers, H. V. Daniels; W. K. Goodhind; C. L. Lambourne, M.B.E.; N. Crosby; G. W. Robson; G. M. Pollock; L. E. Weatherhead; W. Shires; A. E. Chappell; J. L. T. Buckley; W. R. Ward £1,635 to £1,875

Telecommunications Controller, L. J. Glanfield
£1,510 to £1,800†
Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley
£1,700 to £1,950†
Staff Controller, W. H. Bloomfield
£1,510 to £1,800†
Head Postmaster, Birmingham, A. W. Langford
£1,750 to £1,900†
Regional Finance Officer, F. F. Buckle
£1,390 to £1,570†
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. H. Blunt;
T. Frankland; D. J. Jarman; W. W. Service
£1,115 to £1,370†
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R. Thompson;
R. Clinnick *£1,030 to £1,230†*
Senior Executive Officers, P. A. Gatling; M. G. Sims;
Miss B. E. Coggins
Men, £1,285 to £1,530†; Women, £1,168 to £1,378
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G. J. N. Bolster *£1,285 to £1,530†*
Regional Public Relations Officer, A. H. Endecott
£1,285 to £1,530†
Regional Training Officer, A. Roney
£1,285 to £1,530†
Chief Welfare Officer, A. G. Jones
£1,285 to £1,530†
Telephone Managers:—Birmingham, Brig. F. Jones,
C.B.E., £1,700; West Midlands, C. W. Lemmey,
£1,475; Nottingham, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard,
M.B.E., £1,475; Coventry, W. Bewick; Stoke-on-
Trent, Lt.-Col. W. C. Huff, T.D.; Leicester,
E. L. Perkins; Peterborough, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill,
T.D. *(each) £1,375*

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
£2,200
Deputy Director and Postal Controller, C. A. Blackmore *£1,510 to £1,800†*
Telecommunications Controller, H. R. Jones
£1,510 to £1,800†
Chief Engineer (Wales), C. E. Moffatt
£1,700 to £1,950†
Staff Controller, H. F. Rodgers *£1,510 to £1,800†*
Finance Officer, A. M. D. Donovan
£1,390 to £1,570†
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class F), Lt.-Col. R. G. Treagus; D. H. Upton; D. F. Kerridge
£1,115 to £1,370†
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F. Bradburn *£1,115 to £1,370†*
Chief Telecommunications Superintendent, J. F. Hetzel, T.D. *£1,030 to £1,230†*
Senior Executive Officers, D. J. Richman; C. E. Clifton; H. W. Lewis *£1,285 to £1,530†*
Chief Welfare Officer, Col. H. R. Humphries, T.D.
£1,285 to £1,530†
Public Relations Officer, J. T. Smith
£1,285 to £1,530†
Training Officer, Lt.-Col. T. W. Norris, O.B.E.
£1,285 to £1,530†
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, W. Gardner
£1,285 to £1,530†
Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, F. R. Perris, £1,475;
Swansea, C. W. A. Kent; Chester, W. G. Lutton;
Shrewsbury, F. Bate *(each) £1,375*

South-Western Region

Regional Director, L. G. Semple, C.B.E. *£2,200*
Deputy Regional Director, W. H. Penny *£1,875*
Postal Controller, F. W. Lister *£1,510 to £1,800†*
Telecommunications Controller, G. H. Farnes
£1,510 to £1,800†
Chief Regional Engineer, A. E. Morrill
£1,700 to £1,950†
Staff Controller, S. G. King *£1,510 to £1,800†*
Finance Officer, J. L. Herlihy *£1,390 to £1,570†*
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), L. W. Higgins;
J. A. V. Teesdale; D. Stewart; K. W. Mills
£1,115 to £1,370†

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller,
H. R. C. Hickish *£1,115 to £1,370†*
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. O. Vokins,
£1,030 to £1,230†
Senior Executive Officers, B. J. Craven; G. E. Trusler; D. W. Knott *£1,285 to £1,530†*
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, W. Couper *£1,285 to £1,530†*
Regional Public Relations Officer, F. J. Hart
£1,285 to £1,530†
Regional Training Officer, E. A. Figures
£1,285 to £1,530†
Chief Welfare Officer, R. D. Hope
£1,285 to £1,530†
Telephone Managers:—Bristol, M. E. Tufnail,
£1,475; Bournemouth, W. R. Tyson; South-
ampton, F. E. Fernyeough; Taunton, A. E. Sims;
Exeter, H. G. Dean; Gloucester, S. A. F. Adam;
Plsmouth, H. C. O. Stanbury *£1,375 (fixed)*

* On loan to another Government Department.
 † Consolidated London Scales, subject to Intermediate or Provincial Differentiation.

London Telecommunications Region

Regional Director, Col. H. B. Somerville, C.B.E., T.D.
£2,600
Deputy Regional Directors, H. T. W. Millar;
C. O. Horn, O.B.E. *£1,925*
Controllers (Telecommunications), H. M. Turner;
R. H. McGann *£1,510 to £1,800*
Controller (Telegraphs), W. Fraser
£1,510 to £1,800
Chief Regional Engineers, W. S. Procter; G. S. Berkeley *£1,700 to £1,950*
Deputy Chief Regional Engineers, J. G. Straw;
L. F. Salter *(+ £135 allowance) £1,375 to £1,575*
Staff Controller, R. Martin, M.B.E. *£1,510 to £1,800*
Deputy Staff Controllers, R. Boyd; F. J. L. Clark
£1,635 to £1,845
Regional Finance Officer, F. W. Fox *£1,510 to £1,660*
Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, R. J. Niles; W. F. Newland; F. Sugden; W. T. Munro *£1,370 to £1,510*
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers (Telephones), E. W. Cherry; L. G. Hawker
£1,115 to £1,370
Assistant Controllers (Telegraphs), J. Short; M. H. Croker; E. J. Hickmott *£1,115 to £1,370*
Senior Executive Officers, G. K. Burgess; R. J. Martin; F. W. Wood; S. G. Reed; J. Bellew;
F. W. Bucknell; H. A. Warton; Miss L. A. Ralph; Miss G. E. S. Leaver; Miss N. D. L. Hollman; Miss K. N. Hunt; S. J. Lubbock
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; Women, £1,168 to £1,378
Telephone Manager (Centre Area), (vacant) *£1,750*
Telephone Managers (other Areas), A. Hudson; G. J. Milten; C. Turner; W. T. J. Donovan; J. Walsley; H. S. M. Hall; E. E. Neal; C. W. Davies *£1,525*
Deputy Telephone Managers, Lt.-Col. J. C. Rowe,
T.D.; C. H. Howard; C. G. Brooks; A. Taylor;
E. J. Markby; H. M. de Borde; W. F. Hickox;
B. Lloyd *£1,375*
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. H. Burt; E. E. Hancock; E. W. G. Knight; V. H. N. Bowles; *A. L. Budd; A. P. W. McCarthy;
R. F. Bloxham; A. L. S. Godden; W. G. Aylett; E. D. Harvey; J. A. T. Corderey;
W. H. Cleaves; E. W. Sansom; *J. L. Brooker;
W. E. Tyzack; W. L. Starling; H. A. Harman;
G. H. Wilderspin; H. W. Merrick; L. W. Craft;
F. Knowles *£1,030 to £1,230*
Chief Sales Superintendents, L. Franks; C. G. Dann,
M.B.E.; H. A. Bishop; E. R. Adams; L. H. Cocks;
L. B. Stott; R. G. Forsyth; J. F. Constantine;
H. A. Archer; V. A. Savage *£1,030 to £1,230*
Chief Clerks (Senior Executive Officers), D. C. Thompson; W. W. Armstrong; C. J. Richings;
H. J. White; Miss K. L. D. Kingston; Miss L.

M. Holton; L. J. Ray; W. R. Parry; E. W. Raven
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; *Women*, £1,168 to £1,378
Regional Training Officer, A. F. J. Lee
 £1,285 to £1,530
Chief Welfare Officer, F. J. O. Wilks
 £1,285 to £1,530
Regional Engineers, F. B. Chapman; H. F. Epps;
 W. T. Palmer; S. I. Brett; H. M. W. Ackerman;
 S. M. E. Rousell; F. C. G. Greening
 £1,375 to £1,575
Senior Executive Engineers, C. G. Grant; R. W.
 Hopwood; F. V. Partridge; W. S. Mabe;
 F. W. J. Webber; G. E. Brett
 £1,000 to £1,320
Area Engineers, R. A. E. Parsons; E. M. Gleadle
 Richards; J. E. Young; A. E. Hayward; E. W.
 Johnson; G. E. Smith; J. A. Sheppard; R. C.
 Devereux; A. G. Lydall; A. D. Neate; E. B. M.
 Beaumont; J. Prescott; H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B.
 Cooper; C. N. Smith; A. Blight; L. R. Watson;
 W. B. Jago; L. G. Wootten; W. T. Wooding;
 A. M. Stonebanks; E. Palk; C. H. Wright;
 R. F. Holliday, M.B.E.; C. A. Pride; W. H.
 Owens; T. C. Loveday; E. C. Swain; M. Berge;
 S. J. Mayo; A. E. Bavin; L. P. Johnston
 £1,000 to £1,320
 * On loan to another Government Department.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1234]
Lord President of the Council, THE MOST HON. THE
 MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., P.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, A. H. K. Slater.
Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.
Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O. £2,350
Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale
 £1,430 to £1,850
Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh £1,090 to £1,315

OFFICE OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1234]
Lord President of the Council, THE MOST HON. THE
 MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., P.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, A. H. K. Slater.
Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.
Office of the Lord President of the Council
 Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1
Under Secretary, R. N. Quirk £2,700
Head of Scientific Secretariat, E. D. T. Jourdain
 £2,000 to £2,600

Office of the Lord President of the Council (Atomic Energy)

1 Richmond Terrace, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar: 6371]

Deputy Secretary, F. C. How, C.B. £3,250
Under Secretary, M. I. Michaels £2,700

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1956, was £614,092,356.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, R. P. Baulkwill, C.B.E. £4,000
Assistant Public Trustee, J. Knowles £2,600
Chief Administration Officers, H. B. Worthington;
 E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.; O. N. Sidebottom
 £1,825 to £2,200

Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, S. A. Williams £1,315 to £1,700
Trust Officers, B. L. M. Davies; J. M. B. Dove;
 F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; C. F. Jackson; C. A.
 N. O'Sullivan; N. D. Ouvry; H. L. Pettitt;
 W. Ross Taylor; F. Wheatley; G. W. Wallace;
 D. A. Wakeford; H. H. W. Duffy
 £1,315 to £1,700

Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund) J. C. McCathie, L.S.O.
 £1,260 to £1,510

Deputy Establishment Officer, H. P. Callow, M.B.E.
 £1,030 to £1,230

Chief Accountant, F. W. Teare, L.S.O.
 £1,510 to £1,660

Asst. Chief Accountant, A. Bird £1,260 to £1,510
Accountant, H. T. Bowden; Miss D. M. Hamilton;
 C. R. Randall; Miss V. E. Jones (actg.)
 £1,030 to £1,230

Income Tax Officer, G. J. Harrup £1,030 to £1,230
Chief Investment Manager, F. G. Turner, O.B.E.
 £1,510 to £1,660

Investment Managers, H. G. Coates; J. J. Olliffe;
 E. C. Engel; A. C. B. Urwin £1,030 to £1,230

Securities Officer, A. E. Gettens (temp.)
 £1,030 to £1,230

Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler £1,375 to £1,575
Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; H. N.
 Venner, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,320

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, to make loans and to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided by annual Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1956, 9,141 applications for loans totalling £224,160,239 were approved and 16,376 advances totalling £364,338,393 were made.

Chairman, Sir Jeremy Raisman G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. *unpaid*
Deputy-Chairman, D. H. Scott, C.B.E...... *unpaid*
Other Commissioners, J. Binns; A. B. Griffiths,
O.B.E.; F. Haywood; Sir John Imrie, C.B.E.;
R. H. Jessel; Sir James Lythgoe, C.B.E.; L. H.
Oliver, C.B.E.; J. S. E. Todd; F. W. Warwick *unpaid*
Secretary, J. W. Roberts..... £2,450
Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, W. A.
Gething..... £1,800 to £2,000
Legal Adviser, J. Conway Morris..... £1,500 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, S. C. Merson
 £1,635 to £1,845
Accountant, S. Green..... £1,635 to £1,845

RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1

[Euston: 5871]

Established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, to set up and operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain.

With the approval of the Home Secretary, grants are made annually for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education.

Members

Appt. by the Home Secretary:—Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C. (Chairman); H. J. Hamblen, C.B.E.; by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—E. Holland-Martin; by the Secretary of State for Scotland:—Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P.; by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:—R. T. Paget, O.C., M.P.; by the Jockey Club:—Col. C. B. R. Hornung; The Lord Howard de Walden; Major R. N. Macdonald-Buchanan, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.; by the National Hunt Committee:—Maj.-Gen. J. F. B. Combe, C.B., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Peter Grant Lawson, Bt.; by the Racecourse Association, Ltd.:—J. C. H. Booth; by Tattersall's Committee:—Col. F. T. Halse, T.D.
Secretary, G. S. B. McNaughton.

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, D. L. Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt...... £2,225
Principal Assistant Keeper and Establishment Officer,
H. C. Johnson, O.B.E...... £1,700 to £1,950
Secretary, L. C. Hector.
Records Administration Officer, J. H. Collingridge,
O.B.E.
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Directing Sections,
H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (Public Search Rooms);
D. B. Wardle (Repository and Photography);
R. H. Ellis, F.S.A. (Repairing Section and Seal
Catalogue)..... £1,460 to £1,660

Assistant Keepers, First Class, F. H. Slingsby, M.C.;
R. E. Latham; C. A. F. Meekings; E. K.
Timings; J. R. Ede; J. E. Fagg; E. W. Denham;
Miss D. H. Gifford; A. W. Mabbs; N. J.
Williams; R. A. Brown.
Men, £895 to £1,430; Women, £765 to £1,260
Senior Executive Officers, O. G. R. Fox, M.B.E.
(Deputy Establishment Officer); W. L. White,
M.B.E.; R. D. Farmer, M.B.E.; R. F. Monger
 £1,030 to £1,230

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, D. L. Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

COMMISSION

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Holborn: 0741—Extension 23]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission is empowered (by the original commission issued in 1869, renewed in 1919) to make inquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest and with the consent of their owners to publish their contents. Over 200 volumes of reports have been issued. The National Register of Archives is an extensive organization of voluntary helpers for the furtherance of these inquiries.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Executive Commissioner, D. L. Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.
Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.;
The Earl of Harrowby; Lord Herbert, C.V.O.;
Lord Wright, G.C.M.G.; Sir Cyril Flower, C.B. ;
 Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., I.D. ; D. A. Chart, I.S.O., D.Litt. ; K. W. M. Pickthorn, M.P., I.D. ; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A. ; G. M. Young, C.B., D.Litt. ; Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A. ; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D. ; Miss C. V. Wedgwood, C.B.E., I.D.

Secretary, R. L. Atkinson, O.B.E., M.C.

Registrar (National Register of Archives), Miss W. D. Coates.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Waverley: 2561]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Museum section open at the same hours in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson
of Kilkerran, Bt...... £1,925
Curator of Historical Records, Dr. C. T. McInnes
 £1,460 to £1,660
Senior Executive Officer, A. A. Carter
 £1,285 to £1,530
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), A. Anderson; Miss
A. B. Calderwood; P. Goulesbrough; J. Imrie;
Miss M. R. Miller; Miss M. D. Young
 £895 to £1,430

Director of Establishment and Finance, L. W. Manley
£2,150
Director of Publicity, Major W. Morris, O.B.E., M.C.
£2,000
Chief Commissioners, W. N. Cryer, O.B.E.; R. H. Dowler, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, H. C. Birch, I.S.O., M.B.E.; H. G. D. Gabriel £1,635 to £1,845
Commissioners, Lt.-Col. F. B. Baker, M.B.E.; J. P. Bown, M.B.E.; D. J. Cresswell; D. R. Davidson, M.B.E.; J. Dean; J. R. Dutton; Capt. J. A. H. Harries, M.B.E.; E. H. Harwood, M.B.E.; H. Houston; J. Hurst; R. Rees; J. C. Timms; K. J. Wilson, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

York Buildings, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Central: 3894]

Chairman, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.
Members, Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; Thomas Cameron, C.B.E.; D. S. Carmichael; J. Craig; Miss Margaret Duncan, M.B.E.; Sir James R. Fiddes, C.B.E.; John Forbes, M.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir William K. Fraser-Tytler, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.; Lord Greenhill, O.B.E.; R. J. Hastings, O.B.E.; T. D. Hunter, O.B.E.; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; P. Jamieson, I.S.O.; James Keir, M.B.E.; J. Lang, O.B.E.; Lady MacColl; James A. Mackie, O.B.E.; Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon; W. A. Paterson, M.B.E.; A. G. Robertson, C.B.E.; J. Russell, M.B.E.; J. W. Scholes, M.B.E.; Sir James F. Simpson; Rev. Canon A. W. Stevenson; J. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; A. E. Walker, O.B.E.; A. Yeaman, M.B.E.
Secretary, A. Garrow, O.B.E. £1,750 to £1,950
Deputy Secretary, R. F. Johnson. £1,395 to £1,675

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Charles House, 5-11 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall: 9788.) Scottish Branch Office; 20 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3. (Edinburgh: 34994.) Welsh Branch Office; c/o Welsh Board of Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff (Cardiff: 28066).

A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department was created for the service of the Committee. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Act, 1956, placed the Department under a Research Council, and re-defined the Department's functions and the purposes for which it may make grants.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1956-57 amounts to £7,552,100, a net increase of £1,023,930 on the same estimate for 1955-56. The gross estimate amounts to £8,468,622. Headquarters administration, £417,000; Grants for Research, £2,447,000; Research Work and Research Establishments, £4,575,000; American Aid, £95,000; European Nuclear Research, £930,000, and other international bodies, £4,500.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Research Council, Sir Harry Jephcott, D.Sc. (*Chairman*); Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., Sc.D.; Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E.; Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. Douglass; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.; Sir Philip Johnson, D.Sc.; Prof. E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Headquarters Office

Secretary, H. W. Melville, D.Sc., F.R.S. £6,000
Private Secretary, A. P. J. Edwards.

Deputy Secretary, B. K. Blount, D.Phil.Nat. £4,250
Under Secretary, G. R. D. Hogg, C.B., C.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*) £3,250
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, C. M. Cawley, O.B.E., D.Sc.; W. L. Francis, Ph.D.

£2,400 to £2,700
Assistant Secretary, H. Wooldridge, O.B.E. (*Deputy Establishment Officer*) £2,000 to £2,600
Principal, T. Lacey £1,375 to £1,950
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. J. Dowden, O.B.E., M.C.; C. Jolliffe; S. E. B. Solomons; M. A. Vernon, Ph.D. £1,375 to £2,300
Pr E. Brown; B. Ham- D. Phil; llace; Miss

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,288 to £1,826
Finance and Accounts Officer, S. H. Smith

£1,800 to £2,000
Deputy Finance and Accounts Officer, C. F. Fryer
£1,635 to £1,875
Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Foot; E. F. C. Nunn; F. T. Oliver; R. Ragge £1,285 to £1,530
Senior Experimental Officer, Miss A. G. Allen
£1,168 to £1,378

Intelligence Division

Chief Scientific Officer, A. King, C.B.E., D.Sc. £3,250
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. Knox (+ *allce*); D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D. £2,000 to £2,300
Principal, *L. R. Poole £1,375 to £1,950
Principal Scientific Officers, R. Ashton; S. B. Bailey; T. E. Easterfield, Ph.D.; J. R. Gass; G. Neville-Jones; R. O. Jones, Ph.D. (*Wales*); J. B. Reed; W. M. Rogers; R. G. Silversides; R. G. Stansfield; A. L. Thorogood, M.B.E.; Miss T. C. Marwick, Ph.D.

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,267 to £1,795
Principal Information Officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Hingston £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officers, R. C. Herbert; B. T. Hogben £1,285 to £1,530
Senior Experimental Officers, W. H. Bickle; D. Hastings; *E. Martindale (*Edinburgh*); A. A. Morris; *E. J. Offord; Mrs. V. Connell
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; *Women*, £1,191 to £1,408

Overseas Liaison Division

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Holborn: 3422]

Assistant Secretary, H. L. Verry, C.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600
Principal Scientific Officers, A. C. Copisarow (*Paris*); A. R. M. Murray, Ph.D.; G. H. Greenhalgh (*Stockholm*) £1,375 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officer, H. A. W. Couves
£1,285 to £1,530

British Commonwealth Scientific Offices (London)
Senior Executive Officer, J. Croston
£1,285 to £1,530

United Kingdom Scientific Mission, North America
(Unit of British Commonwealth Scientific Offices)

1907 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.
Director, H. J. Hadow £2,400 to £2,700

Building Research

Chairman of Board, Sir Herbert Manzoni, C.B.E.

Building Research Station

Bucknalls Lane, Garston, near Watford
[Garston: 2246]
Montagu Mansions, Crawford Street, W.1
[Welbeck: 4420]

Buildings Operations Research Unit
Thatched Barn, Barnet By-Pass, Barnet
[Elstree: 3211]

Director, F. M. Lea, C.B.E., D.Sc. £3,250
Deputy Director, T. W. Parker, Ph.D.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, D. G. R. Bonnell, Ph.D. £2,400 to £2,700
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Beckett; R. C. Bevan; L. F. Cooling, D.Sc.; N. Davey, D.Sc.; J. W. Harding, Ph.D.; R. W. B. Nurse, D.Sc.; A. T. Pickles, O.B.E.; R. J. Schaffer; F. G. Thomas, Ph.D.; J. West, D.Sc.; J. C. Weston, Ph.D. £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, K. Alsop; S. C. C. Bate, Ph.D.; R. G. Bateson; B. Butterworth; E. Danter; J. B. Dick; S. B. Hamilton, O.B.E., Ph.D.; F. C. Harper, Ph.D.; D. B. Honeyborne; R. G. Hopkinson, Ph.D.; F. E. Jones, D.Sc.; W. Kinniburgh; C. R. Lee; J. J. McNamee, Ph.D.; G. W. Mack; J. H. Madge; H. G. Midgley, Ph.D.; G. R. Mitchell; C. W. Newberry; P. H. Parkin; A. W. P. Phillips; W. L. R. R. Rice; A. E. Sedgwick; A. Short; A. Solovay; P. A. Stone; W. L. W. £1,375 to £1,950

Superintending Architects, W. A. Allen; G. A. Atkinson £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Architects, S. Meyrick; A. Miller £1,690 to £1,950

Superintending Engineer, Lt.-Col. K. G. H. Fryer O.B.E., T.D. £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Engineers, J. Comrie; J. F. Eden; N. W. B. Clarke £1,690 to £1,950

Development Officer, *H. F. Broughton £1,475

Chief Experimental Officers, H. J. Eldridge; A. J. Newman £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officer, L. Forbes, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

Scottish Laboratory
Thornstonhall, Glasgow
[Busby: 1171]

Officer-in-Charge, H. M. Llewellyn (+allice) £1,375 to £1,950

Senior Architect, D. K. Baron £1,690 to £1,950

Chemical Research

Chairman of Board, Prof. H. V. A. Briscoe, D.Sc.

Chemical Research Laboratory
Teddington, Middlesex
[Molesey: 1380]

Director, D. D. Pratt, C.B.E., Ph.D. £3,000

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. G. Mitchell, Ph.D. (Assistant Director); K. R. Butlin; E. A. Coulson, D.Sc.; G. R. Davies, Ph.D.; E. F. G. Herington, Ph.D.; R. A. Wells; F. Wormwell, D.Sc. £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, D. Ambrose, Ph.D.; P. H. Calderbank, Ph.D.; E. L. Evans; D. K. Hale; H. T. Hookway, Ph.D.; J. L. Jones, D.Sc.; J. F. Martin, Ph.D.; J. R. Postgate, D.Phil.; R. St. J. Preston; D. Reichenberg; F. M. Reynolds, Ph.D.; S. L. S. Thomas, Ph.D.; N. E. Topp, Ph.D.; *Miss D. M. Brasher; Miss M. Corner; *Miss E. Napier

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,288 to £1,826

Fire Research

(A joint organization in conjunction with the Fire Offices' Committee)

Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.
[Elstree: 1341 and 1797]

19 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
[Museum: 5030]

Chairman of the Board, Prof. A. R. J. P. Ubbelohde, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Director, S. H. Clarke, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Assistant Director).

D. L. Lawson £2,000 to £2,300

Principal Scientific Officers, J. F. Fry; F. E. T. Kingman, Ph.D.; P. Nash; D. J. Rasbash, Ph.D. £1,375 to £1,950

Chief Experimental Officer, L. A. Ashton £1,635 to £1,845

Food Investigation

20A Regent Street, Cambridge
(Cambridge: 55604)

Chairman of Board, Dr. R. Holroyd

Director, F. Kidd, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. £3,250

Senior Executive Officer, R. Johnson £1,285 to £1,530

Low Temperature Research Station

Downing Street, Cambridge
[Cambridge: 4477]

Superintendent, E. C. Bate-Smith, Ph.D.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. H. Callow, Ph.D.; M. Ingram, Ph.D.; F. A. Isherwood, Ph.D.; C. H. Lea, Sc.D.; L. W. Mapson, Ph.D.; S. M. Partridge, Ph.D. £2,400 to £2,700

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D. Young; J. R. M. Brown; A. T. Emond;
Miss M. M. Murray; A. Garden; J. F.
MacDonald; J. Cumming; T. Crippin; W. Cunningham;
E. F. Thompkins; R. Allan; B. E.
Shaw; A. F. Cadzow, Ph.D.; W. K. Ferguson;
D. S. Petrie; W. Anderson
Men, £1,150 to £1,725; Women, £1,075 to £1,600

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 7241]

Dover House, Whitehall,
London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Department of Health for Scotland is responsible for general supervision of the National Health Service in Scotland; the administration of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, supervision of the house-building programme and distribution of grants to local authorities for housing purposes; and the administration of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts. The Department is responsible also for various environmental and welfare services such as water supplies, sewerage, care of the aged, etc.

Secretary, J. Anderson, C.B. £4,250
Private Secretary, A. F. Reid,
Chief Medical Officer, H. K. Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
Q.B.P. £3,000
Deputy Secretary, Craig Mitchell, C.B. £3,250
Under-Secretaries, T. D. Haddow, C.B.; G. H. Kimp-
ton £3,250
Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Forrest; R. P. Fraser;
N. W. Graham; E. W. Hancock; G. Hawley,
C.B.E.; J. Hogarth; R. Howat; J. H. McGuinness;
J. Mackenzie; I. M. Robertson, M.V.O.; A. C.
Sheldrake; J. Y. Sutherland, C.B.E.; A. B.
Taylor £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, G. F. Belfour; F. E. Bland; D. N. Braid;
I. E. Cochran; W. W. Crabbe; H. V. De Lorey;
G. M. Fair; E. L. Gillett; J. L. Graham, O.B.E.;
T. A. Greig, O.B.E.; A. A. Hughes; T. V.
Hughson; R. I. Hulle; J. B. Hume; H. F. G.
Kelly; J. B. Kirkwood; T. H. McLean; J. G.
S. Macphail; D. M. McPhail; A. Milne; P. G.
Rendle; A. L. Rennie; A. L. Scott; T. B.
Skinner; P. Stevenson; J. S. S. Whyte; N. T.
Wilson, O.B.E., £1,375 to £1,950; Miss L. C.
Watson, O.B.E., £1,267 to £1,795
Chief Executive Officers, J. Lockhart; R. H. T.
Stubblings; Miss A. D. Watson
Men, £1,635 to £1,845; Women, £1,477 to £1,692

Senior Executive Officers, P. M. Bonomy; A. W.
Boyd; J. J. Cruickshank; R. Ewing; H. Forrest;
W. H. Fraser; R. Gall; J. J. Haughney; G. R.
Hunter; W. F. Lawrie; G. W. McIntosh; J. W.
Richardson; G. Robertson; W. Robertson;
D. W. Swanson; J. Will £1,285 to £1,530
Mrs. C. G. Cohen; Miss M. W. Baxter
£1,168 to £1,378

Finance

Accountant General, J. C. Wilson

Assistant Accountants General, P. G. Livingstone,
M.B.E.; A. Macfarlane £2,000 to £2,600
G. Hill;
son; A.
bertson;
iver
£1,285 to £1,530

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, H. K. Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
Q.B.P. £3,000
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. J. Peters £2,600
Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie; C. M.
Fleming; W. D. Hood; J. M. Johnston, F.R.S.E.
£2,850
Senior Medical Officers, E. J. C. Hewitt; P. L.
McKinlay, F.R.S.E.; I. N. Sutherland; A. B.
Walker; A. L. Wilson; Charlotte A. Douglas,
O.B.E.; Laura M. D. Mill £2,600
Medical Officers, R. M. Gordon; T. D. Inch, C.B.E.,
M.C.; J. McL. Johnston; R. P. J. McBroom;
I. M. Macgregor; R. D. Martin; Catherine
H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; A. Menzies
£1,650 to £2,250
Regional Medical Officers, T. W. Buchan; J. L.
Halliday; W. K. Henderson; W. I. Hogg;
I. B. K. MacGregor; J. M. Macpherson; I. L.
Stalker (temp.); D. E. Walker; Jean W. Syming-
ton £1,650 to £2,250
Chief Dental Officer, T. H. J. Douglas, C.B.E.
£2,225
Dental Officers, G. M. S. McGibbon; R. A. Morris-
son; A. Pacitti; A. J. Ritchie £1,695 to £2,050

Technical Staff

Chief Engineer, J. C. O. Burns £2,200
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster
£1,500 to £1,700
Chief Architect and Technical Planner, T. A. Jeffries
£2,350
Deputy Chief Architects, R. S. Morton; R. Wood-
cock £2,000 to £2,300
Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Evans; R. Grieve
£2,000 to £2,300
Deputy Chief Architect and Regional Planning Officer
(Research), F. R. Stevenson £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait
£1,690 to £1,950
Inspectorate
General Inspectors, D. R. J. V. Lennox, M.B.E.;
J. Macfarlane, D.C.M.; J. Mercer; W. C. M.
Third, I.S.O. £1,635 to £1,845
Chief Inspector, Alkali Works, etc., E. A. B. Birse
£1,200 to £1,600
Chief Milk Inspector, C. H. Chalmers
£1,100 to £1,475

General Board of Control for Scotland

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency)

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

Commissioners, Dr. John Jardine, C.B., O.B.E. (Chair-
man), £1,000; John A. Lillie, Q.C., £250; Sir
Hugh Rose, Bt.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Sir
Garnet D. Wilson unpaid
Senior Medical Commissioner, H. B. Craigie £2,850
Medical Commissioners, E. J. C. Hewitt; Laura
M. D. Mill £2,600
Deputy Commissioners, Catherine H. S. Begg; J.
McLauchlan Johnston; R. P. J. McBroom
£1,680 to £2,250
Secretary, D. B. Donald £1,375 to £1,950

General Registry Office

New Register House, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Central: 395a]

Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, E. A. Hogan, C.B.E. . . . £2,000 to £2,600
Secretary, J. C. Young, O.B.E. . . . £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, T. Gardiner; A. D. Michie; D. M. Skinner £1,285 to £1,530

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Dover House, Whitehall, London,
S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Home Department was constituted in 1939 with responsibilities for Scotland similar to those of the Home Office in England and Wales regarding police, probation and remand home services, criminal justice, prisons and borstal

tion with the structure and finance of local government, including valuation and rating and the administration of Exchequer equalization grants; oversight and protection of Scottish Fisheries; electricity; highways; and, in co-operation with the Board of Trade and other Departments, Scottish economic development and the rehabilitation of the Highlands.

Secretary, Sir Charles Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O. £4,250
Private Secretary, Miss J. C. Shiels, M.B.E.
Deputy Secretary, A. J. Aglen (Fisheries Secretary)

Under-Secretaries, A. F. C. Clark (Establishment Officer); R. E. C. Johnson £3,250
Assistant Secretaries, R. D. M. Bell; A. C. Cowan; J. M. Fearn; K. M. Hancock (Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services); T. F. S. Hetherington; A. B. Hume; N. J. P. Hutchison; R. H. Law; J. S. Munro; R. S. Nixon; W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.; J. E. Stark; N. D. Walker; W. L. Walker (Finance Officer) £2,000 to £2,600
Principals, A. J. Betts; Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E.; D. Calder; Miss H. M. Connor; D. J. Cowperthwaite; F. Dawson; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; W. W. Gauld; J. S. Gibson; Miss I. F. Haddow; C. G. R. H. Jacques; W. S. Kerr; J. J. Lane, M.B.E.; A. J. W. S. Leonard, M.C.; J. London; N. K. McCallum; T. M. Martin; A. T. F. Ogilvie; W. K. Rose; H. M. Rowe, O.B.E.; W. Russell; D. W. Thompson; G. N. Watson; H. G. Whiles; R. E. C. Whipp; H. H. A. Whitworth; I. M. Wilson.

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,267 to £1,795
Chief Executive Officers, E. U. Brockway; G. C. Wilson £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, W. R. Butcher; Miss A. H. Graham; J. W. J. Jesson; H. Neville; J. Ramsay; F. H. Roberts; Miss N. M. A. W. Ross; G. F. Skinner; W. H. A. Thrower; J. Topping
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; *Women*, £1,168 to £1,378
Finance Officer, W. L. Walker . . . £2,000 to £2,600
Deputy Finance Officers, R. S. M. Gray; A. J. Morbin, M.B.E.; A. M. Swanson £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Accountants, J. Henderson; J. G. Henderson, M.B.E.; E. C. Hodges; J. Paul; W. Robertson
Men, £1,285 to £1,530; *Women*, £1,168 to £1,378

Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.B., C.B.E., V.R.D. . . . £2,600
Deputy Solicitor, Alex. Thomson, W.S. . . . £2,100 to £2,600

Assistant Solicitor, J. S. Dalgetty, £2,100 to £2,600
Senior Legal Assistants, K. J. A. Greig; J. A. Beaton; E. S. Robertson; W. Thomson; R. W. Deans; A. G. Brand, M.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), *Counsel*, M. G. Fisher, C.B.E., Q.C.; M. R. McLarty, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, M.V.O. . . . £1,620 to £1,900
Principal Information Officer, J. W. P. Dundas . . . £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Information Officers, A. G. Christie; J. A. J. Gilmour; A. W. Tait £1,285 to £1,530
† At Dover House.

Marine Laboratory

Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen
[Aberdeen: 25218]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. . . £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Director, H. Wood, Ph.D., F.R.S.E. . . £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. B. Tait, D.Sc. F.R.S.E.; K. A. Pyefinch F.R.S.E. (at Pitlochry) . . £2,000 to £2,300
Principal Scientific Officers, J. H. Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; A. Ritchie, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; B. B. Rae, Ph.D.; H. J. Thomas, Ph.D.; B. B. Parrish; J. A. Stuart (at Pitlochry) £1,375 to £1,950

Miscellaneous Appointments

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, C. Sim £1,660
Deputy Chief Inspector, J. Suttar . . . £1,260 to £1,485
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, P. R. C. Macfarlane . . £1,700
Marine Superintendent, Capt. D. T. MacCallum, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.) £1,000 to £1,075
Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 23 Alncliffe Place, Edinburgh, 3, W. Hewitson Brown, O.B.E. £1,560 to £1,925
Chairman, After Care Council, Rev. George F. MacLeod, M.C., D.D.
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, S. A. Kinnear, C.B.E. £2,100
Commandant, Scottish Police College, Air Vice-Marshal R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C. £1,260 to £1,510
H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson . . . £1,435 to £1,800
Chief Regional Engineer, J. Emlyn Jones, O.B.E., T.D.

State Managements Districts, Scotland

30 George Square, Glasgow
[Central: 4191]

General Manager, G. Morton, O.B.E. . . . £1,800 to £2,000

Prisons Divisions

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11
[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, K. M. Hancock £2,000 to £2,600
Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.
Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (part-time).

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, Maj. M. P. Lathan, M.C. £795 to £950
Edinburgh, Maj. D. C. Heron-Watson . . . £1,060 to £1,260
Glasgow (Barlinnie), J. R. Peddie, B.E.M. . . . £1,585
Greenock, Miss E. I. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E. . . . £864 to £1,094

Perth, A. H. Anderson £795 to £950
 Peterhead, J. Joss £1,060 to £1,260
 Polmont Borstal Institution, H. Scott
 £1,060 to £1,260

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1
 [City: 9876]

Bookshops in London:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423
 Oxford St., W.1.
 Post Orders.—P.O. Box No. 569, S.E.1
 Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street,
 S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes

larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale departments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all British Government documents.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1956-57 was £13,381,100 (an increase of £582,200 on the same estimate for 1955-56). The gross estimate amounts to £18,381,800 and includes £2,373,000 for salaries and wages of office and warehouse staffs, £5,650,000 for printing and £2,795,000 for y and £625,000 s. The receipts sale of government from the sale of waste paper recovered from all departments.

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. On the printing and binding side, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders, tobacco tokens and National Insurance stamps. The annual face value of these certificates and stamps is nearly £1,715,000,000.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and about 5,700 titles are published each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 300,000 titles and its subscription lists contain 65,000 names. The annual sales total about 17,000,000 copies.

The staff employed on April 1, 1956, was 6,794, including 1,911 in warehouses and 2,233 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 448,000 sq. ft. for the printing works.

Controller, J. R. Simpson, C.B. £4,250
 Private Secretary, R. F. Norris.
 Deputy Controller, W. Cox, C.B.E. £2,300
 Assistant Controllers, C. H. Legg O.B.E. (Group 1);
 H. Pickford, O.B.E. (Group 2); R. P. Roberts,
 O.B.E. (Group 3) £2,300
 Adviser on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell, unpaid

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, G. H. R. Whybrow, M.M.
 £1,800 to £2,000
 Deputy Director, J. H. Hinson, M.B.E.
 £1,285 to £1,530
 Assistant Directors, H. V. Roe; L. G. Robinson;
 R. H. Chisholm £1,285 to £1,530
 Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts,
 R. H. Sloane £1,285 to £1,530

Establishments and Organization Division

Director, H. G. Smith, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
 Deputy Director, A. J. Long, M.B.E.
 £1,635 to £1,845
 Assistant Directors, J. W. Wilson; J. H. Francis;
 B. J. Crisp £1,285 to £1,530

Contracts Division

Director, W. A. Beck, M.V.O., M.B.E.
 £1,800 to £2,000
 Deputy Director, J. W. E. Bates £1,285 to £1,530
 Assistant Director, J. V. Westlake
 £1,285 to £1,530

Group 2

Printing Works Division

Director, J. P. Turner £1,800 to £2,000
 Assistant Directors, D. A. Jamieson; A. H. Phillips
 £1,285 to £1,530
 Senior Works Manager, D. E. Masson, M.B.E.
 £1,635 to £1,845
 Works Managers, C. G. H. Walker, M.B.E.; J. H.
 Hynes; J. Brookes £1,285 to £1,530
 Senior Deputy Works Manager, J. W. H. Elvin
 £1,285 to £1,530

Printing and Binding Division

Director, R. G. Allen, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
 Deputy Director, A. S. Powis £1,285 to £1,530
 Assistant Director, R. Blundell, D.F.C.
 £1,285 to £1,530

Duplicating and Distributing Division

Director, C. A. J. Argent, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
 Deputy Director, F. T. Hillman £1,285 to £1,530
 Assistant Director, W. H. Jameson £1,285 to £1,530

Co-ordination of Reproduction Services Section

Co-ordinator of Reproduction Services, J. W. Eyres
 £1,635 to £1,845
 Deputy Co-ordinator, H. M. Dodge
 £1,285 to £1,530

Group 3

Publications Division

Director, P. McGrath £1,800 to £2,000
 Deputy Director, J. J. Cherns £1,635 to £1,845
 Assistant Directors, N. G. Thompson, £1,635 to
 £1,845; J. L. Wilkinson; C. Pengelly, M.B.E.;
 J. R. McKay £1,285 to £1,530

Typographic Design and Layout Section

Head of Section, A. Dodson £1,425 to £1,475

Supplies Division

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 Deputy Director, W. H. Browne £1,285 to £1,530
 Assistant Directors, C. W. Blundell; R. E. Pysden
 £1,285 to £1,530

Inspection, Transport and Warehouses Division

Director, A. Ryder, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
 Deputy Director, P. Dawson £1,285 to £1,530
 Deputy Director (Warehouses), J. P. Morgan
 £1,285 to £1,530
 Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, E.
 Halson £1,285 to £1,530

REGIONAL OFFICES

Scotland

Government Buildings, Bankhead Avenue,
Edinburgh 11.

Bookshop: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.
Director, P. T. Hann. £1,635 to £1,845
Deputy Director, F. F. Davey. . . . £1,285 to £1,530

Wales

Bookshop: 209 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
Officer in Charge, J. Holden.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast

Retail Bookshop: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
Wholesale Bookshop: Custom House, Belfast.
Superintendent, J. I. Jones. £1,285 to £1,530

Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.

Bookshop: 39-41 King Street, Manchester 2.
Director, A. C. A. Taylor. £1,635 to £1,845
Deputy Director, H. Burns. £1,285 to £1,530

Bristol

All Saints Street, Bristol 1

Bookshop: Tower Lane, Bristol 1.
Superintendent, D. C. Dashfield, M.V.O.
£1,285 to £1,530

Birmingham

Bookshop: 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE

House of Lords, S.W.1

President, The Lord Chancellor.

Members, J. G. Archibald; The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bridges, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B.; The Right Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., I.D.; Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.; Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C.; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; C. Fletcher-Cooke, M.P.; Sir Andrew Innes, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.; The Earl Jowitt; Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.; The Right Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.; Sir David Milne, K.C.B.; Sir Frank Newsam, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.; H. W. Pritchard; The Lord Reid; Sir John Rowlatt, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., M.C., Q.C.; The Viscount Simonds, P.C.; J. R. Simpson, C.B.; T. G. Talbot, Q.C.; The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.

Secretary, R. W. Perceval.

Statutory Publications Office

27 Abingdon Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Editors, S. G. G. Edgar; R. L. Hurst
£1,800 to £2,025

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
[Gerrard: 6933]

The Ministry of Supply furnishes supplies to the Armed Forces; undertakes the design and development of equipment for the Army and the Royal Air Force and certain types of equipment for the Royal Navy; carries out the primary Government responsibility in the field of electronics and the light metals industry; develops new types of civil aircraft, including those required by the national air lines. The Ministry administers the Royal Ordnance Factories and various experimental, storage and miscellaneous establishments.

Minister of Supply, THE RT. HON. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, J. R. Christie (Principal); I. G. Macdonald (Assistant).

Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. M. Bennett, M.P. *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, F. J. Erroll, M.P. £1,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B. £6,000

Private Secretary, N. E. D. Burton.
Deputy Secretary (A.), L. J. Dunnett, C.M.G. £4,250
Deputy Secretary (B.), Sir Lewis Hutchinson, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250
Deputy Secretary (C.), G. P. Humphreys-Davies, C.B. £4,250
Controller of Munitions, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Controller of Munitions, Maj.-Gen. G. N. Tuck, C.B., O.B.E.
Asst. Controller of Munitions, Maj.-Gen. G. P. Walsh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (ret) £3,500
Director of Munitions, Brigadier K. D. I. Duncan
Director, Standardization (Munitions), Comdr. F. W. Hornsby, R.N. (ret.).
Controller of Aircraft, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C.
Deputy Controller of Aircraft, Vice Admiral W. T. Couchman, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Asst. Controller of Aircraft, Air Vice-Marshal H. D. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director-General, Atomic Weapons, E. S. Jackson, C.B. £3,500
Directors, Dr. D. Cameron; Capt. F. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.). Varying rates to £1,225
Controller, Royal Ordnance Factories, Sir Stuart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B. (+ *allce.*) £4,250
Deputy Controller, Royal Ordnance Factories, R. Ratcliffe, M.B.E. £3,250
Chief Scientist, Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D. £5,000
Director, W. L. Baillie £2,700

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. W. Bartington, C.B.; R. Burns, C.M.G.; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; S. T. Divers, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; R. G. Elkington; V. P. Harries, C.B.; D. W. G. L. Haviland; T. E. H. Hodgson; S. Hudson; H. G. Lindzell, C.B.; N. V. Meeres; S. C. Robbins; N. Balliol Scott £3,250
Directors of Contracts, A. W. Isherwood, C.B.E. (Air); D. N. Rayner, C.B.E. (Munition Supplies) £2,700
Accountant-General, W. Gairns, C.B.E. . . . £2,700
Assistant Secretaries, H. Bailey; J. E. Barnes; J. K. Batey; Dr. W. E. Berry; E. M. Bowen; H. C. Budden; R. H. W. Bullock; E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; A. F. Cooper; T. M. Crowley; J. F. Cutler; S. P. Dobbs; F. J. Doggett; W. G. Downey; G. F. Gainsborough; J. L. Gray, C.B.E.; G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; E. E. Hall, C.B.E.; N. Hartley; E. W. G. Haynes; J. A. Jagers; C. R. F. Lark; G. Leitch, O.B.E.; K. W. Matthews; F. E. Prince; W. N. Robinson; Miss M. L. Senior; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.; R. St. J. Walker; T. M. Wilson; G. A. C. Withridge; E. Woodford
Min. Secy. to C. Secy. Women, £1,865 to £2,472
C.B.E. (ret.) . . . £2,600
Jehu, C.I.E. . . . £2,000 to £2,600

Munitions, etc.

Director-General of Armaments Production, V. A. G. Lambert, C.B.E. £3,250
Deputy Director-General, L. G. Gale, O.B.E. (+ *allce.*) £2,600
Directors, T. D. Jacobs; E. S. Jones. . . . £2,600
Director-General of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Paterson, C.B., C.B.E.
Directors, Brigadier C. A. R. Johnson; Brigadier J. French; S. W. Coppock (£2,400 to £2,700)
Director-General of Fighting Vehicles, Maj.-Gen. F. W. Gordon-Hall, C.B.E.
Directors, E. W. Ditchburn, C.B.E.; W. M. Millar (£2,600); Brigadier W. S. King, C.B.E.; Brigadier C. W. M. Timmis, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Director-General of Inspection, A. T. Barnard, C.B., O.B.E. £4,000
 Director (Armament Research and Development Establishment) E. M. F. £4,000
 C.B., C.B.E. £3,500
 Directors, Royal Ordnance Factories, G. C. Allfrey; L. S. Flatman; H. W. Hobbs, C.B.E.; J. E. Jackson; C. H. Latchford; J. D. Parsons

Varying rates to £3,000
 Director-General of Scientific Research (Munitions), Dr. W. B. Littler £3,500
 Directors, A. E. Childs, C.B.E.; Brigadier G. H. Hinds, O.B.E. (ret.); Dr. C. H. Johnson; Air Vice-Marshal T. McClurkin (ret.)

Varying rates to £2,700
 Directors, Brig. L. R. E. Fayle, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Dr. D. W. Henderson; Dr. J. W. C. Phillips; L. T. D. Williams; Dr. E. A. Perren; E. W. S. Press

Varying rates to £3,150
 Chief Superintendent, Capt. G. E. Hurry, R.N.
 President, Ordnance Board, Air Vice-Marshal J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E.

Director-General of Stores and Clothing, F. H. Harrison, C.B.E. £2,600
 Director of Royal Engineer Equipment, Brig. H. P. Drayson

Head of Ministry of Supply Staff (Washington), S. F. Follett £3,500
 Head of United Kingdom M.O.S. Staff in Australia, Dr. W. H. Wheeler £3,000

Aircraft

Director-General, Technical Development (Air), E. T. Jones, C.B., O.B.E. £3,750
 Director-General of Scientific Research (Air), Dr. N. C. Wood, C.B., C.B.E. £3,500

Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (R.A.F.), Air Vice-Marshal P. S. Blockey, C.B.

Deputy Director-General of Engine Research and Development, R. H. Weir £3,250
 Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (R.A.F.), Air Vice-Marshal P. S. Blockey, C.B.

Directors, C. J. Carter; H. Constant, C.B.E., F.R.S.; R. Graham, C.B.E.; J. M. Gray; Dr. H. Sutton, C.B.E.; L. Boddington, C.B.E.; Dr. J. W. Drinkwater, O.B.E.; Air Commodore R. H. E. Emson; Air Commodore N. C. S. Rutter; F. G. R. Cook; R. A. Schlötel; Air Commodore J. R. Mutch, C.B.; E. A. Poulton

Varying rates to £3,500
 Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, G. W. H. Gardner, C.B., C.B.E. £4,250
 Director-General, Aircraft Production, W. R. McGaw, C.B. £3,250

Directors, L. R. Beesly; H. J. Curnow, O.B.E.; H. D. Davies; H. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; R. E. Swift, C.B.E. £2,600

Chief Superintendent, D. E. Morris £2,400 to £2,700
 Director, Air Technical Publications, H. V. Hayes £2,600

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Deputy Controller of Electronics, Dr. R. Cockburn, C.B., O.B.E. £3,750
 Director-General, Guided Weapons, J. E. Serby, C.B.E. £3,500

Directors, Brig. J. Clemow; B. G. Dickens (£2,400 to £2,700); Air Commodore B. A. Chacksfield; R. J. Lees £2,400 to £2,700

Director, Radar Research Establishment, W. J. Richards, C.B., C.B.E. £3,500
 Director-General of Electronics Research and Development, Dr. D. H. Black, C.M.G. £3,250

Directors, Brig. J. D. Haigh, O.B.E.; Dr. A. G. Touch; Air Commodore C. A. Bell £2,700
 Directors, A. T. Black; R. E. Sainsbury; H. W. Forshaw, O.B.E. £2,600

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

TITHE REDEMPTION COMMISSION

Finsbury Square House, 33/37 Finsbury Square, E.C.2

[Monarch: 205a]

The Tithe Redemption Commission was constituted pursuant to the Tithe Act, 1936 (26 Geo. V and 1 Edw. VIII). Estimates (1956-57), £332,005.
 Chairman, Sir Arthur N. Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. £5,500
 Other Members, Sir Russell Kettle; H. G. Richardson (ex-officio); J. B. Stonebridge, C.B.E. (ex-officio).

Weightman, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8855]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the industry and commerce of the United Kingdom, and particular responsibility for most industries except in the following: agriculture, maritime shipping, transport, food, in culture and fisheries and fuel and power, and to other Government Departments. The Board's general responsibility includes certain powers and duties in relation to insurance and company law, bankruptcy, patents, the administration of enemy property and the distribution of the proceeds of its realization, the distribution of industry, commercial relations with overseas countries, the promotion of exports and the Censuses of Production and Distribution.

The Board administers its responsibilities through three main groups of divisions: overseas, home and regulatory, to which are added the *Commodity and General Division*, the *Tariff Division* and common service divisions such as the *Information, Statistics, Finance and Establishment Divisions* and the *Solicitor's Department*.

On the overseas side, the *Commercial Relations and Exports Department* is responsible for general commercial policy and trade relations with individual countries abroad.

On the home side, the *Textile and Clothing Industries Division* is responsible for the organization and capital investment and with the long-term efficiency of industry; and it carries the Board's responsibility for the tobacco manufacturing and tourist industries. The textile industry is the concern of Division 3, together with a number of consumer goods industries and flax, hemp, jute (and jute goods), paper, newsprint and timber. Division 4 is concerned in the main with the chemical industry, including its raw materials, and with metals. The other divisions in the Board's structure are:

The Distribution of Industry Acts and for the central administration of Industrial Estates in Development Areas. This division is also administratively responsible for the Board's regional organization, through which Industrial Development Certificates are issued under the *Town and Country Planning Acts*, and is responsible

Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy, J. M. Clarke.....£2,600

Accountants Division

Director, E. L. Wright, C.B.E.....£2,200

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department

Comptroller General, J. L. Girling.....£3,500

Under-Secretary, J. Leckie, C.B.....£3,250

Assistant Comptrollers, W. Wallace; H. S. Gillham, C.B.; R. G. Atkinson.....£2,050 to £2,225

Administration of Enemy Property Department

Controller-General, P. J. Mantle, C.M.G.....£2,850

Finance Division

Principal Finance Officer, S. J. Campling, C.B.E.....£3,250

Assistant Secretary, P. B. Hypher £2,000 to £2,600

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B.....£3,250

Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, C.B.E.; E. W. D. Dean; G. Ryder; J. F. Brown; R. W. Rainsford-Hannay; W. T. Beynon.....£2,100 to £2,600

Establishment Division

Principal Establishment and Organization Officer, G. Grant, C.B.....£3,250

Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Reading; W. G. Onslow; K. H. Huggins; Miss H. Barkley

Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,865 to £2,472

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B.....£3,250

Chief Statisticians, Miss J. M. Maton, C.B.E.; H. C. Stanton; W. Rudoe; T. Paterson

Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,865 to £2,472

Information Division

Chief Information Officer, M. L. G. Balfour, O.B.E., (also Exhibitions and Fairs Branch).

£2,000 to £2,600

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

19-29 Woburn Place, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3366]

21-37 Hereford Road, W.2

[Bayswater: 3456]

1-6 Tavistock Square, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3366]

36-38 Berkeley Square, W.1

[Grosvenor: 4411]

Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex

[Pinner: 9420]

The powers and duties of the Minister relate to: Inland Transport—railways, tramways, canals, waterways and inland navigation; roads, bridges and ferries and vehicles and traffic thereon; Shipping—national and international shipping policy; harbours, docks, piers and conservancy; ships, their masters and crews; safety of life at sea; navigation; aircraft production, licensing and other aids to navigation; air transport, whether salvage; coast guard, lifeboats, wrecks, whether occurring; and Civil Aviation—the organization, implementation and encouragement of measures for its development; the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use of aircraft; research into matters relating to the navigation and operation of civil aircraft; general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations; the investigation of aircraft accidents; the licensing and supervision of training arrangements for aircrews; the operation of over thirty civil aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunications services.

Minister, R.T. HON. HAROLD ARTHUR WATKINSON, M.P.....£5,000

Private Secretaries, S. M. A. Banister; O. F. Gingell.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss K. S. Dee.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. Beresford

Craddock, M.P.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, R.T. HON. A. H. E. Molson, M.P.; J. D. Profumo, O.B.E., M.P.

£1,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.....£6,000

Private Secretary, R. C. Livesey.

Deputy Secretaries, P. D. Proctor, C.B.; G. F. Stedman, C.B., M.C.; A. H. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E.

£4,250

Controller of Civil Aviation Ground Services, Sir

Alfred Le Maitre, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.....£4,250

Under-Secretaries, E. A. Armstrong, C.B., C.B.E.; T. F. Bird, C.B.; M. M. V. Custance; P. J. E. Dalmahoy, C.B. (Principal Establishment and Organization Officer); C. W. Evans, C.B.E.; P. Faulkner, C.B.; W. Graham, C.B., M.B.E.; J. E. Hampson; J. E. Keel, C.B.; H. R. Lintern; G. I. Morris, C.B.; D. E. O'Neill; I. Wild, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Director of Finance); J. R. Willis, C.B., M.C.....£3,250

£4,250

Advisers to the Minister

Chief Aeronautical Adviser, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (ret.).

Hon. Scientific Adviser (Civil Aviation), Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Chief Business Adviser (Civil Aviation), L. Gamage, M.C.

Hon. Financial Adviser (Shipping and Inland Transport), Sir Alan Rae-Smith, K.B.E.

Hon. Adviser on Shipping in Port, Sir Eric Millbourn, C.M.G.

Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance, Sir Philip D'Ambrumenil; H. Dumas.

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Commonwealth Air Transport Council Secretariat
Principal, Mrs. V. Purnell £1,267 to £1,795

Accidents Investigation (Civil Aviation)

Chief Inspector, Group Capt. P. G. Tweedie, O.B.E.
(ret.) £2,000 to £2,200

CIVIL AVIATION GROUND SERVICES

Deputy Secretary (Controller of Ground Services), Sir
Alfred Le Maitre, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Aerodromes

Under-Secretary, G. I. Morris, C.B.

Aerodromes A

Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600

Aerodromes B

Assistant Secretary, G. V. Hole.. £2,000 to £2,600

Aerodromes D

Assistant Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimy
£2,000 to £2,600

Aerodromes E

Assistant Secretary, W. W. Simpson
£2,000 to £2,600

Civil Aviation Navigational Services

Director General, Air Commodore W. E. G. Mann,
C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (ret.) £2,600

Civil Aviation Aerodromes Technical

Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E. £1,925 to £2,200
Deputy Directors, G. L. Gandy, O.B.E.; J. M.
Buckridge £1,375 to £1,675

Civil Aviation Control and Navigation

Director, V. A. M. Hunt. £1,925 to £2,200
Deputy Directors, E. J. Dickie, M.B.E.; N. V.
Lindemere £1,375 to £1,675

Overseas Navigational Services

Director, E. L. T. Barton, O.B.E. £1,925 to £2,200
Deputy Director, F. W. Hancock. £1,375 to £1,675

Civil Aviation Telecommunications

Director, C. G. Phillips, O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,225
Deputy Directors, J. C. Farmer; W. A. J. Thorn;
S. L. Hulme, O.B.E.; V. Dodd, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,300

Civil Aviation Operational Research

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. E. Bell
£2,000 to £2,300

Civil Aviation Works Directorate

Director, J. W. Moncur, C.B.E.

INLAND TRANSPORT

Deputy Secretary, G. F. Stedman, C.B., M.C.

Highways Administration

Under-Secretary, H. R. Lintern.

Highways General Planning

Assistant Secretary, B. E. Bellamy £2,000 to £2,600

Highways Management and Services

Assistant Secretary, H. Giltender.. £2,000 to £2,600

Highways Land and Closures

Assistant Secretary, Miss N. Procter-Gregg, C.B.E.
£1,865 to £2,472

Highways Classified Roads

Assistant Secretary, K. T. Harrison
£2,000 to £2,600

Highways Trunk Roads

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin
£2,000 to £2,600

Highway Law Consolidation Branch

Head of Branch, B. Honour, C.B., M.C. £2,200

Highways Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, J. F. A. Baker £2,750
Deputy Chief Engineer, C. J. H.
Ass J. D. W. Jeffery, T.D.; J. S. McNeil
£1,825 to £2,200

Road Safety, Traffic and Vehicle Regulation
Under-Secretary, D. O'Neill.

Road Safety

Assistant Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove
£2,000 to £2,600

Road Traffic

Assistant Secretary, D. F. Allen.. £2,000 to £2,600

Vehicle Regulation and Taxation

Assistant Secretary, D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600

**Road Transport, Inland Transport Planning and
International Inland Transport**

Under-Secretary, J. E. Hampson.

Road Transport

Assistant Secretary, I. V. Pugh.. £2,000 to £2,600

Inland Transport Planning

Assistant Secretary, E. S. Foster.. £2,000 to £2,600

International Inland Transport

Head of Branch, Brig. A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600

**Railways and Inland Waterways Rates and
Charges (Inland Transport)**

Under-Secretary, J. R. Willis, C.B., M.C.

Rates and Charges (Inland Transport)

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Godfrey, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600

Railways and Inland Waterways

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. A. Munro
£1,865 to £2,472

Railway Inspectorate

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lt.-Col. G. R. S. Wilson,
C.B.E., R.E. (ret.) £2,350

SHIPPING

Deputy Secretary, P. D. Proctor, C.B.

Marine

Under-Secretary, P. Faulkner, C.B.

Marine Crews

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood £2,000 to £2,600

Marine Navigational Aids

Assistant Secretary, R. W. N. B. Gilling
£2,000 to £2,600

Professional Officer, Capt. H. Menzies, R.N.
£1,675 to £1,850

Marine Safety

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. B. A. Churchard, O.B.E.
£1,865 to £2,472

Chief Nautical Surveyor, Capt. J. H. Quick, O.B.E.
£2,200

Engineer Surveyor in Chief, F. J. Welch... £2,200

Chief Ship Surveyor, H. E. Steel, C.B.E. £2,200

Shipping Operations, Ports and Planning

Under-Secretary, W. Graham, C.B., M.B.E.

Commercial Services

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Brown, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,600

Ports

Assistant Secretary, R. R. Goodison
£2,000 to £2,600

Shipping Planning

Assistant Secretary, R. D. Poland £2,000 to £2,600

Sea Transport
 Assistant Secretary and Director, R. S. F. Edwards
 £2,000 to £2,600
 Deputy Director, R. Brenchley... £2,000 to £2,600
Ship Management and Contracts
 Assistant Secretary, T. G. Osborne
 £2,000 to £2,600

Shipping Policy
 Under-Secretary, T. F. Bird, C.B.
Foreign Shipping Relations
 Assistant Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson
 £2,000 to £2,600

General Shipping Policy
 Assistant Secretary, J. N. Wood... £2,000 to £2,600
Establishment, Organization and General
 Under-Secretary, P. J. E. Dalmahoy, C.B. (Principal
 Establishment and Organization Officer)

Establishment Staffing A
 Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson
 £2,000 to £2,600

Establishment Staffing B
 Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes... £2,000 to £2,600

General
 Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wray, C.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,600

Organization and Services
 Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden, C.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,600

Information
 Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O.,
 M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600

Welfare
 Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E.

Finance and Accounts
 Under-Secretary, I. Wild, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Director
 of Finance)

Finance General
 Assistant Secretary, R. B. Lang, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,600

Finance (Civil Aviation Ground Services)
 Assistant Secretary, A. E. Marning, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,600

Accounts
 Deputy Director, E. H. Edlin, O.B.E. £2,300

Economics, Statistics and Intelligence
 Under-Secretary, C. W. Evans, C.B.E.

Economics
 Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson... £2,000 to £2,600

Nationalized Industries
 Assistant Secretary, I. H. Riddoch... £2,000 to £2,600
Intelligence (Shipping and Civil Aviation)
 Head of Branch, W. Burrows, O.B.E.
 £1,800 to £2,000

Statistics
 Assistant Secretary, A. Clark... £2,000 to £2,600

Divisional Road Engineers
 North Eastern—Leeds 1: J. G. Taylor, C.B.E.
 £1,825 to £2,200

North Midland—Nottingham: L. W. H. Savage
 £1,825 to £2,200

Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards
 £1,825 to £2,200

Metropolitan—Gaywood House, Great Peter Street,
 S.W.1: C. E. Hollinghurst... £1,825 to £2,200

South Eastern—19-29 Woburn Place, W.C.1:
 H. S. Keep, M.C. £1,825 to £2,200

South Western—Exeter: T. E. Hutton
 £1,825 to £2,200

Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: L. Cleaver, O.B.E.
 £1,825 to £2,200
 Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones
 £1,825 to £2,200
 North Western—Manchester 3: V. H. Haynes
 £1,825 to £2,200

Area Licensing Authorities

Traffic Areas and Chairmen
 Northern—Newcastle 1: J. A. T. Hanlon... £2,600
 Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E. £2,600
 North Western—Manchester 3: F. Williamson,
 O.B.E. £2,600
 West Midland—Birmingham 3: W. P. James, O.B.E.
 £2,600
 East Midland—Nottingham: A. G. Curtis, O.B.E.
 £2,600
 Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond... £2,600
 South Wales—Cardiff: C. R. Hodgson, O.B.F.
 £2,600
 Western—Bristol: S. W. Nelson, C.B.E. £2,600
 South Eastern—36-38 Berkeley Square, W.1: H. J.
 Thom, C.I.E., M.C. £2,600
 Metropolitan—Marsham Street, S.W.1: Brig. R. I. O.
 Dowse, C.B.E. £2,700
 Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quin £2,600

Marine Survey Offices

East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6: Principal
 Officer, F. J. Girling... £1,625 to £1,800
 North East England—Newcastle 1: Principal Officer,
 J. Graham... £1,625 to £1,800
 East England—Hull: Principal Officer, A. M.
 Daniels... £1,625 to £1,800
 London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane,
 E.C.3: Principal Officer, Capt. A. C. Kidd
 £1,625 to £1,800
 South and South West England—Southampton:
 Principal Officer, Capt. H. J. H. Bulford, O.B.E.
 £1,625 to £1,800
 Bristol Channel—Cardiff: Principal Officer, Capt.
 J. A. Theyer, O.B.E. £1,625 to £1,800
 Liverpool—Liverpool 3: Principal Officer, Capt. T.
 White... £1,625 to £1,800
 West of Scotland—Glasgow, C.2: Principal Officer,
 W. Young... £1,625 to £1,800
 Northern Ireland—Belfast: Principal Officer, J. C.
 M. Sutcliffe... £1,625 to £1,800

Mercantile Marine Offices

Berkeley Square House, W.2: Inspector of Mercantile
 Marine Offices, F. C. Rennie... £1,635 to £1,845
 Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow, C.2:
 District Superintendent, K. A. B. Sampson
 £1,285 to £1,530
 North East England—Newcastle 1: District Superin-
 tendent, N. E. Lamb, M.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
 £1,285 to £1,530
 London—Dock Street, E.1: District Superintendent,
 J. R. Donaldson... £1,285 to £1,530
 South England—Southampton: District Superinten-
 dent, L. A. L. Siffre, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530
 Bristol Channel—Cardiff: District Superintendent,
 C. A. Ashley... £1,285 to £1,530
 Liverpool—Liverpool 1: District Superintendent,
 L. H. Neal... £1,285 to £1,530

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2
 [Trafalgar: 7194]
 President, Hubert Hull, C.B.E.
 Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; A. E.
 Sewell, C.B.E.

Committee on Road Safety

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

Chairman, Rt. Hon. A. H. E. Molson, M.P.
Secretary, F. L. Sawyer.**General Register and Record Office of
Shipping and Seamen**

Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff

(Cardiff: 71221)

Registrar General, A. G. Blows... £1,800 to £2,000

H.M. Coastguard

Headquarters: Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

Chief Inspector, Cdr. J. H. Lewty, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)

£1,325

Deputy do., Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.)

£1,100

Civil Aviation Divisional Organization**Southern Divisional Office**

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex

[Hounslow: 2345]

Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck..... £2,600

Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade, Air Marshal

Sir John D'Albiac, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (ret.)

£2,150; B. A. Oakley..... £2,025

Deputy Director of Telecommunications, J. F. Mont-

gomerie..... £2,000 to £2,300

Deputy Director (Operations), Group Capt. J. A.

McDonald, C.B.E., A.F.C. (ret.)... £1,515 to £1,875

Divisional Operations Officer, W. E. B. Griffiths,

O.B.E..... £1,375 to £1,675

Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A.

Robinson, O.B.E..... £1,350 to £1,550

Scottish Divisional Office

Government Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton,

Edinburgh, 11.

[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Divisional Controller, Wing Cdr. G. M. Macintosh,

O.B.E..... £1,925 to £2,200

Deputy Director of Telecommunications, D. E. Horne

£2,000 to £2,300

Deputy Director (Operations), W. F. Rimmer,

£1,515 to £1,875

Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade, G. J. H. Jeffs,

O.B.E., M.V.O..... £1,850

Aerodrome Commandant Grade I, C. D. Waldron,

£1,375 to £1,600

Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk,

O.B.E., D.F.C..... £1,320 to £1,525

Northern Divisional Office

24-26, Grove Park, Liverpool 8

[Sefton Park: 1241]

Divisional Controller, W. H. Hargreaves, C.B.E.

£1,925 to £2,200

Aerodrome Commandant Grade I, H. P. Finch,

£1,375 to £1,600

Deputy Director (Operations), J. L. C. Briscoe, D.F.C.

£1,515 to £1,875

Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, E. V. P. Miller,

£1,320 to £1,525

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board

of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and an Economic Secretary who also are Ministers, and a Permanent Secretary who is the head of a staff of officials. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The higher departmental direction of Treasury business, therefore, devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assisted at Ministerial level by the Financial Secretary and the Economic Secretary, who both advise the Chancellor on general financial and economic policy. The Financial Secretary devotes himself in particular to the Treasury's long-standing responsibilities for financial administration, including questions relating to the Civil Service; the Economic Secretary is concerned primarily with the co-ordination of general economic policy and planning and supply questions connected therewith.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. SIR ANTHONY EDEN, K.G., M.C., M.P.

£10,000

Principal Private Secretary, F. A. Bishop

Private Secretaries, G. E. Millard; N. F. Cairncross; P. F. de Zulueta.

Secretary for Appointments, D. Stephens.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss M. G. Stenhouse,

M.V.O., O.B.E.

Adviser on Public Relations, W. D. Clark... £2,750

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. A. Allan, D.S.O.,

O.B.E., M.P.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (First Lord); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury

M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P., £1,200; G. Wills,

M.B.E., M.P.; Hon. Peter Legh, M.P.; E. B.

Wakefield, C.L.E., M.P.; Col. J. H. Harrison, T.D.,

M.P. each £1,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer, THE RT. HON. HAROLD

MACMILLAN, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Sec., L. Petch.

Private Secs., E. W. Maude; G. S. Downey.

Asst. Private Sec., Miss B. Randall.

Parliamentary Private Sec., H. W. Kerr, M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, Rt. Hon.

E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P. £3,000

Private Secs., Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E.; P. A.

Smith; Miss M. E. Judd, O.B.E.

Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., R. J. Painter; E. G. Longman.

Economic Secretary, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.

£2,000

Private Sec., J. G. Thompson.

Joint Permanent Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Sir Norman

Brook, C.C.B. (also Secretary to the Cabinet);

Sir Roger Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £6,500

Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B.,

K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Second Secretaries, Sir Herbert Brittain, K.C.B., K.B.E.;

Sir Leslie Rowan, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Thomas

Padmore, K.C.B. £6,000

Private Secretary to Sir Herbert Brittain, Miss G. E.

Cornish.

Private Secretary to Sir Leslie Rowan, K. G. H.

Binning.

Private Secretary to Sir Thomas Padmore, Mrs. D.

M. Wolf.

Economic Adviser to the Government, Sir Robert

Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,750

Third Secretaries, R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., C.B.E.;

Sir Edmund Compton, K.B.E., C.B.; B. D. Fraser,

C.B.; Sir Alexander Johnston, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir

Denis Rickett, K.C.M.G., C.B.; A. J. D. Winniffrith,

C.B. £4,250

Under-Secretaries, Mrs. E. M. Abbot; W. Armstrong,

M.V.O.; F. A. Bishop; E. R. Copleston, C.B.;

F. E. Figures; A. W. France; P. S. Milner-

Barry, O.B.E. (Director of Organization and

ment on the best use of the economic resources of the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Bernard Gilbert, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Other Members, Sir Herbert Brittain, K.C.B., K.B.E.;
 R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Graham
 Cunningham, K.B.E.; Sir Harold Emmerson,
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; C. J. Geddes, C.B.E.; Sir Robert
 Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.;
 Sir Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir John Maud,
 G.B.E., C.B.E.; Sir Godfrey Mitchell; Sir Edwin
 Plowden, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Reginald Verdon
 Smith; Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury

3 Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B......£6,000

Deputy Treasury Solicitor, W. A. H. Druitt, C.B......£4,000

Principal Assistant Solicitor, A. G. Newman, C.B., C.B.E......£3,250

Assistant Solicitors, R. J. B. Anderson, C.B.E.; R. L. Bennett; F. N. Charlton, C.B.E.; S. G. Gains;

A. H. Kent; C. H. Oliver; H. G. Ware; H. Woodhouse.....£2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, R. T. Boase; L. I. Brett; A. Bridge; C. F. Brooke; G. B. Burke; E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; G. Corderoy; B. B. Hall, M.C., T.D.; D. H. Harrison; J. H. Humphreys;

A. B. Lyons; D. Neill M.C.; J. L. Parker; G. S. Payne; J. B. Sweetman; D. Pepys Whiteley.....£1,500 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. S. Cope, M.B.E.; H. A. Gridley, M.B.E.; W. E. Pegg, M.B.E.; R. A. W. Wildash, M.B.E......£1,285 to £1,530

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, G. A. Sizmur, I.S.O......£1,635 to £1,845

Accountant, F. H. Brokenshire, M.B.E......£1,285 to £1,530

Establishments Branch

Establishment Officer, E. R. Udall.

Deputy Establishment Officer, R. J. Muskett, M.B.E......£1,285 to £1,530

Queen's Proctor's Office

12 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.

Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worsfold.....£1,850 to £2,300

Senior Legal Assistant, R. Vincent.....£1,500 to £2,000

Conveyancing and Bona Vacantia Division

16 and 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley.....£3,250

Assistant Solicitors, R. R. Cole; L. J. Frost; W. T. Kermode; A. A. R. Martin; G. H. Wigglesworth.....£2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, B. G. Bradley; P. C. Carter; R. W. Corbett; G. V. Freeman; A. J. C. Hay;

J. Holdron; W. S. Karran; N. J. Orchard; R. K. Price; G. A. Sifton; C. F. S. Spurrell;

S. D. Stubbs; J. M. Venables.....£1,500 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Coles, M.B.E.; J. R. Saunders, M.B.E.; M. R. Tollow.....£1,285 to £1,530

Claims Commission Branch, War Office

Claims House, Montagu Mansions,
 Baker Street, W.1.

[Welbeck: 7755]

Assistant Solicitor, R. L. Allen.....£2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, L. M. Burridge; H. Parke.....£1,500 to £2,000

Ministry of Fuel and Power Branch

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7000]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. E. Johnstone.....£3,250

Assistant Solicitor, R. M. Mainwaring.....£2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, P. A. Featherstone-Witty; D. F. Sim; J. P. H. Trevor.....£1,500 to £2,000

Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices Branch

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Chancery: 2858]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. M. Stephenson, C.B.E......£3,250

Assistant Solicitor, A. E. Frost.....£2,100 to £2,600

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Branch

Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey.....£3,250

Assistant Solicitors, A. W. G. Kean; D. H. Leck, M.C......£2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, R. B. A. Cushman; L. S. Falk; *M. A. Lush; C. J. Macmahon; F. C. Scorch; G. D. Seagrim.....£1,500 to £2,000

Central Land Board and War Damage Commission Branch

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

Senior Legal Assistant, M. Abrahams.....£1,500 to £2,000

* Temporary.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[Royal: 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and children. The Corporation also controls and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Deputy Master, Captain Sir Gerald Curteis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.). Elder Brethren, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.;

St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, Mrs., K. L. Crush.

Ex-officio, The Secretary-General, British Red Cross Society; the Assistant Secretary-General, The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Secretary, Miss E. R. Verdin.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0751]

Woodburn House, Woodburn Green,

High Wycombe, Bucks.

[Bourne End: 594]

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Vice-Chairman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.

Secretary, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, W. Wynne Mason, M.C.; A. K. Pallot.

Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. J. F. D. Steedman, C.B.E., M.C.

Principal Architects, Louis De Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; Phillip Hepworth.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, Sir Edward R. Peacock, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Eric Gore-Browne, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., A.D.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WAR WORKS COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

Appointed Sept. 6, 1945. It is an independent body, charged with the adjudication of disputes which may arise in cases where the Government is desirous of acquiring land on which works for war purposes have been created at the public expense, or where it is sought to make permanent the stooping up of certain highways and footpaths which had been found necessary in connection with such works.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Commissioners, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E.; D. MacLeod Matheson, C.B.E.; Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Secretary (part-time), G. M. Ratcliff, O.B.E.

WHEAT COMMISSION

12-14 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Ambassador: 1266]

Chairman, The Lord Harlech, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.

Vice-Chairman (Chairman of the Executive Committee), H. D. Vigor, O.B.E.

Other Members, T. J. Healy; G. G. Mercer, C.B.E.; (representing wheat growers); S. Armstrong, C.B.E.; L. Hector Read; N. Wood (representing flour millers); J. H. Pillman, C.B.E. (representing flour importers); Col. E. P. Clarke, D.S.O.; W. Watters, O.B.E.; A. E. K. Wherry, O.B.E. (representing dealers in home-grown wheat); Phillip Carr; Donald Dow; Victor Joseph (representing consumers of flour); W. G. Barber (representing importers of wheat by-products).

Secretary, A. E. T. Farquharson, O.B.E.

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 4861]

Chairman, Sir Louis Chick, K.B.E., £4,000

Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose

(part-time) £2,000

Members, H. J. Johns, C.B., M.B.E.; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E., each (part-time) £1,500

C. J. Knight, (part-time) £500

Chief Executive, R. A. Forbes.

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

[Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings, and to administer the Ancient Monuments Act.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building materials industries. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Works, RT. HON. PATRICK GEORGE

THOMAS BUCHAN-HEPBURN, M.P., £5,000

Private Secretary, R. B. M. King, M.C.

(+ £285 allee.) £1,375 to £1,950

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. W. W. Peyton, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, J. R. Bevis, M.P., £1,500

Private Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Bradley.

Secretary, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B., £6,000

Private Secretary, Miss D. M. Hakim.

Deputy Secretaries, H. Kendrew, C.B.; Sir Eric Seal, K.B.E., C.B., £4,250

Administration

Accommodation and Building Services

Under-Secretaries, A. J. Filer, C.B.; F. J. Root, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. S. Burgess; A. W. Cumliffe, M.B.E.; L. T. Foster; W. J. Gilmore, C.B.E.; O. H. Lawn; K. Newis; A. W. J. Scoble

£3,250

£2,000 to £2,600

Principals, F. W. Bamford; F. S. Butler; Miss O. E. Cockett; Miss I. M. Davis; A. H. Elwell;

C. A. Gay; A. J. Isaac; P. Jenkins; A. Jolly, I.S.O.;

C. D. E. Keeling; K. P. Leary; G. May; J. W. T. Pritchard; W. R. Royle; H. W. Silver; G. T. Travis; W. O. Ulrich; Miss M. E. Waterman;

C. E. V. Wilkins

Men, £1,375 to £1,950; Women, £1,267 to £1,795

Building Industries and Materials Division

Under-Secretary, M. W. Bennitt, £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, F. Bath; A. S. Lee; P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D., £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, H. E. Bull; N. Digney; K. L. Griffiths;

C. W. G. Hindley; W. C. Orr, O.B.E.; G. J. Spence, £1,375 to £1,950

Statistician, Mrs. F. E. Lea, £1,267 to £1,795

Head of Technical Information Service, J. Johnston

£1,600 to £1,950

Chief Executive Officer, S. House, £1,635 to £1,845

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, W. P. D. Skillington (Director of Establishments), £3,250

Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; E. H. A. Stretton; Mrs. J. Toohey

Men, £2,000 to £2,600; Women, £1,865 to £2,472

Principals, C. C. Burdge, C.B.E.; S. N. Collings; H. Leadbeater; W. S. A. Winter, C.B.E.; F. C. Withey £1,375 to £1,950
Head of Branch, L. J. Gloster £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, E. F. J. Bignell; C. R. Marks; F. J. Miller; E. G. Trent; S. F. Ward; E. S. Wiggins £1,635 to £1,845
Librarian (Grade I), A. B. Agard Evans £1,635 to £1,845
Chief Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth £1,800 to £2,000
Controller of Transport, G. MacAulay, O.B.E. £2,300

Finance Division

Under-Secretary, T. Brockie £3,250
Assistant Secretary, L. Middleton Smith £2,000 to £2,600
Principal, E. Vickers £1,375 to £1,950

Accounts Division

Comptroller of Accounts, F. K. Stewart, O.B.E. £2,200
Deputy Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Accountant, K. G. Brown, M.M. £1,635 to £1,845
Chief Executive Officer, F. C. Goldsmith £1,635 to £1,845

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Director, W. J. Eves, O.B.E. £2,850
Chief Estate Surveyor (General), N. Sutton, O.B.E. £2,600
Chief Estate Surveyor (London), L. F. Savournin £2,600
Chief Estate Surveyor (Provinces), J. B. D. Dutton £2,600
Superintending Estate Surveyors, A. C. B. Evans; J. W. Gardner; J. A. Geer; C. S. Hardwick; G. R. Inkpen; C. G. Libby; R. K. Smerdon £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Estate Surveyors, K. C. Eyles; J. R. Fernant; C. G. Ferrell; A. E. Horat; R. B. Hunt; C. H. Jones; J. G. McLachlan; C. P. Miller; J. A. Moran; P. B. Norman; R. J. N. Norman; C. G. Nunn; N. F. Plews; R. E. Robson; R. C. Rose; F. H. Sweeting; G. C. W. Twyman; B. F. B. Verchild; G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock £1,690 to £1,950

Directorate General of Works

Director-General of Works, Sir Charles I. Mole, K.B.E., M.V.O. £3,500
Deputy Director-General of Works, C. G. Mant, C.B.E. £3,250
Director of Maintenance Services, G. L. Wraight £3,250
Chief Architect's Division: Architect's Branch
Chief Architect, E. Bedford, C.V.O. £2,600
Assistant Chief Architects, G. Ford; A. C. Manuel, O.B.E.; C. E. Mee, O.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd; R. Turner, C.M.G. £2,600
Superintending Architects, A. G. Alexander; J. C. Clavering; J. M. Curry; A. C. Hopkinson; J. W. Parr; F. L. Rothwell; J. Russell; H. A. Snow; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Architects, T. A. Bailly; E. H. Banks; R. T. Boutall; M. H. Bristow; W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; O. P. Carver; T. G. Champkins; K. H. Choate; A. Dumble; W. S. Frost; H. E. Furse; J. Heald; N. Hinwood, M.M.; D. M. Jones; K. W. Judd; W. Kendall; S. C. Mason; R. P. Mills; J. Moss; R. H. Ouzman; S. G. Page; L. G. Pargiter, M.B.E.; E. Pearce; G. A. H. Pearce; L. Pearce; C. G. Pinfold; A. S. Reid; R. E. Rossell; H. G. Swann; A. J. Truscott; L. Ward; M. Williams; T. F. Winterburn; R. G. Wood; C. J. Woodbridge; G. R. Yeats £1,690 to £1,950

Superintending Surveyor, W. Abnett

Senior Surveyors, V. H. N. Roles; C. F. Wright £2,000 to £2,300
 £1,690 to £1,950

Structural Engineering Branch

Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greetham, O.B.E. £2,600
Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasey; A. E. Hewitt £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Structural Engineers, R. W. Frost; J. Hancock; G. H. Steel; J. R. Hurcell; £1,690 to £1,950
Senior Civil Engineer, B. W. Huntsman £1,690 to £1,950

Sanitary Engineer's Section

Chief Sanitary Engineer, G. L. Ackers, O.B.E. £2,600
Superintending Sanitary Engineer, H. E. Gooding, M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Sanitary Engineers, H. St. G. Burge; R. T. Gillett; D. D. Lewis; R. V. Lindsley; R. A. Parker; T. H. Robinson £1,690 to £1,950

Site Control Branch

Chief Works Engineer, E. E. H. Bate, C.B.E., M.C. £2,600
Superintending Civil Engineers, R. Johnson; E. H. MacMillen; C. J. Rigby, M.M. £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Civil Engineers, N. Lampitt; N. H. Menesse, O.B.E.; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E. £1,690 to £1,950

Maintenance Surveyors' Branch

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, D. Morrell, L.S.O. £2,600
Superintending Surveyors, J. S. Cree; M. C. Glover, M.V.O., M.C.; N. C. Hughes; O. P. D. Williams £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Surveyors, E. Baldwin; E. Carr; C. G. G. Fortune; H. A. Goldsworthy; E. E. Q. Griffiths; H. E. A. Larkin; P. R. Price; F. W. M. Pyott; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; D. K. Wilson £1,690 to £1,950

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' Division New Works Branch

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' Division
New Works Branch
 Mitchell; E. H. Nash; H. Perring £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Engineers, T. Barnes; K. Bolton; S. J. Buckley; C. H. Byart; A. G. Crawford; C. W. Crook; T. W. Dean; C. H. Doherty; E. W. Herrington; G. Johnston; G. C. Kim; J. C. Knight; R. A. Lorton; E. G. Mallalieu; R. Manser; A. M. Palmer; A. L. Parker; D. C. A. Parsons; J. C. Paterson; J. H. Rigby; C. E. Shelley; J. J. Taylor; R. Wall; E. H. Woodhall; M. Woolfson £1,690 to £1,950
Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Williams, M.B.E. £1,375 to £1,950

Maintenance Branch

Chief Maintenance Engineer, C. F. D. ... S. £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Engineers, W. P. Bingham; W. J. Bull; J. Gearey; L. H. Keeley; H. A. Soper; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb £1,690 to £1,950

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division

Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. T. A. Brooks, C.B.E. £2,850
Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, R. Menzies; R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales £2,600
Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; N. E. Higgitt; E. S. Leslie; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone; A. G. B. Whittaker £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; D. L. Deans; R. F. Durrant; A. A. Dykes; F. E. C. Dymond; C. W. Eady; S. P. Foster; N. P. Golds; R. C. Haddow; D. Kinver; E. A. Lee; S. D. P. Lothian; T. L. McSwiney, M.S.M.; D. J. Mason; K. R. Moore; E. Murray; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; S. J. Robinson; C. A. Rowe; R. Walder; W. R. M. Writer.....£1,690 to £1,950

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, W. J. Fletcher, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Davies; O. J. Davies £1,635 to £1,845

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. I. R. B. B. £2,200

Deputy Controller of Supplies, A. I. B. B. £1,875

Assistant Controllers of Supplies, W. L. Evans; H. Glover; T. F. Pearcey.....£1,800 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officers, L. Byfield; S. L. Diment; A. E. Lister.....£1,635 to £1,845

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer, J. G. Millar, M.M. £1,315 to £1,510

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdein; A. H. Guiver; E. J. Powell, M.B.E. £1,315 to £1,510

Directorate of Contracts

Director, G. V. Strudwick, C.B.E. £2,200

Deputy Director, A. R. Plowman (+*allce.* £130) £1,800 to £2,000

Assistant Directors, L. W. Johnson; T. H. Pritchard £1,800 to £2,000

Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E. £1,570 to £1,800

Chief Accountants, C. T. Williams; W. M. Youngson.....£1,555 to £1,890

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, P. K. Baillie Reynolds, O.B.E., T.D. £1,850

Assistant Chief Inspector, A. J. Taylor (+*allce.* £285) £975 to £1,430

Inspector (England), R. Gilyard-Beer (+*allce.* £170) £975 to £1,430

Inspector (Wales), O. E. Craster, T.D. £975 to £1,430

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C. £1,800 to £2,000

Regional Organization

No. 1.—Northern (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Director, A. P. Humby.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, B. S. Stone (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; W. E. L. Pollard (+*allce.* £115); R. Gealy.....£1,690 to £1,950

No. 2.—E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)

Director, A. W. T. Ellis.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, I. C. Fletcher (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; S. R. Driver (+*allce.* £115); E. R. Timothy.....£1,690 to £1,950

No. 3.—North Midland (Nottingham)

Director, G. H. M. Williams.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, A. B. Saunders (+*allce.* £115) £1,375 to £1,950; J. Litchfield (+*allce.* £115); C. L. Reeves.....£1,690 to £1,950

No. 4.—Eastern (Cambridge)

Director, S. Ashburner.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, G. Douch (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; I. F. Cunliffe (+*allce.* £115); J. D. Burnell.....£1,690 to £1,950

No. 6.—Southern (Reading)

Director, Maj.-Gen. G. L. S. Hawkins, C.B., M.C. £2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, H. J. Spurgeon (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; J. Roberts (+*allce.* £115); L. G. Stevens.....£1,690 to £1,950

No. 7.—South Western (Bristol)

Director, W. T. Lewis.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, H. J. G. Shearsmith (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; R. G. Tee (+*allce.* £115); A. H. Healy.....£1,690 to £1,950

No. 9.—Midland (Birmingham)

Director, A. B. Moore.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, T. M. Addison (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; A. K. Barter, O.B.E., D.F.C. (+*allce.* £115) £1,690 to £1,950; F. R. McCutcheon, £1,635 to £1,845; A. C. Quarumby £1,690 to £1,950

No. 10.—North Western (Manchester)

Director, D. F. Mann.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, D. T. Lord (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; H. J. Muir (+*allce.* £115) £1,690 to £1,950; C. Harrison, £1,635 to £1,845; J. F. James; J. P. Hatfield (Liverpool) £1,635 to £1,950

Wales (Cardiff)

Director, G. G. Walters.....£2,000 to £2,600

Asst. Directors, P. N. Piggott, O.B.E. (+*allce.* £115) £1,635 to £1,845; C. F. Fox (+*allce.* £115); N. W. Chappell.....£1,690 to £1,950

The salary scales shown are as for London and are subject to differentiation.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh Central: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, D. L. MacIntyre, F.C., C.B., £3,250

Assistant Secretary, W. V. Wastie, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,600

Principals, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.; J. M. Ross; T. S. Sharp.....£1,375 to £1,950

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Estate Surveyor, K. Ryden, M.C. £1,690 to £1,950

Directorate General of Works

Director of Works and Services, J. E. R. G. Kean £2,550

Chief Architect's Division: Architects' Branch

Superintending Architect, C. Gorrod £2,000 to £2,300

Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; R. Sadder; E. T. Sargent; A. C. Shallis; S. Sim; H. G. White, M.V.O.....£1,690 to £1,950

Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay £1,690 to £1,950

Sanitary Engineer, R. H. Shepherd £1,215 to £1,640

Maintenance Branch

Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter.....£1,690 to £1,950

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Superintending Engineer, D. Wilkie £2,000 to £2,300

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division
Superintending Quantity Surveyor, J. Tindale
 £2,000 to £2,300
Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. A. S. Jamieson; J. Morrison; A. M. Murdoch. £1,690 to £1,950
Materials Division
Chief Materials and Building Industries Officer, W. A. Millar, O.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Supplies Division
Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
 £1,055 to £1,235

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
Regius Keeper, Professor Sir William Wright Smith.
Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Assistant to the Regius Keeper), Dr. H. R. Fletcher
 £2,000 to £2,300
Principal Scientific Officer, B. L. Burt
 £1,375 to £1,950
Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments
Inspector, S. H. Cruden
 (+ *alloe.* £170), £975 to £1,430

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission 1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

The Commission was set up by the *Foreign Compensation Act, 1950*, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British interests. The Commission has now completed the distribution of the funds contributed to date under certain Yugoslav and Czechoslovak agreements. Similar agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland have been made, and the Commission has registered British claims in Roumania. Distribution orders in respect of Polish debts and nationalization claims came into operation on April 30, 1956.

Chairman, Sir Arthur S. Comyns Carr, Q.C. (part-time).

Deputy Chairman, N. H. Moller, O.B.E.

Commissioner, R. A. J. Mullarkey (part-time).

Secretary, H. H. Butcher.

Legal Officer, G. J. K. Churchill.

Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency 30 Chester Terrace, N.W.1 [Welbeck: 7711]

Set up in February, 1954, "to inquire, as regards England and Wales, into existing law and administrative machinery governing the certification, detention, care (other than hospital care or treatment under the National Health Service Acts, 1946-52), absence on trial or licence, discharge and supervision of persons who are or are alleged to be

suffering from mental illness or mental defect, other than Broadmoor patients; to consider, as regards England and Wales, the extent to which it is now, or should be made, statutorily possible for such persons to be treated as voluntary patients, without certification; and to make recommendations."

Chairman, The Lord Percy of Newcastle, P.C.

Members, The Lady Adrian; C. Bartlett; Mrs. E. M. Braddock, M.P.; Sir Russell Brain, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P.; R. M. Jackson, I.D.; Sir Cecil Oakes, C.B.E.; T. P. Rees, O.B.E., M.D.; J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., M.P.; Dr. D. H. Thomas; J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary, Miss H. M. Hedley.

Royal Commission on Common Land

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

Set up on Dec. 1, 1955, "to recommend what changes, if any, are desirable in the law relating to common land in order to promote the benefit of those holding manorial and common rights, the enjoyment of the public, or, where at present little or no use is made of such land, its use for some other desirable purpose."

Chairman, Sir William Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C.

Members, C. Arnold-Baker; T. G. C. Evans, O.B.E.; C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.; W. G. Hoskins, Ph.D.; A. Lubbock, F.S.A.; I. R. Morris; Mrs. F. B. Paton; Sir George Pepler, C.B.; Prof. R. A. Roberts, Ph.D.; Sir Robert Scott; Prof. L. Dudley Stamp, C.B.E., D.Sc., D.Litt.

Secretary, G. L. Wilde.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is a non-profit-making organization and relies mainly on subscriptions and donations for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 230,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the

Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Trerice (Cornwall); Doveclade (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 30,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village

(Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Penrhyn Estates (N. Wales); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Sheffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam.); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Acquisitions last year include Ashdown House (Berks.); Boscastle (Cornwall); Trellisick (Cornwall); Ickworth House (Suffolk); Holmwood Common (Surrey); Clandon Park (Surrey); Mount Stewart Gardens and Rowallane Gardens (N. Ireland).

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, a Great Peter Street, S.W.1

Trustees, The Right Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C. (*Chairman*); The Right Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; W. F. Oakshott; The Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmaine, C.B.E.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of trustees £2,000,000 to be for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of historical records, the support of learned societies, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has paid out grants amounting to £2,750,534, yet it still retains investments with a market value of £3,494,158. In 1955 the Trustees voted grants totalling £158,163. The grants were made under the three heads: Preservation (£69,062), Art and Learning (£84,464) and Social Welfare (£2,672).

Among ecclesiastical buildings Ripon Cathedral received assistance and grants were made for the restoration of notable treasures within churches: 15th-century painted panels in the church of St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich (£1,052); 17th-century woodwork in the chancel of Passenham Church, Northamptonshire (£1,000); 13th- and 15th-century glass in the church of St. Michael-at-the-Northgate, Oxford (£500).

Grants for the preservation of secular buildings included: Chetham's Hospital, Manchester (£5,000); The Town Hall, Berwick-upon-Tweed (£2,500); Kenyon Peel Hall, Lancashire (£2,000); Ashleworth Tithe Barn, Gloucestershire (£1,600) and the Abbey House, Winchester (£1,000).

For the preservation of historical records grants were voted to the Church authorities in four dioceses: London (St. Paul's Cathedral Library) (£5,000); Chichester (£1,200); Hereford (£2,075) and Worcester (£1,000).

In the field of Art and Learning the Trustees made a grant of £3,000 towards the acquisition of the Butler-Bowdon Cope by the Victoria and Albert Museum. They assisted a number of libraries, including that of the Royal Geographical Society (£2,000); Stion College (£524) and the Plume Library, at Maldon, Essex (£500). The cause of archaeology was supported by grants to the University of Durham for excavations at Hadrian's Wall (£3,000) and to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for excavations at Inchuthil, Perthshire (£2,000).

Other grants included: Cambridge Preservation

Society (£3,000); Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (£3,000); National Library for the Blind (£5,000).

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Almost the whole of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1956-57 amounted to £3,283,700.

The Council's activities include the formation of new, and the encouragement of existing, British cultural centres, Anglophilic societies and British schools abroad; the encouragement of English language teaching and British studies in schools, universities and other institutions abroad. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In July, 1956, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand in Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and in most British colonies. At the request of H.M. Government it set up in 1955 the Soviet Relations Committee to promote cultural relations with the Soviet Union, primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions by professional and other groups.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan awards and others from overseas. It is responsible for accommodation and welfare services for the main body of colonial students in the U.K., funds for this work being provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, Sir David Kelly, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Director-General, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St. James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1946, "for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

In addition to the Headquarters Office there are separate offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1955-56 the amount was £820,000.

Chairman, Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., U.D., F.R.A.

Secretary-General, Sir William Williams, C.B.E.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

Incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter, the Bank of England is the central reserve bank of the country and the Government's banker. On behalf of the Government it manages the National Debt, administers the Exchange Control regulations, and manages the Note Issue; the profits on the last named are paid to the Exchequer. It is also the banker of British banks and of most overseas central banks; but it no longer undertakes new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold (*1959).
Deputy Governor, Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1959).

Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1960); The Lord Bicester (*1958); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1960); Laurence John Cadbury, O.B.E. (*1959); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eley, C.B.E. (*1958); Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E., M.C. (*1959); Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. (*1960); Frank Cyril Hawker (*1958); William Johnston Keswick (*1959); The Lord Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1959); Sir Andrew Naesmith, C.B.E. (*1957); Sir Kenneth Oswald Peppiatt, K.B.E., M.C. (*1957); Sir William Henry Pilkington (*1960); Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. (*1958); Basil Sanderson, M.C. (*1957); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1957).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, L. K. O'Brien.
Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.
Secretary, A. W. C. Dascombe.
Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.

Assistant to the Governors, M. H. Parsons.

Advisers to the Governors, W. M. Allen; J. L. Fisher, C.M.G.; J. B. Rickatson-Hatt; The Hon. A. M. Stamp; L. P. Thompson-McCausland.

Advisers, L. F. Crick; E. P. Haslam; C. E. Loombe; J. B. Loynes; G. R. Raw; J. St. J. Rootham; *J. V. Bailey; *R. I. Hallows; *F. J. Portsmore; *C. W. St. J. Turner.

Deputy Chief Cashiers, J. Q. Hollom; V. C. Tong.
Assistant Chief Cashier, C. C. Excell.
Deputy Chief Cashiers (Exchange Control and Overseas), L. J. Menzies; G. M. Watson; C. R. P. Hamilton.
Assistant Chief Cashiers (Exchange Control and Overseas), L. G. Pearce; G. H. Tansley; R. J. Cunneil; D. W. C. Allen, M.B.E.
Deputy Chief Accountants, A. E. Barber; J. B. P. Winkler.
Assistant Chief Accountants, L. H. F. Bardo; B. W. Maunder.
Deputy Secretary, E. W. Geipel.
Assistant Secretary, A. C. Darby.
Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, D. L. Jacques; G. Noakes.
Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, R. Papworth, O.B.E.; H. D. Weston.
Assistant Chief of Establishments (Women), Miss J. Knight.

* Acting.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.
Deputy Principal, P. J. Keogh, M.C.

Dealing and Accounts Office

Principal, R. A. O. Bridge.
Deputy Principals, L. T. G. Preston; R. F. C. Bugler.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, R. C. Thomas.
Deputy Principal, F. E. Weston.

Statistics Office

Principal, R. T. Nightingale.
Deputy Principal, J. B. Selwyn.

Auditor, H. M. Neatby.

Inspector of Offices and Branches, F. W. R. Laverack.

Printing Works

General Manager, D. W. Filley.
Deputy General Manager, W. G. Cuttle.
Assistant General Manager, H. L. Chadder.
Works Manager, V. T. Kalmar.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. H. Buchanan; *Bristol*, H. A. Stowe; *Leeds*, A. A. Fraser; *Liverpool*, D. D. W. Wynn-Williams; *Manchester*, S. G. Barker; *Newcastle*, R. R. Stevens; *Southampton*, J. H. Sears.
Law Courts, D. E. Johns.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 22, 1956

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued—	£	Govt. Dept.	£
		11,015,100	
In Circulation...	1,924,390,980	Other Govt. Securities	1,935,160,352
In Banking Department	25,970,758	Other Securities	811,417
		Coin other than gold	3,013,131
		Amount of Fiduciary Issue	1,950,000,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion*	361,738
	£1,950,361,738		£1,950,361,738

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital.....	£	Govt. Securities.....	£
Rest.....	14,553,000	258,091,629	
Public deposits:—	3,861,726	Other Securities—	
Public Accounts†....	13,138,771	Discounts & Advances	19,040,000
Other Deposits—			
Bankers'...	219,977,051	Securities...	16,951,926
Other Accts.	70,482,532	Notes.....	25,970,758
		Coin.....	1,958,767
	£322,013,080		£322,013,080

* 251s. 5d. per oz. fine.

† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

STERLING BALANCES

The Economic Survey for 1953 stated that one of the main overseas financial commitments of the United Kingdom for the next few years was the reduction of our sterling indebtedness to other countries. However, at the end of 1953 the totals of sterling liabilities both to sterling and non-sterling countries showed an increase over the totals at the end of 1952, and the trend continued during 1954. In 1955, although the balance of payments was in deficit as a result of an adverse balance in the second half of the year, sterling liabilities both to sterling and non-sterling countries fell during the year to about the level at the end of 1953.

About 30 per cent. of the outstanding sterling liabilities are to the colonies and a further 40 per cent. to other sterling area countries. The colonial sterling balances continued to increase up to June 1955, but they suffered a slight decline during the second half of the year. The level of these funds rose by £700,000,000 from the end of 1949 to the end of 1955 as a result of the policies pursued by the colonial territories themselves in taking advantage of a period of favourable export prices to build up reserves.

The colonial sterling balances consist of a wide variety of funds held for convenience in London. The colonies have few independent financial institutions of their own and the London money market is the natural outlet for their surplus funds. The funds take many forms such as cover for colonial governments' pension liabilities and sinking funds; reserves for budgetary purposes and for development; reserves of marketing boards and price assistance funds; and the funds of savings banks, those used as backing for the currency, and those held in London by commercial banks operating in the colonies. At the end of 1955 these funds were held in the following proportions:—

Colonial governments.	40 per cent.
Currency authorities.	30 per cent.
Marketing boards, etc.	10 per cent.
Funds with United Kingdom banks.	20 per cent.

More than one-quarter of the sterling liabilities to the colonies is held in liquid form; cash, Treasury bills or other short-term forms.

The sterling liabilities of the United Kingdom set out in the table below comprise:—

(i) the net liabilities in sterling or sterling area currencies of banks in the United Kingdom (including accepting houses, discount houses and the United Kingdom offices of Commonwealth and foreign banks) to their overseas offices and to other account holders abroad, including any British Government securities held for account of banks;

(ii) funds held for account of the United States Government, for their own use or for help to third countries, originating from the sterling equivalent of dollars made available under United States aid legislation;

(iii) funds held by the Currency Boards and with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations;

(iv) overseas loans to the United Kingdom Government expressed in sterling or sterling area currencies, including the capital value of payments due to the Governments of India and Pakistan under the Pensions Annuities Schemes of 1948; this was £131,000,000 at December 31, 1955, but is likely soon to be reduced by an amount estimated provisionally at £88,000,000, since the United Kingdom Government took over the responsibility for pension payments from the Indian Government as from April 1, 1955;

(v) so far as known, United Kingdom sterling securities held by official bodies but not those held by private individuals or firms.

Registered sterling is included according to the area of residence of the holder. Holdings of Dominion and Colonial sterling securities are excluded.

UNITED KINGDOM STERLING LIABILITIES

£ million

At December 31st.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (June 30)	1955 (Dec. 31)
<i>To Non-Sterling area countries</i>						
Dollar Area.	38	34	62	97	86	58
Other Western Hemisphere.	57	6	40	8	4	9
O.E.E.C. countries.	409	320	304	324	321	290
Other non-sterling countries.	514	394	366	427	420	413
Total—non-sterling area countries.	1,018	754	772	856	831	770
<i>To Sterling area countries</i>						
U.K. Colonies.	928	1,032	1,099	1,223	1,295	1,281
Other sterling area countries.	1,863	1,647	1,832	1,823	1,739	1,691
Total—sterling area countries.	2,791	2,679	2,931	3,046	3,034	2,972
Total—Sterling Liabilities to all Countries.	3,809	3,433	3,703	3,902	3,865	3,742
Non-territorial organizations.	566	567	511	476	479	469
TOTAL.	4,375	4,000	4,214	4,378	4,344	4,211

Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1957).—*Hilary*, Jan. 22 to April 17; *Easter*, April 30 to June 7. *Trinity*, June 18 to July 31; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 22.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Earl Jowitt, Viscount Maugham, Lord Wright, G.C.M.G., Lord Roche, Lord Normand, Lord MacDermott, Sir John Beaumont, L. M. D. de Silva, Sir Sidney Abrahams, and the following Judges from the Commonwealth: Sir John Grieg Latham, N. J. de Wet, H. V. Evatt, E. F. Watermeyer, T. Rinfret, Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough and Sir Owen Dixon.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.
Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, A. J. N. Paterson.
Chief Clerk (Judicial), L. W. S. Upton, M.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell, VISCOUNT KILMUR, G.C.V.O., born 1900 (*apptd.* 1954), (£8,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £12,000.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £9,000)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Simonds, born 1881	1944
Rt. Hon. Lord Oaksey, D.S.O., T.D., born 1880	1947
Rt. Hon. Lord Morton of Henryton, M.C., born 1887	1947
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, born 1890	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.S.E., born 1899	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker, born 1888	1950
Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen, born 1888	1951
Rt. Hon. Lord Keith of Avonholm, born 1886	1953
Rt. Hon. Lord Somervell of Harrow, O.B.E. born 1889	1954

Registrar, The Clerk of The Parliaments, Sir Francis Lascelles, K.C.B., M.C.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£9,000)

The Rt. Hon. (Francis) Raymond, LORD EVERSHED (born 1899, <i>apptd.</i> 1949).	
Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, F. R. Hallett, M.B.E.	
Lords Justices of Appeal (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Edward Singleton, born 1885	1948
Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Thompson Denning, born 1899	1948
Rt. Hon. Sir David Llewelyn Jenkins, born 1899	1949

Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Norman Birkett, born 1883	1950
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lord Charlton Hodgson, M.C., born 1895	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir John William Morris, C.B.E., M.C., born 1896	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie Romer, O.B.E., born 1897	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Hubert Lister Parker, born 1900	1954

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Harry Bevir Vaisey, born 1877	1944
Hon. Sir Ronald Francis Roxburgh, born 1889	1945
Hon. Sir Henry Wynn-Parry, born 1899	1946
Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894	1947
Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, born 1888	1949
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897	1950
Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., born 1903	1951

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£10,000)

The Rt. Hon. Rayner, LORD GODDARD (born 1877, *apptd.* 1946)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; Clerk, A. H. Smith, M.B.E.

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery, born 1883	1935
Hon. Sir Roland Giffard Oliver, M.C., born 1882	1938
Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton Stable, M.C., born 1888	1938
Hon. Sir James Dale Cassels, born 1877	1939
Hon. Sir Hugh Imbert Periam Hallett, M.C., born 1886	1939
Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair Pilcher, M.C., born 1890	1942
Hon. Sir George Justin Lynskey, born 1888	1944
Hon. Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd Jones, M.C., born 1884	1945
Hon. Sir Laurence Austin Byrne, born 1896	1945
Hon. Sir Frederic Aked Sellers, M.C., born 1893	1945
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finemore, born 1889	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Stratfield, M.C., born 1897	1947
Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, born 1890	1948
Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne Slade, born 1891	1948
Hon. Sir (Edward) Holroyd Pearce, born 1901	1948
Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur Devlin, born 1905	1948
Hon. Sir William Gorman, b. 1890	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., born 1898	1950
Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, born 1898	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, born 1892	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, born 1889	1951
Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899	1951
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glynn-Jones, born 1895	1953
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., born 1906	1954
Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth Diplock, born 1907	1956

Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—W. J. Fell.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (£8,000)

Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, LORD MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D. (born 1880, apptd. 1933)

Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, F. E. Brown.

Judges (each £8,000)—Apptd.

Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph Wallington, born 1875 1944

Hon. Sir Henry William Barnard, born 1891 1944

Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., born 1899 1945

Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, born 1887 1950

Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902 1951

Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901 1952

Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., born 1898 1954

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold S. Kent, K.C.B.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B. £6,000

Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, C. W. Rankin, M.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, D. W. Dobson, O.B.E. £3,250

Principal Establishment Officer, H. Boggis-Rolfe £2,100 to £2,600

Deputy Establishment Officer, L. C. Ridley, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845

Assistant Establishment Officer, C. J. Smitten.

Welfare Officer, E. J. Brittain.

Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E. £1,100 to £1,500

Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E., T.D. £2,100 to £2,600

Deputy, The Lord Clwyd £1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Rieu; R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; K. M. Newman £1,500 to £2,000

Legal Assistants, J. M. Cartwright Sharp; J. W. Bowyer £1,080 to £1,475

Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accounting Officer, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.

Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook £1,285 to £1,530

Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff

(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Superintendent, E. A. Oldfield.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court

W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; T. K. Wigan.

Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

Miss L. H. MacGarvey; T. Simpson Pedler; M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; F. J. Telling; P. B. Showan.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Hls Hon. Brett Cloutman, V.C., M.C., Q.C.;

Hls Honour Joshua David Casswell, Q.C.;

Hls Honour Walker Kelly Cater, Q.C. each £2,800

Official Solicitor's Department.

Room 213B—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, C.B.E. £2,200 to £2,600

Asst. do., J. B. Finch £2,100 to £2,600

Senior Legal Assists., R. W. D. Auld; N. H. Turner £1,500 to £2,000

Legal Assists., T. W. Swift; R. S. Dhondy; R. Andrae £1,085 to £1,475

Principal Clerks, A. W. Bird; C. W. Vickery; K. A. Scollay. H. R. Wilson; H. Folkard £945 to £1,230

Staff Clerk, S. F. Bland.

Supreme Court Pay Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant-General, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.

Chief Accountant, G. Gilchrist £1,635 to £1,845

Senior Executive Officers, C. D. G. Cook; E. C. Coppard; W. P. Coult £1,285 to £1,530

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son £2,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Senior Master, Q.B.D. and Queen's Remembrancer, Sir Frederick S. A. Baker £2,850

Masters of the Q.B.D., R. F. Burnand, C.B.E.; A. H. King, C.B.E. (Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal); C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond each £2,200 to £2,600

Action Department

Head Clerk, D. Macbeth £1,115 to £1,230

Writ, Appearance and Judgement Section*

Chief Clerk, E. S. Davis £945 to £1,115

Summons and Order Section†

Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman £945 to £1,115

Filing Department*

Chief Clerk, V. W. Judd £945 to £1,115

Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department*

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), W. H. Redman £945 to £1,115

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), W. J. Fell £1,415

Head Clerk (Crown Office), H. W. K. Hills £1,115 to £1,230

Chief Associate, A. C. Elliott, M.C. £1,115 to £1,230

Criminal Appeal Office

(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, A. H. King, C.B.E.

Assistant Registrar, H. A. Palmer £1,700 to £2,075

Deputy Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson £1,315 to £1,700

Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, H. A. Palmer.

Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Paul Adams £2,850

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Hood; Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.; Charles Edgar Cullis; Dennis Robert Clarke; Leonard Humphrey Razzall £2,200 to £2,600

Principal Clerks, C. B. Cooper; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus; G. N. H. Harris; J. R. A. Smith; W. J. Milton; H. E. Pritchard £945 to £1,230

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), Sir Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C. £2,850
 Secretary to Chief Master, L. O. C. Hathaway

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Leonard Clouesley Holloway; E to K, Sir Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C.; L to R, Robert Edward Ball, M.B.E.; S to Z, John Frederick Woodthorpe £2,200 to £2,600

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, James Stephen Neave; E to K, George Shorrocks Ashcombe Wheatcroft; L to R, William Francis Spencer Hawkins; S to Z, William Lister Pengelly £2,200 to £2,600

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, W. S. Jones, C.B.E., £2,200; Registrars, A. G. Andrews; V. E. Farr; J. B. H. Wyman; D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd.

£1,700 to £2,075

Principal Clerks, P. Halliday; H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. B. Miller; M. Birks

£1,085 to £1,475

Secretary to Chief Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.

Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Companies Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Roxburgh and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.

Registrar, J. T. P. Wilson, C.B.E. £2,800

Principal Clerks, W. G. Venton, O.B.E., £1,330;

Se

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Bertram Long, M.C., T.D. £2,850

Registrars, C. T. A. Wilkinson, C.B.E.; J. F. Compton

Miller, M.B.E., T.D.; C. H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.;

H. C. T. Millers; J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell

£2,200 to £2,600

Secretary, D. A. Newton. £1,285 to £1,530

Establishment Officer, W. D. S. Caird

£1,285 to £1,530

Principal Clerks, W. R. Ralph; W. J. Salmon; A. G.

Widdicombe; F. Barton; M. V. Ashforth;

C. Kenworthy; T. B. Williams; B. W.

Campbell; D. R. L. Holloway; H. S. Savage

£1,285 to £1,530

Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice)

J. L. Truscott.

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and Northampton, D. P. Rees.

Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.

Bristol Gloucester and Hereford, E. J. B. Harris.

Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph, S. J. Sibley.

Exeter, F. C. Ottway.

Lancaster and Carlisle, W. Bushby.

Lewes, W. A. Worrall.

Liverpool, K. R. Young.

Landaff and Carmarthen, F. J. Taylor.

Manchester, H. A. Gurney.

Newcastle and Durham, F. B. Birdsall.

Norwich, Peterborough and Ipswich, A. C. Stone.
 Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby, L. F.
 Eggleton.

Oxford, F. W. Lockstone.

Winchester and Salisbury, C. F. Walker.

Wakefield, F. J. E. Bools.

York, E. E. Smart.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2

Registrar, G. H. Main Thompson £2,200 to £2,600

Marshal and Chief Clerk, L. B. Tidy £1,100 to £1,325

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Harman, the Hon. Mr.

Justice Danckwerts and the Hon. Mr. Justice

Upjohn.

Chief Registrar, James Thomas Pither Wilson, C.B.E.

£2,850

Registrars, Thomas Cunliffe; John Francis Bowyer

£2,200 to £2,600

Principal Clerk, F. L. White £1,230

Taxing Office in Bankruptcy

Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme

Court.

Principal Clerk, T. G. Thomas £945 to £1,230

Official Receiver's Department

Senior Official Receiver, W. F. Cresswell, C.B.E.

£1,800 to £2,050

Official Receiver, A. A. Walter £1,510 to £1,800

Assistant do. A. T. Cheek; W. H. Haigh; G. W.

Maile £1,260 to £1,510

OFFICE OF THE MASTER IN LUNACY

The Court of Protection.

25 Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C.1

Master, Raymond Jennings, Q.C. £2,850

Assistant Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E.

£1,700 to £2,075

Assistants to the Master, A. J. Johnston, O.B.E.; T. W.

Willbourne, M.M.; E. C. Foote; W. J. Tabner

£1,375 to £1,635

Chief Clerk, W. J. K. McDonald

£1,260 to £1,375

Assistant Chief Clerk, A. E. Watson, M.M.

£945 to £1,230

Taxing Officer, W. J. Funnell £945 to £1,230

Principal Clerks, E. F. Atkinson; W. E. Cane; D. G.

Hunt; R. H. Phillips £945 to £1,230

Office of the Lord Chancellor's Visitors

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Legal Visitor, R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C.

Medical Visitors, E. O. Lewis; R. G. Anderson,

M.D., £2,250

Secretary, D'A. F. Thuillier.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions are heard locally in County Courts which, with some exceptions, deal with all common law cases where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by a paid judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.1.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.

Deputy, William Hugh Corbett Lowe.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1955-56), Brigadier Claude Max Vallentin, M.C., 30 Kensington Place, Campden Hill, W.8, and Brigadier Ronald Dickson Bolton, C.B.E., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.

Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.

Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3).

Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds, 1957).

Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.

Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.

Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.

Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.

Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. £1,370 to £2,075
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.

Associate, H. N. Collinson.

Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.

Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.

Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).

Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.

Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.

Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.

Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.

Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett.

Clerk of Indictments, T. Watkin-Jones.

Associate, B. H. Sayer.

Clerks, Miss I. M. Ramsden; R. B. Painter.

Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).

Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.

Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.

Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A. (for Spring Assize County No. 2).

West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, J. A. Macaulay. Liverpool.

£1,100 to £1,600

Associates, A. G. Keats; W. H. Neile; R. O. Jones.

Circuit Clerks, E. Lord; H. S. Oseulton.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, H. C. Radcliffe, Castle on York.

York. £1,100 to £1,600

Associates, E. J. Fraser; B. M. Spicer.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.), Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, Joseph Tumim, C.B.E.

£1,200 to £1,875

Associate, Frederick George Fuller.

Clerk of Indictments, Edward J. Carpenter.

Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; F. Taylor; Circuit

Office, Room 263, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and

Salisbury alternately) A., 1957 Devizes; *Dorset*

(Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton)

W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately)

A.; 1957 Taunton; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S.

and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Devon*, (Exeter)

W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); *City of Exeter*

(The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The

Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal);

Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and

Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of

Justice, W.C.2. £1,200 to £1,875

Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.

Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.

Merioneth (Dolgelley)—W. and S.

Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for

Assize County No. 5).

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.

Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize

County No. 4).

Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.

Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.

Radnorshire (Prestcigne)—W. and S.

Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize

County No. 7).

Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest

(Haverfordwest)—W. and S.

Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.

Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize

County No. 6).

Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately

with Swansea; Swansea (S.).

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan

£1,100 to £1,875

Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.

Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
 Andover, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1954).
 Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
 Barnstaple and Bideford, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1953).
 Bath, Humphrey Henry Edmunds (1950).
 Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
 Birkenhead, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1950).
 Birmingham, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).
 Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
 Blackpool, John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C. (1952).
 Bolton, Daniel James Brabin, M.C., Q.C. (1953).
 Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1945).
 Bradford, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1955).
 Bridgewater, John Frederick Eustace Stephenson (1954).
 Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. (1955).
 Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
 Burnley (vacant).
 Burton on Trent (vacant).
 Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan (1949).
 Cambridge, Aubrey Melford Steed Stevenson, Q.C. (1952).
 Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
 Cardiff, Herbert Edmund Davies, Q.C. (1953).
 Carlisle, Edward Woolf, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
 Chester, Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1952).
 Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
 Coventry, Archie Pellow Marshall, Q.C. (1952).
 Croydon, George Rivers Blanco White, Q.C. (1940).
 Deal, Travers Christmas Humphreys (1942).
 Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).
 Devizes, Percy Malcolm Wright, M.B.E., Q.C. (1954).
 Doncaster, Norman Harper (1955).
 Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).
 Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
 *Durham, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.
 Exeter, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1954).
 Folkestone, Tristram de la Poer Beresford, Q.C. (1939).
 Gloucester, John Bussé, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
 Grantham, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E. (1954).
 Gravesend, Cyril Barnett Salmon, Q.C. (1947).
 Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C. (1936).
 Guildford (vacant).
 Halifax, Moss Turner-Samuels, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
 *Hartlepool, W. M. Mell.
 Hastings, Major Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., Q.C. (1942).
 Hereford, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1955).
 Huddersfield, John Frederick Drabble, Q.C. (1955).
 Hull, Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, Q.C. (1954).
 Ipswich, Stephen Gerald Howard, Q.C., M.P. (1947).
 King's Lynn, Gilbert Granville Sharp, Q.C. (1943).
 *Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley William Shawcross, Q.C., M.P. (1946).
 Leeds, George Raymond Hinchcliffe, Q.C. (1950).
 Leicester, Gilbert James Paull, Q.C. (1944).
 Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth (1939).
 Lincoln, William Arthur Fearnley Whittingstall Q.C. (1954).
 Liverpool, Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).

London, Sir Gerald Dodson (1937).
 Maidstone, Reginald Ethelbert Seaton (1951).
 Manchester, Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
 Margate, Richard Francis Levy, Q.C. (1953).
 Merthyr Tydfil, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
 Middlesbrough, Denis Hicks Robson, Q.C. (1953).
 Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler (1945).
 Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).
 Newcastle under Lyme, William Field Hunt (1945).
 Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Godfrey Russell Vick, Q.C. (1939).
 Northampton, Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1946).
 Norwich, Frederick William Beney, Q.C. (1944).
 Nottingham, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
 Oldham, Basil Sylvester Wingate-Saul (1950).
 Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
 Penzance, Henry Broome Durley Grazebrook, Q.C. (1940).
 Plymouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1954).
 Pontefract, Reginald Withers Payne (1955).
 Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).
 Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).
 *Preston, Arthur Edgar Jalland, Q.C. (1950).
 Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
 Rochester, Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. (1950).
 Rotherham, John Brooke Willis (1955).
 Salford (vacant).
 Salisbury, Francis Seward Laskey, M.C. (1941).
 Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
 Sheffield, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie, Q.C. (1941).
 Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
 Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
 Southampton, Hon. Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C. (1951).
 Southend, John Flowers, Q.C. (1937).
 Stoke on Trent, Edward Ryder Richardson, Q.C. (1954).
 Sunderland, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1955).
 Swansea, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
 Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).
 *Wells, William Mack Huntley.
 West Bromwich, George Thomas Meredith (1951).
 West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).
 Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).
 Winchester, Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., Q.C. (1954).
 Windsor, New, John Charles Dundas Harington (1955).
 Wolverhampton, George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., Q.C. (1952).
 Worcester, Robert Gore Micklethwait, Q.C. (1946).
 *Wychcombe, William Arthur Fearnley-Whittingstale, T.D., Q.C. (1949).
 Yarmouth, Great, Maxwell Joseph Hall Turner (1953).
 York, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1955).

*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne, M.C. £2,800
 Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Robert Henderson Blundell; John Fitzgerald Marnan, Q.C. each £2,500
 Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward Hughes, C.B.E. £2,400
 Chief Clerks, J. H. Craine; L. G. Banwell. £2,147

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old-Bailey, E.C.1.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.
Deputy, William Hugh Corbett Lowe.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1955-56), Brigadier Claude Max Vallentin, M.C., 30 Kensington Place, Campden Hill, W.8, and Brigadier Ronald Dickeson Bolton, C.B.E., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds, 1957).

Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. £1,370 to £2,075
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.

Associate, H. N. Collinson.
Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett.
Clerk of Indictments, T. Watkin-Jones.
Associate, B. H. Sayer.
Clerks, Miss L. M. Ramsden; R. B. Painter.
Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, *Northern Div.* (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A. (for Spring Assize County No. 2).
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, J. A. Macaulay Liverpool.
£1,100 to £1,600
Associates, A. G. Keats; W. H. Neile; R. O. Jones.
Circuit Clerks, E. Lord; H. S. Osselson.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and *City of York* (York)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Radcliffe, Castle of York.
£1,100 to £1,600
Associates, E. J. Fraser; B. M. Spicer.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.), Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, Joseph Tumim, C.B.E.

£1,200 to £1,875

Associate, Frederick George Fuller.

Clerk of Indictments, Edward J. Carpenter.

Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; F. Taylor; *Circuit Office*, Room 263, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. *Divorce* is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1957 Devizes; *Dorset* (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1957 Taunton; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2. £1,200 to £1,875
Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.
Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.
Merioneth (Dolgellau)—W. and S.
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 5).
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 4).
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Radnorshire (Prestige)—W. and S.
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan
£1,100 to £1,875
Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.
Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

- Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
 Andover, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1954).
 Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
 Barnstaple and Bideford, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1953).
 Bath, Humphrey Henry Edmunds (1950).
 Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
 Birkenhead, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1950).
 Birmingham, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).
 Blackburn, Sydney Scholesfield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
 Blackpool, John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C. (1952).
 Bolton, Daniel James Brabin, M.C., Q.C. (1953).
 Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1945).
 Bradford, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1955).
 Bridgwater, John Frederick Eustace Stephenson (1954).
 Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. (1955).
 Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
 Burnley (vacant).
 Burton on Trent (vacant).
 Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan (1949).
 Cambridge, Aubrey Melford Steed Stevenson, Q.C. (1952).
 Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
 Cardiff, Herbert Edmund Davies, Q.C. (1953).
 Carlisle, Edward Woolf, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
 Chester, Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1952).
 Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
 Coventry, Archie Pellow Marshall, Q.C. (1952).
 Croydon, George Rivers Blanco White, Q.C. (1940).
 Deal, Travers Christmas Humphreys (1942).
 Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).
 Devizes, Percy Malcolm Wright, M.B.E., Q.C. (1954).
 Doncaster, Norman Harper (1955).
 Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).
 Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
 *Durham, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.
 Exeter, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1954).
 Folkestone, Tristram de la Poer Beresford, Q.C. (1939).
 Gloucester, John Bussé, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
 Grantham, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E. (1954).
 Gravesend, Cyril Barnet Salmon, Q.C. (1947).
 Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C. (1936).
 Guildford (vacant).
 Halifax, Moss Turner-Samuels, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
 *Hartlepool, W. M. Mell.
 Hastings, Major Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., Q.C. (1942).
 Hereford, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1955).
 Huddersfield, John Frederick Drabble, Q.C. (1955).
 Hull, Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, Q.C. (1954).
 Ipswich, Stephen Gerald Howard, Q.C., M.P. (1947).
 King's Lynn, Gilbert Granville Sharp, Q.C. (1943).
 *Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley William Shawcross, Q.C., M.P. (1946).
 Leeds, George Raymond Hinchcliffe, Q.C. (1950).
 Leicester, Gilbert James Paull, Q.C. (1944).
 Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth (1939).
 Lincoln, William Arthur Fearnley Whittingstall Q.C. (1954).
 Liverpool, Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).

- London, Sir Gerald Dodson (1937).
 Maidstone, Reginald Ethelbert Seaton (1951).
 Manchester, Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
 Margate, Richard Francis Levy, Q.C. (1953).
 Merthyr Tydfil, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
 Middlesbrough, Denis Hicks Robson, Q.C. (1953).
 Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler (1945).
 Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).
 Newcastle upon Tyne, William Field Hunt (1945).
 Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Godfrey Russell Vick, Q.C. (1939).
 Northampton, Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1946).
 Norwich, Frederick William Beney, Q.C. (1944).
 Nottingham, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
 Oldham, Basil Sylvester Wingate-Saul (1950).
 Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
 Penzance, Henry Broome Durley Grazebrook, Q.C. (1940).
 Plymouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1954).
 Pontefract, Reginald Withers Payne (1955).
 Poole, Malcolm McGowan (1954).
 Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).
 *Preston, Arthur Edgar Jalland, Q.C. (1950).
 Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
 Rochester, Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. (1950).
 Rotherham, John Brooke Willis (1955).
 Salford (vacant).
 Salisbury, Francis Seward Laskey, M.C. (1941).
 Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
 Sheffield, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie, Q.C. (1941).
 Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
 Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
 Southampton, Hon. Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C. (1951).
 Southend, John Flowers, Q.C. (1937).
 Stoke on Trent, Edward Ryder Richardson, Q.C. (1954).
 Sunderland, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1955).
 Swansea, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
 Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).
 *Wells, William Mack Huntley.
 West Bromwich, George Thomas Meredith (1951).
 West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).
 Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).
 Winchester, Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., Q.C. (1954).
 Windsor, New, John Charles Dundas Harington (1955).
 Wolverhampton, George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., Q.C. (1952).
 Worcester, Robert Gore Micklethwait, Q.C. (1946).
 *Wycombe, William Arthur Fearnley-Whittingstall, T.D., Q.C. (1949).
 Yarmouth, Great, Maxwell Joseph Hall Turner (1953).
 York, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1955).
 *Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne, M.C.	£2,800
Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Robert Henderson Blundell; John Fitzgerald Marnan, Q.C.	each £2,500
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward Hughes, C.B.E.	£2,400
Chief Clerks, J. H. Craine; L. G. Banwell.	£2,147

Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, C. J. Collinge
(+ alice. £150) £1,885 to £2,147
Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.
Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick Davis.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles.....£2,147

Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Clyde Tabor Wilson; Eugene Paul Bennett, F.C., M.C......each £2,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones.....£2,147

Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Adcodo Anthony Pereira; Alan Leslie Stevenson.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, J. L. Hutchison, M.C......£1,950

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Geoffrey Keith Rose, M.C.; Humphrey Wolsley Wightwick, M.C......each £2,500
Chief Clerk, D. Sutton.....£2,147

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett Frampton.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, L. S. Penfold.....£2,147

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Seymour John Collins; Frank Milton.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. M. Worthen.....£1,885 to £2,147

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Leslie Marks; Harold Francis Ralph Sturge.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes.....£2,147

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Leo Joseph Anthony Gradwell, D.S.C.; Cecil Campion.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley French.....£2,147

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.; Henry Holling-drake Maddocks.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Sidney Bagshaw.....£2,147

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Kenneth James Priestley Barraclough, O.B.E., T.D......each £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. A. Green.....£1,885 to £2,147

South Western, 217 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

Magistrates, Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske; Sir John Cameron, Bt......each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Percival James Hornby.....£1,885 to £2,147

JUVENILE COURTS.

Juvenile Courts, generally in separate buildings from Magistrates' Courts, are held at Stamford House, 206A Goldhawk Road, W.12; 79A Bishops Way, E.2; Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2; Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court, Tooley Street, S.E.1; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton Street, S.W.3; Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
East Ham (vacant).
Huddersfield (vacant).

Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
Merthyr Tydfil, Joshua David Davies, Q.C. (1944).
Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Pontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C. (1949).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
Stoke, Randolph Norman McGregor Clarkson (1939).
Swansea, Hubert Llewelyn Williams, Q.C. (1950).
West Ham (vacant).
Wolverhampton, Kenneth Spencer Wood (1951).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, C. G. Peyton.....£2,150
Assistant Clerk, C. W. Burman £1,490 (and £400 as Clerk to the Licensing Justices).

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices and Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler.....£1,750
Assistant Clerk, J. H. Tratt.....£1,470

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C. £4,000
Deputy Director, G. R. Paling, C.B.E......£2,600
Assistant Directors, W. M. E. Crump; F. D. Barry; J. F. Claxton.....£1,825 to £2,200
Senior Legal Assistants, E. C. J. Jones; K. S. Lewis, T.D.; W. E. Lewis, T.D.; R. L. D. Thomas; I. H. L. Smith; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D. Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent.....£1,315 to £1,700
Legal Assistants, J. M. Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; P. M. J. Palmes; D. A. Hopkin; R. H. F. Jaques; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes; J. E. Leck; C. L. Breitmeyer; T. J. Taylor; C. J. I. Bourke.....£915 to £1,225
Establishment Officer, R. L. D. Thomas.
Senior Executive Officer, H. C. King.....£1,030 to £1,230

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(Lord Chancellor's Establishment.)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle, Q.C......£3,250
Vice Judge Advocate General, O. C. Barnett, C.B.E., Q.C......£2,600
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning, O.B.E.; C. M. Cahn, C.B.E.; B. A. C. Duncan, M.B.E.; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean, £1,950 to £2,200; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Tayleur; Hon. A. J. P. F. Acland-Hood; E. H. V. Harrington; R. C. Carrington, O.B.E......£1,750 to £1,950
Deputy Judge Advocates, R. H. Browne; C. E. Depinna; A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; A. G. Parry-Jones; C. Van R. Barry; I. D. Turner, T.D.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; P. J. Corcoran; N. B. Birrell; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; E. R. Mills.....£1,315 to £1,700
Legal Assistant, J. Stuart-Smith.....£800 to £1,225
Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1
(Whitehall: 1212)

Commissioner, SIR JOHN NOTT-BOWER, K.C.V.O. £4,500
Deputy Commissioner, Sir Ronald Howe, C.V.O., M.C. £3,380

"A" Department

Administration and Operations

Assistant Commissioner, Major Sir Philip Margetson, K.C.V.O., M.C. £2,995
Commander, A. Robertson, D.C.M. £2,240 to £2,440
Assistant Secretary, R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E. £1,635 to £1,845
Deputy Commander, F. J. Wilson £1,770 to £1,940
Chief Superintendents, S. T. Smith; T. L. Wilkinson; F. W. C. Pennington. £1,460 to £1,570
Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Miss E. C. Bather, O.B.E. £1,315 to £1,475
Principal Executive Officer, C. L. Newman, M.B.E., T.D. £1,285 to £1,530

"B" Department

Traffic and Transport

Assistant Commissioner, J. Simpson, O.B.E. £2,995
Commander, R. S. Lobb, M.B.E. £2,240 to £2,440
Assistant Secretaries, S. J. Chamberlain, O.B.E., D.F.C.; A. R. Pike. £1,635 to £1,845
Deputy Commander, J. A. Cole, M.B.E. £1,770 to £1,940
Chief Superintendents, J. C. Bidgood; S. C. Firman; N. Radford. £1,460 to £1,570
Principal Executive Officers, J. W. Eary, M.B.E.; W. H. Hole; G. L. Burgess; R. A. Bearman; W. R. Davey. £1,285 to £1,530

"C" Department

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, R. L. Jackson. £2,995
Commanders, L. J. Burt, C.V.O.; G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E. £2,240 to £2,440
Deputy Commanders, W. B. Rawlings, O.B.E., M.C.; A. J. Robinson, M.B.E. £1,770 to £1,940
Chief Superintendents, T. Barratt, M.B.E.; E. W. Jones; W. H. Rudkin; J. Livings, M.B.E.; R. W. L. Spooner; C. L. MacDougall; W. R. Stone; A. G. C. Findlay. £1,460 to £1,570

"D" Department

Organization and Training

Assistant Commissioner, Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C. £2,995
Commander, G. F. Payne, B.E.M. £2,240 to £2,440
Assistant Secretary, A. E. Cattle. £1,635 to £1,845
Chief Superintendents, J. I. Miller; P. R. Broad; C. Kitch; J. C. Murray, B.E.M. £1,460 to £1,570
Principal Executive Officers, H. J. Coleman, M.B.E.; H. R. F. Wastie. £1,285 to £1,530
Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N. £1,285 to £1,530

"S" Department

Secretariat

Secretary, G. Carmichael, O.B.E. £2,850
Senior Assistant Secretary, E. R. Hooper, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,100
Assistant Secretaries, R. N. Huggett, O.B.E.; S. J. Hobson; G. C. Richardson. £1,635 to £1,845
Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley £1,635 to £1,875
Principal Executive Officers, R. A. Cousins; G. R. Peel; R. D. Orr-Ewing; G. S. Downes; S. E. Belcher. £1,285 to £1,530

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, T. MacD. Baker, C.B.E., T.D. £3,250
Assistant Solicitors, C. M. Melville, C.B.E., M.C.; W. C. Sharpe; J. S. Williams; R. I. Gramham £2,100 to £2,600
Senior Legal Assistants, E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. E. T. Birch. £1,500 to £2,000
Miss A. W. Knight. £1,373 to £1,860
Chief Managing Clerk, G. J. Sheriff £1,285 to £1,530

Research and Planning Branch

Commander, H. W. Hawkyard, M.B.E. £2,240 to £2,440
Chief Superintendents, G. Mahon; C. F. McFarland £1,460 to £1,570
Principal Executive Officer, J. L. Carter, M.B.E. £1,285 to £1,530

Medical and Dental Branch

Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D.
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
Consulting Surgeon, Major General Sir Max Page, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory.

Director, L. C. Nickolls. £2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officers, E. D. Sweet; E. Hucknall £1,375 to £1,950

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

No. 1 District

Commander, R. J. Smith, C.V.O. £2,240 to £2,440
Deputy Commander, H. J. Evans, M.B.E. £1,770 to £1,940
Detective Chief Superintendent, E. Greene, M.B.E. £1,460 to £1,570

No. 2 District

Commander, R. J. Child. £2,240 to £2,440
Deputy Commander, E. W. J. Osborne, M.B.E., B.E.M. £1,770 to £1,940
Detective Chief Superintendent, S. A. Glander £1,460 to £1,570

No. 3 District

Commander, D. E. Webb, O.B.E. £2,240 to £2,440
Deputy Commander, W. C. Batson £1,770 to £1,940
Detective Chief Superintendent, R. W. Lee £1,460 to £1,570

No. 4 District

Commander, D. B. Deller, M.B.E. £2,240 to £2,440
Deputy Commander, R. E. Franklin, O.B.E. £1,770 to £1,940
Detective Chief Superintendent, J. R. Capstick £1,460 to £1,570

Metropolitan Special Constabulary

Commandant-in-Chief, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., C.B.E.
Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. S. M. de H. Whaddon, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.
Receiver, S. J. Baker, C.B. £2,850
Secretary and Deputy Receiver, A. T. Shepherd, C.B.E. £2,300
Deputy Secretary and Establishments Officer, J. F. Marshall, O.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000
Accountant, W. D. Cooper. £1,800 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, S. R. Walker; P. W. Carthew. £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, F. T. Allaway; A. E. Baine; P. J. G. Buckley; J. W. Syms £1,285 to £1,535
Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott. £2,600

Deputy do., C. R. Fowkes.....£1,700 to £1,950
Senior Surveyors, G. B. Townsend (+ allee.);
W. A. Wort; W. J. Triggs; J. H. B. Heath
 £1,690 to £1,950
Senior Architects, R. H. Cowley; D. T. Edwards;
S. J. Hanchett; G. B. Vint; G. A. Weinmann
 £1,690 to £1,950
Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis, O.B.E......£1,950
Deputy Chief Engr. W. M. S. Cawley (+ allee.)
 £1,690 to £1,950
Senior Engineers, W. J. Salisbury; J. L. Breese
 £1,690 to £1,950

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, COL. A. E. YOUNG, C.M.G.....£3,380
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. H. P. Griffiths, O.B.E.
 £2,440
Chief Superintendent, Administration Dept., J. R.
Lucas, M.B.E......£1,570
Chief Superintendent, Traffic Dept., J. Goyder
 £1,570
Chief Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Dept.
F. Dormer.....£1,570
Superintendent and Chief Clerk, F. Shannon
 £1,310
Superintendents, T. Gankerseer (C.I.D.); I. Davies
(C.I.D.); G. Stone (B.); A. Fuller (C.); A.
Lucas (D.).

City of London Special Constabulary.

Cloak Lane Police Station, E.C.4.

Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.
Chief Staff Officer, C. T. Firth Osman.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS

Compensation (Denence) Act, 1939.

GENERAL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

Chairman, Arthur Moon, M.C., Q.C.
Members, The Hon. Mr. Justice Willmer; Ian W.
Macdonald; Brian Manning; Michael Rowe,
C.B.E., Q.C.; Sydney George Turner, O.B.E., Q.C.;
Hon. W. Holland-Hibbert; The Hon. Lord
Sorn (Scotland); The Hon. Mr. Justice Curran
(N. Ireland).

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

President, The Hon. Mr. Justice Willmer.
Member, F. G. Hogg.

Registrar, R. J. Reeves, Room 550, Royal Courts
of Justice, W.C.2.

Transport Arbitration Tribunal.

(Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, Adelphi,
 W.C.2.)

Presidents, C. Montgomery White, Q.C. (Eng. &
W.); C. W. G. Guest, Q.C. (Scottish).
Members, W. H. Lawson, C.B.E.; R. G. Smerdon,
M.C.
Clerk to the Tribunal, J. A. Armstrong, O.B.E., T.D.
Clerk to the Tribunal for Scottish proceedings, V. D. B.
Skae.

Lands Tribunal.

(3 Hanover Square, W.1)

President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C.
Members, J. P. C. Done; C. H. Bailey; Erskine
Simes, Q.C.; H. P. Hobbs.
Registrar, R. F. C. Roach, M.B.E.

Patents Appeal Tribunal.

(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Judge, The Hon. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Registrar, L. O. C. Hathaway.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27

(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Municipal Election

Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Prescribed Officer, Sir Frederick S. A. Baker (Senior
Master of the Supreme Court).

Clerk to do., W. H. Redman.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)

President, Sir Owen Beasley, O.B.E......£1,500
Secretary, H. J. Knapman, M.B.E......£1,030 to £1,230

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar of the Court, Sir Frederick S. A. Baker
(Senior Master of the Supreme Court).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Henry
Urmston Willink, M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury
 and York under "The Public Worship Regula-
 tion Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

Dean, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Henry Urm-
ston Willink, M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood; D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences
 (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of
 Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, West-
 minster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Satur-
 days, 10 to 1.]

Master, Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood; D. M. M. Carey.

Vicar General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in
 the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF
 PECUNIARIES, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster,
 S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays,
 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday,
 Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink,
M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood; D. M. M. Carey.
Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF
 YORK.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Walter Somerville
Wigglesworth.

Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E.

Chancery Court of York.

Official Principal, Sir P. W. Baker-Willbraham, Bt.,
K.B.E., D.C.L.

Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard,
York.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary (vacant).

Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Registrar, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O., St. Paul's
Cathedral, E.C.4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the
 Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY
 COURT, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Judge, W. S. Wigglesworth.

Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood; Graham D. Heath.

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

LAW SITTINGS (1957) Jan. 8 to March 23; May 2 to July 20; Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

Lord President, Lord Clyde (Rt. Hon. James Latham McDiarmid Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President £8,000
 Lord Carmont, John Francis Carmont £6,600
 Lord Russell, Albert Russell £6,600
 Lord Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre £6,600

Second Division.

Lord Thomson; Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson,
 Lord Justice Clerk £7,800
 Lord Patrick, Rt. Hon. William Donald Patrick
 £6,600

Lord Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh M.C. £6,600
 Lord Blades, Daniel Patterson Blades £6,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Strachan, James Frederick Strachan £6,600
 Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie £6,600
 Lord Hill Watson, Laurence Hill Watson, M.C.
 £6,600

Lord Migdale, J. F. Gordon Thomson £6,600
 Lord Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley £6,600
 Lord Walker, James Walker £6,600
 Lord Cameron, Sir John Cameron, B.S.C. £6,600

Principal Clerk of Session, George Watson, M.C.
 £1,800

Deputy Principal Clerk, George MacDonald
 £1,260 to £1,510

Depute Clerks, Inner House, John McKenzie;
 T. I. McWhannell £1,030 to £1,230

Depute Clerks, Outer House, John Lessels; N. D.
 Richardson; G. H. Robertson; H. G. Manson;
 Walter Steele; J. Watson £1,030 to £1,230

Lord Advocate's Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Rankine Milligan,
 Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, William Grant, Q.C., M.P.
 Advocates Depute, J. O. M. Hunter, Q.C.; M. G.
 Gillies; V. D. B. Skae; D. Reith; D. W. R.
 Brand (Glasgow Circuit); G. C. Emslie, M.B.E.
 (Sheriff Court).

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Agent, Lionel I. Gordon, O.B.E.
 £1,285 to £2,200

Principal Assistant, Stanley Bowen £1,405 to £1,825
 Clerks, Roland R. Wright; Miss A. C. McGibbon;
 Miss H. Collet; Miss A. Pollock.

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Clerk of Justiciary, James G. Leechman, Q.C. (part
 time) £700

Depute & 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson
 £1,635 to £1,845
 Depute & Asst., Robert Johnston
 £1,285 to £1,530

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blades.
 Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, P.
 Jamieson, L.S.O. £1,800

Chief Clerk, W. Steel £1,260 to £1,510
 Senior Executive Officer, H. Simpson.

Higher Executive Officers, L. Smith; J. T. Pirie,
 M.B.E.; J. B. I. McTavish; J. Hardie.

Companies Registration Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnership and of Business
 Names), P. Jamieson, L.S.O.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Keeper, P. Jamieson, L.S.O.

Assistant Clerks, A. S. D. Rodger; P. Whitten;
 H. Macpherson; D. Mooney; E. Smith; A.
 Wylie; R. Sibbald.

High Court of Justiciary (1672)

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.

Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson.

Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.

Circuit Clerks, D. J. Stevenson and Robert Johnston.

Auditor of Court of Session

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Auditor, A. A. Innes Wedderburn, w.s.

Principal Clerk, George P. Graham.

Extracts Department

Extractor of the Court of Session, D. M. Candlish.

Minute Book Office and Records of Edictal

Citations, etc., Office.

H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh.

Keeper, D. M. Candlish £1,030 to £1,230

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Walker,

Lord Ordinary on Teinds.

Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, James H. Watt

£1,030 to £1,230

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and

Bankruptcy).

Accountant, R. C. Paul £1,800

Assistant, do., A. L. Borthwick £1,260 to £1,510

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Office: 21 York Place, Edinburgh.

Sheriff of Chancery, Sir James Gilchrist, Q.C. [W.S.]

Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves,

Sheriff Clerk Deputes, A. H. Crerar, w.s.; G. T.

Walker, S.S.C.

H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk Alexander M. Clark.

Depute do., Alexander E. McRae.

Lord Clerk Register's Department.

H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The

Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.C.,

G.C.V.O., E.D.

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson

of Kilkerran, Bt.

Great Seal Office.

Keeper of the Great Seal, The Secretary of State for

Scotland.

Deputy Keeper, John McVie, O.B.E., M.S.M., Keeper

of the Registers of Scotland.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver, I. B. Brotherton.

Bishopric of Orkney, Francis McGinn, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, Lord Gibson (Chairman); M. Mont-

gomery; M. G. McDiarmid; C. M. S. Grant;

A. McDiarmid.

Principal Clerk, T. MacD. Wilson.

Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, S.

Forrest; D. H. Cameron; J. T. Aitken; J. D.

Shepherd.

Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, R. Landis.

SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS AND PROCURATORS FISCAL OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

SHERIFFS	SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
<i>Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland.</i> — Francis Clifford Watt, Q.C., 3 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Wick</i> , P. Thomson.....	A. H. Gunn.....	C. J. H. Campbell.
<i>Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty.</i> — Hector McKechnie, Q.C., 64 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Kirkwall</i> , D. B. Keith, M.C.... <i>Lerwick</i> , R. J. Wallace..... <i>Dornoch</i> , D. V. Irvine-Jones (see also Dingwall). <i>Fort William</i> , R. R. Kerr..... <i>Inverness</i> , J. P. Grant, C.B., M.C., Elgin, D. A. Guild [T.D.] <i>Nairn</i> , D. A. Guild..... <i>Portree</i> , R. R. Kerr..... <i>Lochmaddy</i> , C. C. Ross..... <i>Dingwall & Tain</i> , D. V. Irvine-Jones.	D. McMillan.... R. A. Johnson.... D. Macdonald... G. Proctor..... G. Proctor..... R. J. Macdonald... W. J. Cruickshank G. Proctor..... G. Proctor..... J. A. Johnston...	F. McGinn. L. H. Mathewson. G. A. Mackenzie. W. J. Cuthbert. W. M. Paterson. J. Houston. J. Houston. D. Macmillan. D. S. Shaw. A. J. Ross.
<i>Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff.</i> — Thomas Pringle McDonald, Q.C., 68 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Stomoway</i> , C. C. Ross..... <i>Aberdeen</i> , Samuel McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., J.L.D.; A. Hamilton <i>Stonehaven</i> , Samuel McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., L.L.D. <i>Peterhead</i> , A. Hamilton..... <i>Banff</i> , W. R. Walker..... <i>Perth & Dunblane</i> , A. M. Prain. <i>Dundee</i> , K. D. Cullen; (and Perth) J. B. W. Christie..... <i>Forfar</i> , H. F. Ford..... <i>Aythya</i> , H. F. Ford..... <i>Cupar</i> , J. W. More..... <i>Kirkcaldy</i> , J. W. More..... <i>Dunfermline</i> , F. Middleton..... <i>Kinross</i> , F. Middleton.....	J. A. Johnston... T. Muirhead.... Miss L. E. Cameron T. Muirhead.... D. Moir..... J. D. Penny..... J. D. Cochrane... J. D. Cochrane... J. D. Cochrane... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C. J. W. Small..... D. McGregor..... T. R. Marshall... J. W. Small.....	C. S. Mackenzie. A. L. Nixon. W. B. Agnew. A. L. Nixon. W. S. Heatlie. W. R. D. Macmillan. J. Clark. J. W. Gibb. J. Clark. A. S. McNicol. A. S. McNicol. J. G. McLean. J. G. McLean. W. Hawthorn. V. E. Cuthbert. W. F. Irvine. R. J. Cruickshank.
<i>Perth & Angus.</i> — Sir James Randall Philip, O.B.E., Q.C., D.D., 53 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.</i> — Sir Robert Henry Maconochie, O.B.E., Q.C., Avontoun, Linlithgow. <i>Renfrew and Argyll.</i> — William Ross McLean, V.R.D., Q.C., 39 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Perth & Angus.</i> — J. D. Penny..... J. D. Cochrane... J. D. Cochrane... J. D. Cochrane... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C. J. W. Small..... D. McGregor..... T. R. Marshall... J. W. Small.....	W. R. D. Macmillan. J. Clark. J. W. Gibb. J. Clark. A. S. McNicol. A. S. McNicol. J. G. McLean. J. G. McLean. W. Hawthorn. V. E. Cuthbert. W. F. Irvine. R. J. Cruickshank.
<i>Fife and Kinross.</i> — John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Paisley</i> , J. B. M. Young, M.C., Q.C.; A. K. F. Hunter (see also Glasgow). <i>Greenock</i> , H. S. Wilson..... <i>Campbeltown</i> , R. B. Miller.... <i>Dunoon</i> , D. A. Donald..... (see also Rothesay). <i>Oban</i> , S. G. Kermack, C.B.E. <i>Edinburgh</i> , W. Garrett, Q.C.; G. W. I. C. Cohen; (and Linlithgow) A. J. Stevenson <i>Haddington</i> , K. W. B. Middleton <i>Linlithgow</i> , J. Macgregor, Q.C. (see also Falkirk). <i>Peebles</i> , J. A. Smith.....	G. S. Stirling.... G. S. Stirling.... W. Wallace..... W. Wallace..... W. Wallace..... A. M. Clark..... D. Waddell..... I. F. MacKenzie.. A. M. Clark..... W. R. Docherty.. (vacant). J. R. Cowie..... J. R. Cowie..... J. R. Cowie..... J. Reid..... J. Reid..... H. McMartin.... R. D. Gould..... J. A. L. Weir.... J. A. L. Weir.... J. A. L. Weir....	H. Herron. A. W. Wishart. A. I. B. Stewart. D. B. Copeland. J. Stevenson. A. Macleod. D. S. Burnet. P. F. Hamilton. E. Laverock. R. MacDonald. J. Farrell. W. Tennant. J. C. Patterson. G. S. Morrison. R. S. Clark. R. S. Clark. F. Woodward. W. K. MacFadyean. J. Brown. J. M. Cullen. C. F. M. Burrell. A. Henry. A. D. Forster. A. D. Forster.
<i>Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.</i> — Sir Robert Henry Maconochie, O.B.E., Q.C., Avontoun, Linlithgow. <i>Renfrew and Argyll.</i> — William Ross McLean, V.R.D., Q.C., 39 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Glasgow</i> , N. M. L. Walker; E. O. Inglis; J. C. E. Hay, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; A. G. Walker; W. J. Bryden; J. Frame; H. W. Pirie; A. K. F. Hunter. <i>Airdrie</i> , T. Young, C.B.E., T.D. <i>Lanark</i> , J. Wellwood Johnston. <i>Hamilton</i> , T. A. U. Wood, Leith Sangster <i>Duns</i> , C. de B. Murray..... <i>Jedburgh</i> , C. de B. Murray..... <i>Hawick</i> , C. de B. Murray..... <i>Selkirk</i> , J. A. Smith..... (see also Peebles). <i>Ayr</i> , G. S. Reid; W. Clarke Reid. [T.D.] <i>Kilmarnock</i> , R. N. Levitt, M.B.E., Rothesay, D. A. Donald <i>Dumfries</i> , W. E. R. Hendry... <i>Kirkcudbright</i> , S. A. Lockhart... <i>Wigtown</i> , S. A. Lockhart... <i>Stranraer</i> , S. A. Lockhart.....	G. S. Stirling.... G. S. Stirling.... W. Wallace..... W. Wallace..... W. Wallace..... A. M. Clark..... D. Waddell..... I. F. MacKenzie.. A. M. Clark..... W. R. Docherty.. (vacant). J. R. Cowie..... J. R. Cowie..... J. R. Cowie..... J. Reid..... J. Reid..... H. McMartin.... R. D. Gould..... J. A. L. Weir.... J. A. L. Weir.... J. A. L. Weir....	H. Herron. A. W. Wishart. A. I. B. Stewart. D. B. Copeland. J. Stevenson. A. Macleod. D. S. Burnet. P. F. Hamilton. E. Laverock. R. MacDonald. J. Farrell. W. Tennant. J. C. Patterson. G. S. Morrison. R. S. Clark. R. S. Clark. F. Woodward. W. K. MacFadyean. J. Brown. J. M. Cullen. C. F. M. Burrell. A. Henry. A. D. Forster. A. D. Forster.
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The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 30, 1873. Jan. 27, 1928
Sir Charles M. Forbes, G.C.B., D.S.O., born Nov. 22, 1880. May 8, 1940
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., LL.D., born Jan. 7, 1883. Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885. Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunningham, G.C.B., M.V.O., born April 13, 1885. Jan. 27, 1948
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1888. Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1889. Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Arthur J. Power, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O., born April 12, 1889. April 22, 1952
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born June 15, 1894. June 1, 1952
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., born June 10, 1921. Jan. 15, 1953
Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor, G.C.B., D.S.O., born April 12, 1893. May 1, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth), born Oct. 13, 1895
April 22, 1955

ADMIRALS

Hon. Sir Guy H. E. Russell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Commandant, Imperial Defence College). (First and Principal Naval A.D.C.).
Sir Michael M. Dean, G.C.B.,

C.B.E., D.S.O. (Chairman, Joint British Services Mission, Washington.).

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (First Sea Lord).

Superintending Civil Engineers, A. G. Allnutt; *C. F. Armstrong; A. McK. Baird; *C. V. Berry; J. Callagin; C. Carruthers; *F. E. P. Clear; *A. F. Dobson, O.B.E.; J. Dunbar; A. J. Farrington; *A. F. J. Grant; L. R. Greenaway; G. C. Grove, C.B.E.; E. C. Hall; *G. L. Hargreaves; J. L. Harris; J. M. P. Hooley; J. W. Hooper; J. W. Hugman; J. E. Johnson; G. V. Kibblewhite; E. G. Lee; *D. H. Little; G. J. Mills; C. C. Mavity, O.B.E.; T. Noden; J. R. P. Norton; *B. B. Pfeil; J. Shombrot; *J. H. Siddons; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickers; D. J. M. Williamson; H. Wolf. *£2,000 to £2,300 (*Higher Grade)*
£1,690 to £1,950 (Lower Grade)

Chief Quantity Surveyor, P. E. R. Jeffries, C.B.E.

Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer. *£2,600*

Production Services

Superintendent (vacant). *£2,200*

Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs Department

Director (D.M.S.R.), B. P. Ingamells, C.B.E. *£2,050*

Deputy Director, G. R. Weir. *£1,800*

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts (D. of C.), B. Pool, C.B.E. *£2,225*

Deputy Directors (D.D. of C.), H. F. Fitch, O.B.E.; E. G. Ntate, O.B.E.; B. E. Orren; S. Stanes, I.S.O. *£2,300*

Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), A. E. Banfield; F. W. Bishop; F. A. Entwistle; L. R. Guidon; A. G. Heath; N. D. Hyam, O.B.E.; J. S. Kay; F. V. Mataraly; B. H. Hevard, M.B.E.; H. Ramp-ton; L. W. Smith. *£1,800 to £2,000*

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. J. Kimpton. *£2,200*

Reserves Office

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Rear-Admiral G. Thistleton-Smith, C.B., G.M.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Deputy Do., Capt. A. Lade, O.B.E., R.N., c/o Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Matron-in-Chief, Miss L. B. Nockolds, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Sir C. T. Mark Pizey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth).
 Sir Ralph A. B. Edwards, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Sir John A. S. Eccles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet).
 Sir Frederick R. Parham, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, The Nore).
 Sir Alan K. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station).

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir E. M. Conolly Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B. (F.O., Royal Yachts).
 Sir William W. Davis, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Vice-Chief of Naval Staff).
 Sir Peter G. L. Cazalet, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Sir Charles F. W. Norris, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sir Casper John, K.C.B. (F.O., Air Home).
 Sir Eric G. A. Clifford, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Naval Staff).
 Sir William G. A. Robson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic).
 John P. L. Reid, C.B., C.V.O. (Third Sea Lord).
 John W. Cuthbert, C.B., C.B.E. (F.O., Scotland).
 Sir John W. M. Eaton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station).
 Geoffrey Bernard, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (President, R.N. College, Greenwich).
 Arthur G. V. Hubback, C.B., C.B.E. (Director of Dockyards).
 Stephen H. Carlill, C.B., D.S.O. (Chief of Naval Staff, Indian Navy).
 Jocelyn S. C. Salter, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth).
 Maxwell Richmond, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Gerald V. Gladstone, C.B. (Commander, Allied Naval Forces, Northern Europe).
 Leslie N. Brownfield, C.B., C.B.E. (Admiral Superintendent, Devonport).
 Robert F. Elkins, C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E. (British Joint Services Mission, Washington).
 Richard G. Onslow, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O., Commanding Reserve Fleet).
 Walter T. Couchman, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Deputy Controller of Supplies (Air)).


Ballin I. Robertshaw, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean).
 Hilary W. Biggs, C.B., D.S.O. (C.-in-C., East Indies).
 Leonard F. Durnford-Slater, C.B. (F.O., Second in Command, Mediterranean).

REAR-ADMIRALS

Manley L. Power, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (F.O., Aircraft Carriers).
 Peter Skelton, C.B.
 Harry P. Currey, C.B., O.B.E.
 Arthur R. Pedder, C.B.
 Guy B. Sayer, C.B. D.S.C. (F.O., Training Squadron).
 Wilfred G. Brittain, C.B., C.B.E. (F.O., Malta).
 Alexander N. C. Bingley, C.B., O.B.E. (Fifth Sea Lord).
 Robert D. Watson, C.B., C.B.E. (Fourth Sea Lord).
 Geoffrey Thistleton-Smith, C.B., G.M. (Admiral Commanding Reserves).
 William K. Edden, C.B., O.B.E. (F.O., Commanding Fifth Cruiser Squadron and Second in Command, Far East).
 Patrick W. Brock, C.B., D.S.O.
 Benjamin Bryant, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 John G. T. Inglis, O.B.E. (Director of Naval Intelligence).
 William J. Yendell (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)).
 Robert A. Currie, D.S.C. (Chief of Staff, British Joint Services Mission, Washington).
 Ralph L. Fisher, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O., Ground Training).
 G. V. M. Dolphin, D.S.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Chatham).
 J. D. Luce, D.S.O., O.B.E. (F.O. (Flotillas), Home Fleet).
 P. W. Burnett, D.S.O., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Portsmouth).
 W. J. W. Woods, D.S.O. (F.O., Submarines).
 Keith McN. Campbell-Walter (F.O., Germany).
 Lawrence G. Durlacher, O.B.E., D.S.C. (Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services)).
 George K. Collett, D.S.C. (Vice Naval Deputy to Supreme Allied Commander (Europe)).
 Sir St. John A. J. Tyrwhitt, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Flotillas, Indian Fleet).
 J. E. H. McBeath, D.S.O., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff, Navy Board, R.N.Z.N.).
 Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., C.B. (Deputy Chief of Personnel (Officers)).
 R. S. Foster-Brown (Admiral Superintendent, Gibraltar).

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. Duties at sea include the provision of gun crews, emergency landing parties and guards. The Corps also provides Commando units, crews for the smaller landing craft and other detachments required for am-

D. E. Holland-Martin, D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Flotillas, Mediterranean).
 George A. Thring, D.S.O. (F.O., Malayan Area).
 Roger S. Welby, D.S.O. (Head of U.K.S.L.S., Australia).
 Peter Dwayne, M.V.O., D.S.C. (Deputy Controller).
 Royston H. Wright, D.S.C. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff).
 Anthony C. C. Miers, , D.S.O. (F.O., Middle East).
 Charles L. G. Evans, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Flying Training).
 P. D. H. R. Pelly, D.S.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth).
 T. V. Briggs, O.B.E. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Home Fleet).
 A. S. Bolt, D.S.O., D.S.C.
 W. G. Crawford, D.S.C.
 M. S. Townsend, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (President, Admiralty Interview Board).
 N. A. Copeman, D.S.C. (Director of Naval Equipment).

ENGINEER OFFICERS

Vice-Admiral

Sir Frank T. Mason, K.C.B. (Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet).

Rear-Admirals

Sir John R. Coote, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.C.
 L. A. B. Peile, D.S.O., M.V.O.
 N. E. Dalton, C.B., O.B.E.
 J. B. Newsum.
 J. D. N. Ham, C.B.
 P. C. Taylor, C.B.
 J. E. Cooke, C.B.
 H. J. B. Grylls, C.B.
 W. K. Weston, C.B., O.B.E.
 G. O. Naish, D.S.C.
 J. P. W. Furse, O.B.E.
 G. A. M. Wilson.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

Surgeon Vice-Admiral

R. C. May, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.S. (Medical Director-General)

Surgeon Rear-Admirals

A. A. Pomfret, O.B.E., Q.H.S.
 E. T. S. Rudd, C.B.E., Q.H.S.
 D. Duncan, O.B.E., Q.H.P.
 R. L. G. Proctor, Q.H.P.
 S. G. Weldon, C.B.E.
 Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D.)
 L. B. Osborne, C.B., Q.H.D.S.

SUPPLY OFFICERS

Vice-Admiral

Sir Maurice Elliott, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Rear-Admirals

J. Dent, C.B., O.B.E.
 R. A. Braine, C.B.
 H. P. Koelle.
 J. S. Lancaster.

phibious operations. Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1956-57, 9,800 all ranks. Commandant-General, Royal Marines, Lieut.-Gen. C. R. Hardy, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Major-Generals, C. F. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; J. L. Moulton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; H. D. Fellowes, D.S.O.; F. C. Horton, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET, 1956-57

Ships shown in *italic type* have been launched on the dates shown but not accepted into H.M. Service by March 31, 1956.

Name and Class	Completed	Displacement	Main Armament	Shaft H.P.	Speed
	(Year)	(Tons)	(Number and Calibre)	(Indicated)	(Knots)
Battleships:—					
Vanguard§.....	1946	44,500	8×15 in.; 16×5.25 in.; 66×40 mm. AA.	130,000	30
<i>King George V Class:—</i>					
Anson§.....	1942	35,000	10×14 in.; 16×5.25 in.; 64/72×2 pdr. AA.; 6 ×40 mm. AA.†; 4/16 ×20 mm. AA.	110,000	30
Duke of York§.....	1941				
Howe§.....	1942				
King George V§.....	1940		10×14 in.; 16×5.25 in.		
Fleet Aircraft Carriers:—					
Ark Royal.....	1955	36,800	16×4.5 in.; 40×40 mm. AA.	167,000	32
Eagle.....	1951	36,800	16×4.5 in.; 52×40 mm. AA.		
Indefatigable§.....	1944	23,000	16×4.5 in.; 20×20 mm. AA.	110,000	32
Victorious.....	1941	30,000	12×3 in.; 6×40 mm. AA.	110,000	31
Illustrious§.....	1940	23,000	16×4.5 in.; 6×20 mm. AA.	110,000	31
Light Fleet Aircraft Carriers:—					
Albion.....	1954	20,330	26×40 mm. AA.	80,000	25
Centaur.....	1953				
Bulwark.....	1954				
Leviathan†.....	1.1945				
Hercules†.....	1.1945				
Hermes.....	1.1953				
Colossus Class:—					
Glory§.....	1945	13,190	24×2 pdr. AA.; 17×40 mm. AA.	40,000	25
Ocean.....	1945	13,190	30×40 mm. AA.		
Theseus.....	1946	13,350	24×2 pdr. AA.; 18×40 mm. AA.		
Triumph§.....	1946	13,350	20×2 pdr. AA.; 4×40 mm. AA.		
Warrior.....	1946	13,350	18×40 mm. AA.		
Cruisers:—					
Superb.....	1945	9,000	9×6 in.; 10×4 in.; 16× 2 pdr. AA.; 8×40 mm. AA.	70,000	31.5
Swiftsure§.....	1944	8,800	9×6 in.; 10×4 in.; 4×40 mm. AA.		
Defence†.....	1.1944	8,800	4×6 in.	..	..
Tiger†.....	1.1945	8,800	4×6 in.	..	..
Blake†.....	1.1945	8,800	4×6 in.	..	..
Uganda Class:—					
Ceylon.....	1943	8,781	9×6 in.; 8×4 in.; 18× 40 mm. AA.	72,500	31.5
Newfoundland.....	1943	8,800	9×6 in.; 8×4 in.; 12× 40 mm. AA.		
Dido Class:—					
Cleopatra§.....	1941	5,772	8×5.25 in.; 2/12×40 mm. AA.; 4/13×20 mm. AA.	64,000	33
Euryalus§.....	1941	5,770			
Dido§.....	1940	5,770	10×5.25 in.; 8×2 pdr. AA.; 13×20 mm. AA.		
Sirius§.....	1942	5,807	10×5.25 in.; 8×2 pdr. AA.; 4×40 mm. AA.		
Belloma§.....	1943	..	8×5.25 in.; 12×2 pdr. AA.; 6×40 mm. AA.		
Modified Dido Class:—					
Royalist*.....	1943	5,900	8×5.25 in.; 8×40 mm. AA.	62,000	33

§ In reserve.

† Construction suspended in 1946.

* On loan to Royal N.Z. Navy.

† Excluding Anson.

Name and Class	Completed	Displacement	Main Armament	Shaft H.P.	Speed
(Year)	(Tons)	(Number and Calibre)	(Indicated)	(Knots)	
Cruisers:—continued					
<i>Fiji Class:—</i>					
Bermuda.....	1942	8,000	9×6 in.; 8×4 in.; 14/28 ×40 mm. AA.	72,500	33
Gambia.....	1942				
Jamaica.....	1942				
Kenya.....	1940				
Mauritius.....	1941	8,000	9×6 in.; 8×4 in.; 8×40 mm. AA.; 20×2 pdr. AA.	80,000	32.5
<i>Southampton Class:—</i>					
Belfast.....	1939	11,550	12×6 in.; 12×40 mm. AA. (Each) 9×6 in.; 8×4 in. 26×2 pdr.; 8×40 mm. AA.	82,500	32.5
Liverpool.....	1938	9,400	18×40 mm. AA.	75,000	32
Birmingham.....	1937	9,100	24×2 pdr. AA.; 8×40 mm. AA.		
Glasgow.....	1937	9,100	18×40 mm. AA.		
Newcastle.....	1937	9,100	18×40 mm. AA.	80,000	31.5
Sheffield.....	1937	9,100			
<i>Trials Ship:—</i>					
Cumberland.....	1928	10,000	Guided weapons equip- ment.	54,000	34.75
Daring Class Vessels:—					
	—	2,610	6×4.5 in.; 6×40 mm. AA.		
Dainty (1953); Daring (1952); Decoy (1953); Defender (1952); Delight (1953); Diamond (1952); Diana (1954); and Duchess (1952).					
Destroyers:—					
<i>Weapon Class:—</i>					
Battleaxe (1947); Broadsword (1948); Crossbow (1948); and Scorpion (1947).	—	1,980	4×4 in.; 6×40 mm. AA.	40,000	34
<i>Battle Class (Early):—</i>					
	—	2,315	4×4.5 in.; 9/10×40 mm. AA.	50,000	35.75
Armada (1945); Barfleur (1944); Camperdown (1945); Finisterre (1945); Gravelines (1946); Hogue (1945); Lagos (1945); Saintes (1946); St. James (1946); St. Kitts (1946); Sluys (1946); Solebay (1945); Trafalgar (1945); and Vigo (1946).					
<i>Battle Class (Later):—</i>					
	—	2,380- 2,400(?)	5×4.5 in.; 8×40 mm. AA.	50,000	35.75
†Agincourt (1947); Aisne (1947); †Alamein (1948); Barrosa (1947); †Corunna (1947); Dunkirk (1946); †Jutland (1947); Matapan (1947).					
<i>Anti-Submarine and Minelay- ing ("C" Group):—</i>					
	—	1,710- 1,730(?)	2/3×4.5 in.; 4/6×40 mm. AA. or 8×2 pdr. AA.	40,000	36.75
Caesar, Cambrian, Caprice and Carron (1944); Carysfort (1945); Cassandra, Cavalier and †Cavendish (1944); Chaplet, Charity, Chequers, Cheviot and Chevron (1945); Chieftain (1946); †Childers, Cockade and Comet (1945); Comus, Concord and Consort (1946); Contest and Cossack (1945).					
<i>Zambesi Class:—</i>					
	1944	1,710- 1,730	3×4.5 in.; 2×40 mm. AA.; 8×20 mm. AA.	40,000	36.75
Zambesi, Zebra, Zephyr.					
<i>Wager Class:—</i>					
	—	1,710-30	4×4.7 in.; 5/7×40 mm. AA.	..	..
Kempfenfelt (1943); Wager (1944).					
<i>Savage Class:—</i>					
	1943	1,730	4×4.5 in.	..	..
<i>Milne Class:—</i>					
	1943	1,920-1,935	6×4.7 in.	48,000	36
Marne (1941); Matchless, Meteor, Milne (1942).					
<i>"O" Class:—</i>					
	1942	..	3×4 in.; 4×2 pdr. AA.; 3×40 mm. AA.	..	..
Obdurate, Obedient.					

NAVAL AUXILIARY FORCES

R.N.R.—Royal Naval Reserve (Officers and Men). Volunteers at present in the Merchant Navy to serve with the Royal Navy in war. Maximum strength 1955-56, 4,621 all ranks (excluding a reserve of men who served in the Second World War).

R.F.R.—Royal Fleet Reserve (Men). Minimum period of service—5 years, following discharge from regular service. Maximum strength 1955-56, 29,000.

R.N.V.R.—Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Officers and Men). **R.M.F.V.R.**—Royal Marines Forces Volunteer Reserve. **W.R.N.V.R.**—Women's Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The R.N.V.R. consists of volunteers who train

regularly in peace-time for service with the Royal Navy in war. It is organized in 12 divisions, 5 R.N.V.R. Air Divisions and the Royal Naval Volunteer (Wireless) Reserve (specialist officers, radio operators and electricians). Strength 1955-56, 12,145. Total establishment, including Air Squadrons, Wireless Reserve and Postal Reserve, 17,430.

Royal Naval Minewatching Service (R.N.M.W.S.)

The R. N. M. W. S. (civilian volunteers) was formed in 1952. Its role in war would be to man observation points on coasts and overlooking navigable waterways to spot and report mines dropped from aircraft.

SERVICE PAY

Details of the increases in pay of men and women of the regular forces, up to the rank of Capt. (R.N.), Brigadier and Air Commodore, granted in 1950, appeared in *Whitaker's Almanack* for 1951. Selective increases to reward long service, skill and responsibility were announced in March, 1954. A White Paper published in February, 1956 (Cmd. 9692) gave details of new rates of pay and pensions for all ranks of the three Services (including National Service officers and men) which came into effect on April 1, 1956. The new pay codes include higher pay for longer service engagements. Marriage allowance rates were unchanged.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay		Flying Pay	
	Daily	Ann.	Daily	Ann.
Cadet at Dartmouth.	8 0	£ 146	—	—
Cadet in Ship of the Fleet.	9 6	173	—	—
Midshipman at Dartmouth.	12 0	219	—	—
Midshipman in Ship of the Fleet.	15 0	273	18 0	328
Acting Sub-Lieut.	20 0	365	18 0	328
Sub-Lieutenant.	24 0	438	20 0	365
Lieutenant.	30 0	547	22 0	401
After 3 years.	42 0	766	22 0	401
After 6 years.	44 0	803	22 0	401
Lieut.-Commander.	56 0	1,022	22 0	401
After 3 years.	60 0	1,095	22 0	401
After 6 years.	64 0	1,168	22 0	401
After 9 years.	70 0	1,277	22 0	401
Commander.	79 0	1,441	22 0*	401
After 2 years.	82 0	1,496	22 0*	401
After 4 years.	85 0	1,551	22 0*	401
After 6 years.	88 0	1,606	22 0*	401
After 8 years.	91 0	1,660	22 0*	401
Captain.	100 0	1,825	16 0*	292
After 2 years.	105 0	1,916	16 0*	292
After 4 years.	110 0	2,007	16 0*	292
After 6 years.	115 0	2,098	13 0*	237
After 8 years.	120 0	2,190	12 0*	219
Rear-Admiral.	160 0	2,920	—	—
Vice-Admiral.	200 0	3,650	—	—
Admiral.	240 0	4,380	—	—
Admiral of the Fleet.	280 0	5,110	—	—

* Payable only in nominated flying appointments, otherwise the rate will be 10s. 6d. a day.

Flying Pay for officers under training: First period, 6s. 6d. a day (£109 p.a.); Second period, 9s. 6d. a day (£164 p.a.).

Submarine Pay: Midshipman, 6s. 6d. a day (£109 p.a.); Acting Sub-Lieut./Sub-Lieut., 9s. 6d. a day (£173 p.a.); Lieut. and Lieut.-Cdr., 11s. 6d. a day (£200 p.a.).

Seamen Branch and R.M. (General duties, tradesmen and musicians). Weekly rates

	C		B		A	
	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class.	—	—	77 0	91 0	84 0	101 6
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class.	—	—	98 0	119 0	108 6	129 6
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.	133 0	154 0	138 3	159 3	143 6	164 6
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.	175 0	196 0	180 3	201 3	185 6	206 6
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.	199 6	220 6	204 9	225 9	210 0	231 0
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.	—	—	—	—	227 6	248 6
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.	—	—	—	—	241 6	262 6

Artificers*

	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
Artificer 5th Class (Leading Rating)	133 0	154 0
Artificer Acting 4th Class (Acting Petty Officer)	182 0	203 0
Artificer 4th Class (Petty Officer)	192 6	213 6
Artificer 3rd Class (Chief Petty Officer)	210 0	231 0
Artificer and Class } (C.P.O.)	220 6	241 6
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer)	234 6	255 6

* Trade and Charge Pay are included where applicable.

Mechanicians

	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
Mechanician 3rd Class } (P.O.)	185 6	206 6
Mechanician and Class }		
Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer)	210 0	231 0
After 3 years as Mechanician	217 0	238 0
After 5 years as Mechanician	220 6	241 6
Chief Mechanician (Chief Petty Officer)	234 6	255 6

Artisans

Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating)	129 6
Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)	154 0
Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating)	164 6
Artisan 3rd Class } (Petty Officer)	206 6
Artisan 2nd Class }	
Artisan 1st Class }	
Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer)	231 0

Aircrew (including Flying Pay)

Aircrewman II (Petty Officer)	276 6
Aircrewman I (Chief Petty Officer)	315 0

Note. All other rating aircrew receive their normal basic rate of pay according to Branch and qualifications with the addition of Flying Pay at the following weekly rates:

Petty Officer and below.	56 0
Chief Petty Officer.	70 0
Parachute Pay (all ranks)	42 0
Flying Training Pay: 1st Stage.	42 0
2nd Stage.	63 0

ARMY
Officers

Rank	Basic Pay		Rank	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual		Daily	Annual
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>
Second-Lieutenant.....	21 0	383	Lieutenant-Colonel with less than		
Lieutenant.....	26 0	474	19 years' service.....	78 0	1,423
After 1 year.....	28 0	511	After 2 years or with 19 years'		
After 2 years.....	30 0	547	service.....	81 0	1,478
After 3 years.....	32 0	584	After 4 years or with 21 years'		
Captain.....	38 0	693	service.....	84 0	1,533
After 1 year.....	40 0	730	After 6 years or with 23 years'		
After 2 years.....	42 0	766	service.....	87 0	1,587
After 3 years.....	44 0	803	After 8 years or with 25 years'		
After 4 years.....	46 0	839	service.....	90 0	1,642
After 5 years.....	48 0	876	Colonel.....	100 0	1,825
After 6 years.....	50 0	912	After 2 years.....	105 0	1,916
Major.....	58 0	1,058	After 4 years.....	110 0	2,007
After 1 year.....	60 0	1,095	After 6 years.....	115 0	2,098
After 2 years.....	62 0	1,131	Brigadier.....	120 0	2,190
After 3 years.....	64 0	1,168	Major-General.....	160 0	2,920
After 4 years.....	66 0	1,204	Lieutenant-General.....	200 0	3,650
After 5 years.....	68 0	1,241	General.....	240 0	4,380
After 6 years.....	70 0	1,277	Field-Marshal.....	280 0	5,110

NOTES:—(i) A subaltern holding the temporary rank of captain will draw a rate of 36s. od. a day (£657 a year) in his first year in that rank.

(ii) Qualification Pay. Officers possessing certain qualifications will receive in addition qualification pay as follows:—Lieutenant, 3s. 6d. a day (£63 a year). Major, 7s. od. a day (£127 a year).

Captain, 6s. od. a day (£109 a year). Lieut.-Col., 5s. od. a day (£91 a year).

Other Ranks

Rank	Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:				
	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more	15 years, having completed 9 years' service	21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C	Scale D	Scale E
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Private	63 0	77 0	91 0	—	—
Recruit.....	63 0	77 0	91 0		
1 star.....	70 0	84 0	101 6	101 6	101 6
2 star.....	73 6	87 6	108 6	108 6	108 6
3 star.....	84 0	98 0	119 0	119 0	119 0
4 star.....	87 6	101 6	126 0	126 0	126 0
5 star.....	94 6	108 6	133 0	133 0	133 0
6 star.....	105 0	119 0	140 0	140 0	140 0
7 star.....	119 0	129 6	150 6	150 6	150 6
Lance-Corporal					
1 star.....	84 0	98 0	115 6	115 6	115 6
2 star.....	87 6	101 6	122 6	122 6	122 6
3 star.....	98 0	112 0	133 0	133 0	133 0
4 star.....	101 6	115 6	140 0	140 0	140 0
5 star.....	108 6	122 6	147 0	147 0	147 0
6 star.....	119 0	133 0	154 0	154 0	154 0
7 star.....	133 0	143 6	164 6	164 6	164 6
Corporal					
1 star.....	98 0	112 0	129 6	140 0	140 0
2 star.....	101 6	115 6	136 6	147 0	147 0
3 star.....	112 0	126 0	147 0	157 6	157 6
4 star.....	115 6	129 6	154 0	164 6	164 6
5 star.....	122 6	136 6	161 0	171 6	171 6
6 star.....	133 0	147 0	168 0	178 6	178 6
7 star.....	147 0	157 6	178 6	189 0	189 0
Sergeant					
Other than Class I tradesman.....	164 6	164 6	185 6	199 6	206 6
Group B, Class I tradesman.....		175 0	196 0	210 0	217 0
Group A, Class I tradesman.....		185 6	206 6	220 6	227 6
Group X, Class I tradesman.....		196 0	217 0	231 0	238 0

Other Ranks—continued

Rank	Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for :				
	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more	15 years having completed 9 years' service	21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C	Scale D	Scale E
Staff-Sergeant	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Other than Class I tradesman.....	185 6	185 6	206 6	220 6	227 6
Group B, Class I tradesman.....		196 0	217 0	231 0	238 0
Group A, Class I tradesman.....		206 6	227 6	241 6	248 6
Group X, Class I tradesman.....		217 0	238 0	252 0	259 0
Warrant Officer, Class II					
Other than Class I tradesman.....	217 0	217 0	217 0	238 0	248 6
Group B, Class I tradesman.....			227 6	248 6	259 0
Group A, Class I tradesman.....			238 0	259 0	269 6
Group X, Class I tradesman.....			248 6	269 6	280 0
Warrant Officer, Class II (R.Q.M.S.)					
Other than Class I tradesman.....	224 0	224 0	224 0	245 0	255 6
Group B, Class I tradesman.....			234 6	255 6	266 0
Group A, Class I tradesman.....			245 0	266 0	276 6
Group X, Class I tradesman.....			255 6	276 6	287 0
Warrant Officer, Class I					
Other than Class I tradesman.....	231 0	231 0	231 0	252 0	262 6
Group B, Class I tradesman.....			241 6	262 6	273 0
Group A, Class I tradesman.....			252 0	273 0	283 6
Group X, Class I tradesman.....			262 6	283 6	294 0

Increments.—On completion of 22 years' service the following increments will be paid weekly: Sergeant, 7s. 6d.; Staff-sergeant and Warrant Officer, 10s. 6d. Former length of service increments are abolished.

Bounties.—Bounties formerly payable are replaced by (a) a bounty of £150 payable to a man who is committed to not more than 9 years' service if, before he completes 9 years' service, he undertakes to complete 22 years' service with the Colours; and (b) a bounty of £100 payable to a man who on Feb. 20, 1956, is already committed to more than 9 years' service but to not more than

12 years' service and who, before completing 12 years' service, undertakes to complete 22 years' service with the Colours.

Additional Pay.—Weekly rates of additional pay for flying duties, etc.

Pilot in Light Aircraft Unit	<i>s. d.</i>
While under training.....	31 6
When trained.....	47 3
Parachutist.....	42 0
Parachute Jumping Instructor.....	47 3
Air Despatch Crew and Instructor.....	15 9
Helicopter Crew.....	15 9
Rear Observer (A.O.P. Squadron).....	15 9

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Officers

Rank	Basic Pay		Flying Pay		Rank	Basic Pay		Flying Pay	
	Daily	Ann.	Daily	Ann.		Daily	Ann.	Daily	Ann.
Acting Pilot Officer.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	Flight Lieutenant....	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>
After 6 months (Aircrew officers only).....	15 0	273	18 0	328	After 1 year* or 6 years' service...	36 0	657	22 0	401
After 1 year (other officers).....	17 0	310	18 0	328	After 2 years* or 7 years' service...	38 0	693	22 0	401
Pilot Officer.....	21 0	383	18 0	328	After 3 years* or 8 years' service...	40 0	730	22 0	401
Flying Officer.....	24 0	438	20 0	365	After 4 years* or 9 years' service...	42 0	766	22 0	401
After 1 year* or 2 years' service...	26 0	474	20 0	365	After 5 years* or 10 years' service...	44 0	803	22 0	401
After 2 years* or 3 years' service...	28 0	511	20 0	365	After 6 years* or 11 years' service...	46 0	839	22 0	401
After 3 years* or 4 years' service...	30 0	547	20 0	365	After 7 years* or 12 years' service...	48 0	876	22 0	401
After 4 years* or 5 years' service...	32 0	584	20 0	365		50 0	912	22 0	401

* In this Rank

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Officers—continued

Rank	Basic Pay		Flying Pay	
	Daily	Ann.	Daily	Ann.
Squadron Leader....	<i>s. d.</i> 58 0	<i>£</i> 1,058	<i>s. d.</i> 22 0	<i>£</i> 401
After 1 year*.....	60 0	1,095	22 0	401
After 2 years*.....	62 0	1,131	22 0	401
After 3 years*.....	64 0	1,168	22 0	401
After 4 years*.....	66 0	1,204	22 0	401
After 6 years*.....	68 0	1,241	22 0	401
After 8 years*.....	70 0	1,277	22 0	401
Wing Commander..	78 0	1,423	22 0	401
After 2 years* or 19 years' service....	81 0	1,478	22 0	401
After 4 years* or 21 years' service....	84 0	1,533	22 0	401
After 6 years* or 23 years' service....	87 0	1,587	22 0	401
After 8 years* or 25 years' service....	90 0	1,642	22 0	401
Group Captain.....	100 0	1,825	16 0	292
After 2 years*.....	105 0	1,916	16 0	292
After 4 years*.....	110 0	2,007	16 0	292
After 6 years*.....	115 0	2,098	13 0	237
Air Commodore.....	120 0	2,190	12 0	219
Air Vice-Marshal..	160 0	2,920	—	—
Air Marshal.....	200 0	3,650	—	—
Air Chief Marshal..	240 0	4,380	—	—
Marshal of the Royal Air Force.....	280 0	5,110	—	—

* In this rank.

Aircrew

Rank	Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:			
	Less than 9 years but not less than 5 years		Not less than 9 years	
	Basic	Flying	Basic	Flying
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
(i) Pilots and Navigators:				
Sergeant.....	185 6	70 0	206 6	70 0
Flight Sergeant	206 6	84 0	227 6	84 0
Master Aircrew	231 0	98 0	252 0	98 0
(ii) Air Signallers (A), Air Engineers (A), Air Gunners (A) and Air Meteorological Observers:				
Sergeant.....	185 6	56 0	206 6	56 0
Flight Sergeant	206 6	70 0	227 6	70 0
Master Aircrew	231 0	84 0	252 0	84 0
(iii) Air Signallers, Air Engineers and Air Gunners:				
Sergeant.....	168 0	56 0	189 0	56 0
Flight Sergeant	189 0	70 0	210 0	70 0
Master Aircrew	213 6	84 0	234 6	84 0

Increments.—The following increments will be payable to airmen aircrew and ground tradesmen after completion of 22 years' service:

s. d.
Corporal/Corporal Technician..... 14 0

s. d.
Sergeant/Senior Technician..... } 24 6
Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician..... }
Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew/Master Technician..... 31 6

Increments for service in particular ranks:—

Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician, 7*s. od.* a week for each 4 years in the rank.

Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew/Master Technician, 10*s. 6d.* a week for each 4 years in the rank.

Ground Tradesmen

Rank	Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:		
	Less than 5 years	Less than 9 years but not less than 5 years	Not less than 9 years
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
(i) Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants:			
Aircraftman 2 (Recruit).....	63 0	77 0	91 0
Aircraftman 2.....	70 0	84 0	101 6
Aircraftman 1.....	77 0	91 0	112 0
Leading Aircraftman.....	84 0	98 0	119 0
Senior Aircraftman	94 6	108 6	133 0
Corporal (not qualified S.A.C.).....	112 0	126 0	147 0
Corporal.....	119 0	133 0	154 0
Sergeant.....	154 0	168 0	189 0
Flight Sergeant....	175 0	189 0	210 0
Warrant Officer...	199 6	213 6	234 6
(ii) Advanced Trades (Aircraft Engineering, Radio Engineering, Armament Engineering and Electrical and Instrument Trade Groups):*			
Junior Technician..	122 6	136 6	157 6
Corporal.....	143 6	157 6	178 6
Corporal Technician.....	154 0	168 0	189 0
Sergeant.....	178 6	196 0	217 0
Senior Technician..	178 6	196 0	217 0
Flight Sergeant....	199 6	217 0	238 0
Chief Technician...	199 6	217 0	238 0
Warrant Officer...	227 6	241 6	262 6
Master Technician..	227 6	241 6	262 6
(iii) Advanced Trades (other Trade Groups):			
Junior Technician..	112 0	126 0	147 0
Corporal.....	133 0	147 0	168 0
Corporal Technician.....	143 6	157 6	178 6
Sergeant.....	168 0	185 6	206 6
Senior Technician..	168 0	185 6	206 6
Flight Sergeant....	189 0	206 6	227 6
Chief Technician...	189 0	206 6	227 6
Warrant Officer...	217 0	231 0	252 0
Master Technician..	217 0	231 0	252 0

* Includes Trade Pay of 10*s. 6d.* a week.

NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICERS

Increased rates of pay on completion of 18 months' whole-time service are shown in *italic* figures.

Rank	R.N. and R.M.		Army		R.A.F.	
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>
Midshipman, A/Pilot Officer.....	10 6 (14 6)	191 (264)	—	—	10 0 (14 0)	182 (255)
A/Pilot Officer, after 6 months*.....	—	—	—	—	12 6 (16 0)	228 (292)
A/Sub-Lieut., and Lieut., Pilot Officer.....	13 0 (17 6)	237 (319)	15 0 (19 6)	273 (355)	15 0 (19 6)	273 (355)
Sub-Lieut., Lieut., Flying Officer.....	16 0 (20 6)	292 (374)	18 0 (22 6)	328 (410)	18 0 (22 6)	328 (410)
Lieut., Captain, Flight Lieut.....	21 0 (25 6)	383 (465)	26 6 (31 0)	483 (565)	26 6 (31 0)	483 (565)
Major, Squadron Leader....	—	—	40 6 (45 0)	739 (821)	40 6 (45 0)	739 (821)

* Aircrew officers only.

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Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as NAAFI, is the official Canteen Organization for H.M. Forces in peace and war. In addition to the provision of canteens for H.M. Forces at home and overseas and in H.M. Ships, NAAFI is responsible for the provision of a large part of the items required for the messing of H.M. Forces at home. Registered under the Companies Act as an Association not for profit, NAAFI exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces. *President of the Council, Vice-Admiral Sir Caspar John, K.C.B.; Chairman of the Board of Management, Sir William Beale, O.B.E.; Chief General Manager, Major-Gen. Sir Randle G. Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; Secretary, E. W. MacGowan; Headquarters Offices and Registered Address, Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E.11. Telephone, Reliance 1200.* For the year ended Oct. 29, 1955, the whole of the profits were distributed to the Services. Rebate and discount amounting to £3,390,962, were paid to the Services, and extra rebate of £209,973, placed at the disposal of the Service Ministries, was paid to Service welfare and benevolent funds, or otherwise made available for the welfare of the Forces.

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(Incorporating The Union Jack Club, The Union Jack Families Club and The Union Jack Women's Services Club.)

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THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Tel.: Waterloo 6401.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiards Room, Television, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. It is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 940 beds.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being

extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. Officers and men may also be elected members.

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Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Warden: Miss M. C. Purdy.

This Club was established in 1913, largely as a result of grants made by the South African Garrison Institutes, and provides board and temporary accommodation at moderate rates for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank.

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The Army

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The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9400]

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Deputy Under-Secretary of State (B), R. G. K. Way, C.B.E.
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Assistant Secretaries, C. L. Bayne, C.B.E., M.V.O.; G. H. Williams; E. H. Everson, C.B.E.; V. G. F. Bovenizer, C.M.G.; L. V. Sumner; C. J. Hooker, C.B.E.; H. E. Smith, C.B.E.; H. A. Smith, O.B.E.; T. A. G. Charlton; S. Redman; D. Hammond; A. J. Hall; W. Geraghty; H. T. Fry, O.B.E.; C. H. W.

Murphy; F. S. Brown; P. F. R. Beards; D. M. Evans; R. W. Barrow; R. G. Alexander, O.B.E.; A. D. Harvey; N. G. Morrison; P. C. Thomson; E. D. Wright; C. E. Starling; H. B. Brennan, O.B.E.
 Librarian, D. W. King.
 Chaplain-General to the Forces, Rev. Canon V. J. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D., Chaplain to the Queen.

Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. Navin.
 Director of Public Relations, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Shortt, C.B., O.B.E. (ret.).
 Controller of Audit and Accounts, J. W. Hall, C.B.E.
 Director of Army Contracts, J. S. Tamblin, O.B.E.
 Paymaster-in-Chief and Inspector of Pay Services, Maj.-Gen. O. P. J. Rooney, C.B.E.

FIELD-MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O. M.C., born June 23, 1894..... Jan. 21, 1936
 The Lord Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., born May 6, 1880..... July 20, 1940
 The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.H.A., born July 23, 1883..... Jan. 1, 1944
 The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab R., Hon. Col. London Irish Rif. (T.A.), Hon. Col. O.T.C., born Dec. 10, 1891..... June 4, 1944
 The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. R. Warwick R., Col. Comdt. R. Tks., R.A.C. and A.P.T.C., born Nov. 17, 1887 (Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Europe)..... Sept. 1, 1944
 The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London), born Sept. 5, 1881..... Dec. 29, 1944
 Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, born June 21, 1884..... June 1, 1946
 Sir William J. Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. W. York R., Hon. Col. R.E. (A.E.R.) (Governor-General of Australia), born Aug. 6, 1891..... Jan. 4, 1949
 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, 8 H., Wilts, Camerons, A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., The Hawkes Bay Regt., New Zealand, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Col. W. G., Hon. Col. Leic. Yeo (T.A.), Edin. O.T.C., born June 10, 1921..... Jan. 15, 1953
 Sir John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Som. L.I., Col. 6 G.R., Hon. Col. N.S.Y. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus), born Feb. 10, 1896..... July 21, 1953
 H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief to H., R. Innisk., Glosters, Gordons, R.B., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry, Col. S. G. (Hon. Col., R.A. (T.A.) and O.T.C.) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen) born March 31, 1900..... March 31, 1955

GENERALS

Sir Gerald W. R. Templar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. Ir. F., 7 G.R. and Federation Regt. (Malaya) (Chief of the Imperial General Staff).
 Sir Charles F. Keightley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. 5 D. G.
 Sir Richard N. Gale, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Worc. R., Col. Comdt. Para. A.D.C. (Gen.).
 Sir George W. E. J. Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. 2 Bn. K.R.R.C., Hon. Col. R.A. (T.A.), K.R.R.C. (T.A.), A.D.C. (Gen.).
 Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.A., A.D.C. (Gen.).
 Sir John F. M. Whiteley, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E.
 Sir Charles F. Loewen, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A. (Adjutant-General).
 Sir Lashmer G. Whistler, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. Sussex.
 Sir Hugh C. Stockwell, K.C.B., K.B.I., D.S.O., Col. R. W. F. and Malay Regt. (Military Secretary).
 Sir Geoffrey C. Evans, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sir Geoffrey K. Bourne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A.
 Sir W. John Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.A. and Glider P.
 Sir A. James H. Cassels, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sir E. Otway Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sir Cecil S. Sugden, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Sir Richard A. Hull, K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. 17/21 L. (Deputy C.I.G.S.).
 Sir Horatius Murray, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Governor of Edinburgh Castle).
 Sir Brian C. H. Kimmins, K.B.E., C.B., Col. Comdt. R.A.
 Sir Gerald W. Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
 Sir William P. Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E., Col. R.W.K. (Vice-C.I.G.S.).
 W. H. Stratton, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 W. A. D. Drummond, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S. (Dir.-Gen., Army Medical Services).
 C. B. Fairbanks, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. H. Bower, C.B., C.B.E.
 G. N. Tuck, C.B., O.B.E.
 C. F. C. Coleman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 H. E. Pyman, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Hon. Col. R.A.C. (T.A.).
 G. F. Johnson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 S. N. Shoosmith, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 W. A. Lord, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. E. A. Firth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Glosters.
 M. M. A. R. West, C.B., D.S.O.
 J. H. N. Poett, C.B., D.S.O., Col. D.L.I. (Commandant, Staff College, Camberley).
 L. E. Cutforth, C.B., C.B.E.
 H. R. B. Foote, F.C., C.B., D.S.O.
 G. E. Prior-Palmer, C.B., D.S.O.
 E. R. Benson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 P. N. White, C.B., C.B.E., Col. Foresters.
 R. W. McLeod, C.B., C.B.E.
 S. A. Cooke, C.B., O.B.E.
 R. W. Goodbody, C.B., D.S.O.
 C. P. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 B. A. Coad, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Wilts.
 J. C. Walkey, C.B., C.B.E. (Engineer-in-Chief).
 J. M. W. Martin, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. L. Firbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Hon. Col. Som. L.I. (T.A.).
 M. S. Wheatley, C.B., C.B.E.
 J. B. Churcher, C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Col. Hereford L.I.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Sir Francis W. Festing, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.N.F.
 Sir Dudley Ward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. King's, Hon. Col. O.T.C.
 Sir Harold Redman, K.C.B., C.B.E., Col. K.O.Y.L.I. (Governor and C-in-C., Gibraltar).

MAJOR-GENERALS

Sir A. Douglas Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 E. M. Bastyan, C.B., C.B.E. (Vice-Adjutant-General).
 C. D. Packard, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

R. P. Harding, C.B., D.S.O.	J. R. Cochrane, C.B., C.B.E.	C. E. R. Hirsch, C.B., C.B.E.
J. H. O. Wilsey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	V. Boucher, C.B., C.B.E., Col. Bufts.	A. E. Morrison, C.B., C.B.E.
R. Murphy, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S.	F. D. Rome, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. F.	T. P. D. Scott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
F. C. Hilton-Sergeant, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.P.	D. H. V. Buckle, C.B., C.B.E.	R. St. G. T. Ransome, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
E. K. G. Sixsmith, C.B., C.B.E.	C. C. Colquhoun, C.B. O.B.E.	E. C. Colville, C.B., D.S.O.
C. W. Greenway, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S.	W. S. Beddall, C.B., O.B.E.	W. G. H. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
W. H. D. Ritchie, C.B., C.B.E.	W. H. Lambert, C.B., C.B.E., Col. E. Ian R.	G. A. Bond, C.B., C.B.E.
T. Brodie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Cheshire.	B. P. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E., Hon. Col., M.D.C.	W. G. Roe, C.B.E.
J. C. T. Willis, C.B., C.B.E.	F. D. Moore, C.B., C.B.E.	O. P. J. Rooney, C.B.E. (<i>Paymaster-in-Chief</i>).
H. H. C. Sugden, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	B. Daunt, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	R. N. H. C. Bray, C.B.E., D.S.O.
P. St. Clair-Ford, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	G. D. G. Heyman, C.B., C.B.E.	R. Younger, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
R. G. Collingwood, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	F. J. O'Meara, C.B., Q.H.P.	A. H. Musson, C.B.E.
J. F. F. Oakshott, C.B., C.B.E.	K. C. Cooper, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	R. A. Bramwell-Davies, D.S.O.
G. S. Thompson, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.	R. C. M. King, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	J. D'A. Anderson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
K. G. Exham, C.B., D.S.O.	E. S. Lindsay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	G. P. D. Blacker, C.B.E.
R. C. Cottrell-Hill, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	D. J. Muir, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.D.S.	J. R. C. Hamilton, C.B.E., D.S.O.
J. G. Cowley, C.B., C.B.E.	A. J. H. Dove, C.B., C.B.E.	A. E. Campbell, Q.H.P.
C. J. G. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.	R. G. S. Hobbs, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	R. N. Anderson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
H. MacG. Paterson, C.B., C.B.E.	W. R. Cox, C.B., D.S.O.	C. L. Richardson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
L. N. Tyler, C.B., O.B.E.	V. D. G. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	D. Bluett, O.B.E., Q.H.P.
J. N. R. Moore, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	W. G. Fryer, C.B., C.B.E.	W. S. Cole, C.B., C.B.E.
E. G. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.	G. O. Crawford, C.B., C.B.E.	P. F. Palmer, O.B.E.
G. E. R. Bastin, C.B., O.B.E.	D. D. C. Tulloch, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	
	N. P. H. Tapp, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	

Territorial Army

C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps: Soldiers' Records Offices are shown in *italics*; the records of officers are maintained at the War Office.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. *Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.*

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment. *Chase Side Camp, Enfield, Middlesex.*

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Malta Artillery. *Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.*

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers. *Ditchling Road, Brighton.*

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals. *Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.*

Infantry.
The Brigade of Guards (Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards). *Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1.*

The Lowland Brigade (The Royal Scots, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, The Cameronians). *P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.*

The Home Counties Brigade (The Queen's Royal Regiment, The Buffs, The Royal Fusiliers, The East Surrey Regiment, The Royal Sussex Regiment, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment). *St. John's House, Warwick.*

The Lancastrian Brigade (The King's Own Royal Regiment, The King's Regiment, The Lancashire Fusiliers, The East Lancashire Regiment, The Border Regiment, The South Lancashire Regiment, The Loyal Regiment, The Manchester Regiment). *Tulketh Hall, Hesketh Street, Preston.*

The Yorkshire and Northumberland Brigade (The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, The West Yorkshire Regiment, The East Yorkshire Regiment, The Green Howards, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, The York and Lancaster Regiment). *York Aerodrome, York.*

The Midland Brigade (The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, The Royal Leicestershire Regiment, The Sherwood Foresters). *York Aerodrome, York.*

The East Anglian Brigade (The Royal Norfolk Regiment, The Suffolk Regiment, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, The Essex Regiment, The Northamptonshire Regiment). *St. John's House, Warwick.*

The Wessex Brigade (The Devonshire Regiment, The Gloucestershire Regiment, The Royal Hampshire Regiment, The Dorset Regiment, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, The Wiltshire Regiment). *Higher Barracks, Exeter.*

The Light Infantry Brigade (The Somerset Light Infantry, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, The Durham Light Infantry). *Higher Barracks, Exeter.*

The Mercian Brigade (The Cheshire Regiment, The Worcestershire Regiment, The South Staffordshire Regiment, The North Staffordshire Regiment). *Tulketh Hall, Hesketh Street, Preston.*

The Welsh Brigade (The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The South Wales Borderers, The Welch Regiment). *Tulketh Hall, Hesketh Street, Preston.*

The North Irish Brigade (The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, The Royal Ulster Rifles, The Royal Irish Fusiliers). *Tulketh Hall, Hesketh Street, Preston.*

The Highland Brigade (The Black Watch, The Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, The Gordon Highlanders, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). *P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.*

The Green Jackets Brigade (The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The Rifle Brigade). *Higher Barracks, Exeter.*

The Glider Pilot and Parachute Corps. *Higher Barracks, Exeter.*

The Brigade of Gurkhas. *G.H.Q. Records, Singapore.*

Services—

Royal Army Service Corps, Army Catering Corps. *One Place, Hastings.*

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Bushfield Camp, Winchester.*

Royal Army Ordnance Corps. *Ratcliffe Road, Leicester.*

Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps. *Glen Parva Barracks, South Wigston, Leicester.*

Royal Army Pay Corps. *Waller Barracks, Devizes.*

General Service Corps. *York Aerodrome, York.*

Special Air Service Regiment, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Education Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.*

out 15 days training in camp annually. During the remainder of the year units train in the evenings and at week-ends.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE

Like the Territorial Army the Army Emergency Reserve consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men. It is not, however, organized on a territorial but on a national basis, units drawing men from all over the United Kingdom. Its rôle is to provide units and individuals required overseas in peace-time emergencies, and to provide units and individuals to complete the mobilization order of battle of the Army on the outbreak of war. The majority of units are of a specialist nature. A.E.R. training is 15 days annually.

The Mobile Defence Corps, a part of the A.E.R., has a special rôle; on mobilization it will provide rescue battalions to form the second echelon of Civil Defence.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men. National Service men serve for 3½ years after having completed their two years with the Regular Army; they may become, and many do become, volunteers.

The rôle of the Territorial Army on the outbreak of war is to provide, with the Regular Army and the Army Emergency Reserve, a field force wherever required, to provide such anti-aircraft and home defence units as may be required in the United Kingdom, and to support the Civil Defence organization.

The Territorial Army is organised in divisions, independent brigades, etc. in the same way as the Regular Army. It has centres in towns and villages all over the country. Each unit carries

RESERVES ACT, 1954

The *Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1954*, provides that men who served during or immediately after the Second World War and National Service men who have completed their whole-time and part-time service under the *National Service Act, 1948-50*, shall remain on the reserve. With certain specified exceptions, relating mainly to those who have already served with the Regular Forces or with the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, these men will be liable until June 30, 1959, or their 45th birthday, whichever is the earlier, to recall for service in the event of a grave emergency. They cannot be called out for training or in aid of the civil power. They may, however, be required to notify their names and addresses and to give particulars of their occupation and qualifications.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Compared ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

ROYAL NAVY	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (<i>Commandant, W.R.N.S.</i>)	5. Brigadier.	5. Air Commodore (<i>Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.</i>).
6. Captain (<i>Superintendent</i>).	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain (<i>Group Officer</i>).
7. Commander (<i>Chief Officer</i>).	7. Lieutenant-Colonel.	7. Wing Commander (<i>Wing Officer</i>).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (<i>First Officer</i>).	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader (<i>Squadron Officer</i>).
9. Lieutenant (<i>Second Officer</i>).	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant (<i>Flight Officer</i>).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (<i>Third Officer</i>).	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (<i>Flying Officer</i>).
11. Senior Commissioned Gunner, etc.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer (<i>Pilot Officer</i>).

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his First Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

R.N. AND R.A.F. RECORD OFFICES**Other Ranks**

ROYAL NAVY.—Records of the personnel of the Royal Navy (including W.R.N.S.) are maintained by *The Commodore, R.N. Barracks*, at each

of the 4 main ports: Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth and (incl. Fleet Air Arm) Lee-on-Solent.

ROYAL AIR FORCE. R.A.F. Records, Gloucester.

The Royal Air Force

THE QUEEN THE AIR COUNCIL

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. (EVELYN) NIGEL (CHETWODE) BIRCH, O.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, A. C. J. Soames, C.B.E., M.P. Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Dermot A. Boyle, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir John R. Whitley, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Hardman, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Additional Members, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Vice-Chief of the Air Staff); Air Chief Marshal Sir John W. Baker, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE AIR MINISTRY

Adastral House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

[Holborn: 3434]

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 8811]

Secretary of State

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. (EVELYN) NIGEL (CHETWODE) BIRCH, O.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, E. Broadbent.

Assistant Private Secretary, J. E. Carruthers.

Personal Air Secretary, Squadron Leader D. M. Clause, A.F.C.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, A. C. J. Soames, C.B.E., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, M. E. Quinlan.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Private Secretary, J. D. Bryars.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Folliott H. Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Sir Victor Raby, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, R. H. Melville, C.B.; H. T. Smith; F. R. Howard, C.B., C.M.G.; G. S. Whittuck; F. Wood; B. Humphreys-Davies.

Assistant Secretaries, K. H. S. Edwards; C. J. Kirk, C.B.E.; H. O. Fry; E. W. Handley, C.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.; A. C. D. Blanshard, C.B.E.; H. A. Wood; S. W. Warran; J. S. Orme, O.B.E.; R. F. Jenkins, O.B.E.; A. Lawson, O.B.E.; R. C. Kent; F. C. Fayers; H. Harvey, O.B.E.; F. W. Verry, O.B.E.; D. M. Hussey; J. F. McGlennon, O.B.E.; R. H. Prince; J. H. Francis; W. J. B. Crotch; M. H. O'Grady; G. W. Wallis, O.B.E.; T. C. G. James; R. Haynes; L. T. G. Sully; F. Cooper; E. H. Abraham.

Directors, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. Harvey, O.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.

Chief Information Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Dermot A. Boyle, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Private Secretary, R. J. Penny.

Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Private Secretary, P. E. Brock.

Acting Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal G. W. Tuttle, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal A. Earle, C.B., C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal R. B. Lees, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal W. M. L. MacDonald, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal H. V. Satterley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E. Scientific Adviser to the Air Ministry, S. Scott Hale, C.B.

Commandant-General, Air Vice-Marshal B. C. Yarde, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Directors, Air Commodores W. R. Brotherhood, C.B.E.; B. K. Burnett, D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.; B. A. Casey, O.B.E.; J. G. Davies, C.B., O.B.E.; E. M. Donaldson, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.; J. M. Freeman, C.B.E.; R. T. Gething, O.B.E., A.F.C.; J. H. Harris, C.B., C.B.E.; H. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B.E., D.F.C.; L. G. Lewis; K. J. McIntyre, C.B.E.; I. D. MacLachlan, C.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.A.F.); C. S. Moore, O.B.E.; D. S. Radford, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.; G. H. Randle; C. Scragg, C.B.E., A.F.C.; D. M. Somerville, O.B.E.; S. C. Widdows, D.F.C.; H. B. Wrigley, C.B.E.; Group Capt. J. H. Hill, C.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Chief Marshal Sir Francis J. Fogarty, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.

Private Secretary, G. E. Swain.

Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshals M. L. Heath, O.B.E.; L. T. Pankhurst, C.B., C.B.E.; W. C. Sheen, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Deputy Director-General, Air Commodore G. A. M. Knight, C.B.E.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Kermode, C.B.E., A.D.C.; Air Vice-Marshal M. J. Pigott, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.; Air Vice-Marshal W. J. Seward, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.); Air Commodores J. P. Cave, O.B.E.; A. L. Derry, C.B.E.; D. O. Finlay, C.B.E.; D. F. Macdonald; T. C. Macdonald, A.F.C.; F. A. Pearce, C.B.E.; H. J. G. E. Proud, C.B.E.; J. B. Walmsley, C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Commandant Mary H. Barnett, C.B.E. (Director, W.R.A.F.); G. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; Group-Officer Alice M. Williamson (Matron-in-Chief).

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Canon A. S. Giles, C.B.E., Q.H.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Hardman, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Private Secretary, W. F. Mumford.

Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Vice-Marshal R. G. Hart, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshals L. W. Cannon, C.B., C.B.E.; A. F. Hutton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; H. D. Jackman, C.B., C.B.E.; H. D. Spreckley, C.B., O.B.E.

Sir George H. Fretwell, K.B.E., C.B.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal W. L. Freebody, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Air Commodores E. S. Butler,

O.B.E.; H. Eccles, C.B., C.B.E.; F. W. Felgate, C.B.E.; C. W. Gore, O.B.E.; W. S. Hebden; J. M. D. Ker, C.B.E.; J. R. Mutch, C.B., C.B.E.; B. D. Nicholas, C.B.E.; C. J. Nobbs; G. B. M. Rhind; V. H. B. Roth, C.B.E.; D. W. R. Ryley, C.B., C.B.E.; M. S. Shapcott, C.B.E.; W. A. Stagg, C.B.E.; L. Taylor, C.B.E.; W. R. Worstell, O.B.E.
W. G. M. Anderson; C. E. Foster, C.B.E.; K. C. Mann, C.B.E.; J. W. Moncur, C.B.E.; A. Watson, C.B.E.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1215]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service and forms part of the Air Ministry. The Meteorological Committee of which the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air is Chairman, advises the Secretary of State for Air on matters referred to it concerning the Meteorological Service. Almost all those Government departments, to which the Meteorological Office provides services, are represented on the Committee, and there are also representatives of the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and British Universities. The general functions of the Meteorological Office are:—Provision of meteorological services to the Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Aviation, Ministry of Supply, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets; liaison with the Naval Weather Service of the Admiralty and provision of basic meteorological information for use by that Service; meteorological services to other Government departments, public corporations, local authorities, the press and the general public; organization of meteorological observations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in certain colonies; collection, distribution and publication of meteorological information from all parts of the world; maintenance of certain British observatories, and publication and distribution of magnetic and

seismological information obtained from them; research in meteorology and geophysics.

Chairman of the Meteorological Committee, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Director of Meteorological Office, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, J. M. Stagg, C.B., O.B.E.; S. P. Peters, C.B.E.; R. C. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.; A. C. Best, O.B.E.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, F. J. Scrase, O.B.E.; R. G. Vervay; W. H. Bigg, O.B.E.; C. V. Ockenden; J. S. Farquharson; J. S. Sawyer; G. D. Robinson; T. W. V. Jones; H. L. Wright; C. J. Boyden; F. Pasquill; A. G. Forsdyke; B. C. V. Oddie; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.

Principal Scientific Officers, C. J. M. Aanensen; J. K. Bannon; G. R. R. Benwell; A. Bleasdale; N. Bradbury; J. H. Brazell; J. Briggs; R. A. Buchanan; G. A. Bull; L. S. Clarkson; R. H. Clements; F. E. Coles; V. R. Coles; E. A. Cope; G. A. Corby; J. M. Craddock; R. Cranna; S. G. Crawford; A. F. Crossley; C. W. G. Daking; N. E. Davis; F. H. Dight; L. Dods; E. Evans; R. E. Farms; M. H. Freeman; R. Firth, O.B.E.; R. Frost; W. R. Galloway; H. Garnett; W. S. Garriock; J. Glasspool; R. W. Gloyne; A. H. Gordon; B. J. Gorst; R. A. Hamilton, O.B.E.; J. Harding; D. G. Harley; W. G. Harper; D. N. Harrison; T. N. S. Harrower; R. F. M. Hay; W. H. Hogg; H. T. D. Holgate; G. W. Hurst; P. F. Illsley; L. Jacobs; D. W. Johnston; D. G. E. Jones; R. F. Jones; T. H. Kirk; E. Knighting; H. H. Lamb; F. E. Lumb; W. D. S. McCaffery; A. L. Maidens; R. J. Murgatroyd; R. Murray; G. Needham; J. Pepper; R. M. Poulter, O.B.E.; R. A. S. Ratcliffe; H. C. Shellard; G. T. Smith; K. H. Smith; L. P. Smith; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; L. Sugden; A. P. Taylor; M. J. Thomas, O.B.E.; S. E. Virgo; A. A. Worthington; R. F. Zobel.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 17, 1881. Jan. 1, 1933

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., L.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894. Jan. 21, 1936

Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., born Dec. 30, 1877. Jan. 1, 1937

The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., born Feb. 15, 1886. Oct. 4, 1940

The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., born May 21, 1893. Jan. 1, 1944

The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 11, 1890. Sept. 12, 1945

The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., P.F.C., born Dec. 23, 1893. Jan. 1, 1946

Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., LL.D., born April 13, 1892. Jan. 1, 1946

Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born June 3, 1897. June 8, 1950

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps), born June 10, 1921. Jan. 15, 1953

Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee), born Sept. 24, 1898. June 1, 1954

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen) (Honorary Air Commodore, R. Aux. A.F.).

Sir John W. Baker, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Controller of Aircraft, Ministry of Supply).

Sir Francis J. Fogarty, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.

Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Vice-Chief of the Air Staff).

Sir Donald Hardman, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (Air Member for Supply and Organization).

Sir Dermot A. Boyle, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (Chief of the Air Staff).

Sir Walter L. Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Inspector-General, R.A.F.).

Sir George H. Mills, K.C.B., D.F.C. (Commander, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe).

AIR MARSHALS

Sir Charles E. N. Guest, K.B.E., C.B.

Sir Harry Broadhurst, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command).

Sir Claude B. R. Pelly, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Sir Francis J. Fressanges, K.B.E., C.B. (C.-in-C., Far East Air Force).

Sir Thomas G. Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command).

Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command).

Sir George R. Beamish, K.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C.-in-C., Technical Training Command).

Sir Bryan V. Reynolds, K.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command).

Sir Gilbert E. Nicholletts, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C., Malta).
 Sir Theodore N. McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Allied Air Forces, Central Europe).
 Sir Richard L. R. Atcherley, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Flying Training Command).
 Sir Richard B. Jordan, K.C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command).

AIR VICE-MARSHALS

N. S. Allinson, C.B.
 G. D. Harvey, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Asst. Chief of the Air Staff (Training)).
 A. D. Gillmore, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Home Command).
 H. L. Patch, C.B., C.B.E. (C.-in-C., Middle East Air Force—Acting Air Marshal).
 Sir John R. Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Air Member for Personnel—Acting Air Marshal).
 A. McKee, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command).
 The Earl of Bandon, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (C.-in-C., and Tactical Air Force—Acting Air Marshal).
 G. W. Tuttle, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (Acting Deputy Chief of Air Staff—Acting Air Marshal).
 E. C. Hudleston, C.B., C.B.E. (R.A.F. Instructor, Imperial Defence College).
 H. A. Constantine, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Deputy Chief of Air Staff (Plans), S.H.A.P.E.—Acting Air Marshal).
 L. F. Sinclair, G.C., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Aden).
 H. V. Satterley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)).
 A. W. B. McDonald, C.B., A.F.C. (C.-in-C., Pakistan Air Force).
 S. O. Bufton, C.B., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Bomber Command).
 H. H. Brookes, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., (A.O.C., No. 25 Group).
 L. W. Cannon, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Organization).
 W. H. Merton, C.B., O.B.E. (Special Duty List).
 H. P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 12 Group).
 J. H. Edwards-Jones, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare).
 R. G. Hart, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (Controller of Engineering and Equipment—Acting Air Marshal).

Rev. Canon A. S. Giles, C.B.E., Q.H.C. (Chaplain-in-Chief).
 D. H. F. Barnett, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell).
 L. Dalton-Morris, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 90 Group).
 H. D. Jackson, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Equipment).
 W. G. Cheshire, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 13 Group).
 J. G. Elton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Bomber Command).
 C. E. Chilton, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Coastal Command).
 G. I. L. Saye, C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).
 J. G. Franks, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Technical Training Command).
 J. L. F. Fuller-Good, C.V.O., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 22 Group).
 W. J. Crisham, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., Levant).
 J. N. T. Stephenson, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Middle East Air Force).
 P. D. Cracroft, C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).
 S. R. Ubee, C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 3 Group).
 H. D. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 F. J. St. G. Braithwaite, C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Far East Air Force).
 W. M. L. MacDonald, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Asst. Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)).
 J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E. (Asst. Chief of the Air Staff (Signals)).
 A. F. Hutton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Director-General of Engineering).
 H. D. Spreckley, C.B., O.B.E. (Director-General of Technical Services).
 W. A. Opie, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 41 Group).
 P. S. Blockey, C.B. (Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (R.A.F.), Ministry of Supply).
 J. Cox, O.B.E., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command).
 E. M. F. Grundy, O.B.E.
 A. D. Selway, C.B., D.F.C. (Commander, British Joint Services Mission, U.S.A.).
 A. Earle, C.B., C.B.E. (Asst. Chief of Air Staff (Policy)).
 L. W. C. Bower, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Fighter Command).
 G. P. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.A., Fighter Command).
 A. C. Neely, C.B.E., Q.H.S.
 W. H. Kyle, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., Malaya).
 W. C. Sheen, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director-General of Manning).
 R. B. Lees, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).
 D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., and Tactical Air Force).
 F. E. Lipscomb, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (Senior Medical Officer, Home Command).
 M. J. Pigott, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (Director, R.A.F. Dental Services).
 W. P. G. Pretty, C.B.E. (A.O.A., and Tactical Air Force).
 K. B. B. Cross, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 3 Group).
 M. L. Heath, O.B.E. (Director-General of Personnel II).
 G. Bearne, C.B. (A.O.A., Technical Training Command).
 V. S. Bowling, C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 11 Group).
 H. A. V. Hogan, C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 83 Group).
 H. R. Graham, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).
 C. G. Lott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.H.A.P.E.).
 G. B. Beardsworth, C.B. (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).
 F. G. S. Mitchell, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).
 G. L. Worthington, C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 40 Group).
 F. W. Felgate, C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command).
 A. C. Kermode, C.B.E. (Director of Educational Services).

AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)

L. T. Pankhurst, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Personnel I).
 W. L. Freebody, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 J. M. Cohn, C.B.E.
 G. Silyn-Roberts, C.B.E., A.F.C. (Special Duty List).
 J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E.
 B. C. Yarde, C.V.O., C.B.E. (Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regt. and Inspector of Ground Combat Training).
 C. D. C. Boyce, C.B., C.B.E.
 E. C. Bates, C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Far East Air Force).
 A. A. Adams, D.F.C.
 W. E. Oulton, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Special Duty List).
 J. F. Hobler, C.B.E. (A.O.A., Middle East Air Force).
 G. A. Walker, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 1 Group).
 J. Worrall (A.O.A., Flying Training Command).

ROYAL AIR FORCE REGIMENT

Formed during the Second World War, the Royal Air Force Regiment became in 1946 a permanent branch of the Royal Air Force. It is the main ground defence force for the R.A.F. Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.

Commandant-General and Inspector of Ground Combat Training, Air Vice-Marshal B. C. Yarde, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Director of Ground Defence, Air Commodore J. H. Harris, C.B., C.B.E.

RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES

Royal Air Force Reserve

The Royal Air Force Reserve (including W.R.A.F. Reserve of Officers) consists of officers and men who have served in the regular air force; officers employed on air force duties under special conditions of service; and officers commissioned in ground branches during National Service and transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve of Officers (N.S. List); airmen liable to recall under the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1954 (Class G.); airmen transferred to Class H. of the Reserve for part-time service under the National Service Acts. The Royal Air Force Reserve also includes the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a pool of officers, airmen and airwomen who train voluntarily on a part-time basis. Strength of the Royal Air Force Reserve, 1956-57, 235,000.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Home Command,
Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Royal Auxiliary Air Force

Self-contained units raised and maintained by Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Associations, in-

cluding fighter and air o.p. squadrons, field squadrons, fighter control and radar reporting units. Strength of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, 1956-57, 11,000.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Fighter Command
Air Marshal Sir Thomas G. Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Home Command,
Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Inspector, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, Group Capt.
J. M. Birkin, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Royal Observer Corps

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Raised during the First World War and officially established in 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a voluntary civilian organization. A part of Fighter Command, it has the task in war of identifying and plotting the movements of aircraft.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.

Commandant, Air Commodore J. H. T. Simpson,
D.S.O., A.F.C.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Under the Civil Defence Act, 1948, all necessary steps, short of actual combat, may be taken to afford protection against enemy attack and to mitigate the effects of any such attack. Ministers are by Order in Council made responsible for different functions in the organization and the general responsibility over the whole field of civil defence is that of the Secretary of State for the Home Department whose duty it is to co-ordinate all the Government's civil defence preparations. The Secretary of State for Scotland is similarly responsible for the co-ordination of all civil defence matters in Scotland. Examples of civil defence functions of individual Government Departments are:—

Ministry of Health (in Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland). Measures to deal with casualties and disease; welfare in shelters.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government (in Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland). Evacuation of civil population; accommodation of the homeless and refugees; demolition or repair of damaged property; disposal of the dead; maintenance of water supplies and sewerage; public information centres.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provision, storage and distribution of food, animal feeding stuffs and soap; emergency feeding services (in Scotland emergency feeding centres are the responsibility of the Dept. of Health for Scotland).

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Maintenance of the road system; operation of railways, road transport, canals, docks and merchant shipping. (In Scotland maintenance of the road system will be the responsibility of the Scottish Home Dept. from April 1, 1956.)

Ministry of Fuel and Power. Maintenance of supplies of fuel and power. (In Scotland the Scottish Home Dept. is responsible for the maintenance of electricity supplies.)

As was the case during the Second World War, local authorities have a large responsibility for civil defence, including the following functions:—
Recruitment; organization and training of local divisions of the Civil Defence Corps; Collection of information and the control of civil defence operations; Protection of the public against gas and other toxic agents; Rescue work; Air raid warnings; Issue of instructions and advice to the public; Arrangements for the reception and

billeting of official evacuees; Care of the homeless; Information centres for the public; Removal of casualties to hospital; Disposal of the dead; Emergency water supplies and sewerage; War damage repairs.

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Defence Corps

The Civil Defence Corps is a voluntary force whose duty it is to assist local and other authorities in Great Britain to discharge their civil defence functions. It is organized in Local Divisions and by local authorities.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.—Composed in peace-time of men and women who have volunteered to undergo civil defence training in their spare time. In England and Wales each Division has five sections.

- (1) *Headquarters:* Organized in sub-sections for
 - (a) Control and communications, and
 - (b) Reconnaissance.
- (2) *Warden Section:* Organized in most areas by the Chief Constable, its main duties are: Assistance and advice to the public; Reconnaissance and reporting; Control of operations; Supplementary air raid warnings; Organization of street parties.
- (3) *Rescue Section:* Composed of a number of Rescue Parties, each of eight men trained in rescue work and first aid.
- (4) *Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section:* Built up on the normal peace-time ambulance service provided by county and county borough councils, its duties in war-time include maintenance of the normal ambulance service and removal of war casualties to hospitals and other centres for treatment. Members of the Casualty Collecting Service will be specially trained for stretcher-bearing and first-aid duties.
- (5) *Welfare Section:* To assist the local authority in matters such as Evacuation, Reception, Billeting, Care of homeless, Welfare in shelters, Emergency Feeding and Information Services for the public.

Scotland.—Local Divisions are composed of four sections, i.e. excluding the Ambulance Casualty

Collection Section. The duties of casualty collection fall to the Warden Section and the additional manpower for the civil defence requirements of the Scottish Ambulance Service come from the National Hospital Service Reserve, not the Civil Defence Corps.

London.—Divisions organized by Metropolitan boroughs consist of three sections, (1) Headquarters, (2) Warden Section, (3) Welfare Section. Divisions organized by London County Council are (1) Rescue Section, (2) Ambulance Section (3) Welfare Section. Allocation of duties to the respective Welfare Sections follows broadly the separate peace-time functions of the L.C.C. and the London boroughs.

INDUSTRIAL CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICE.—To supplement the Civil Defence Corps the larger employers of labour in the country have been invited to form units of the Industrial Civil Defence Service in their premises. Each unit comprises Headquarters, Warden, Rescue and First Aid Sections having much the same responsibilities as the corresponding section of the Corps. It is intended that the Industrial Civil Defence Service should operate in the closest association with the Civil Defence Corps and the other public civil defence services.

MOBILE DEFENCE CORPS.—To provide the necessary link between the local civil defence forces and the armed forces the Government has decided to establish a Mobile Defence Corps specially trained in, and equipped for, fire-fighting and ambulance duties. Initially the aim will be to build up during the next three or four years a force of 48 reserve battalions—made up of men from the Army and the R.A.F.—each with a minimum strength of about 600.

Special training depots will be opened to provide about 10,000 men with a month's whole-time training in them each year. On completion of their active service these men will be posted to reserve battalions as near as possible to their homes. They will carry out their 15 days' annual reserve training with their battalion. The general responsibility for the new corps will rest with the War Office, but certain training depots and battalions will be manned by the R.A.F.

TRAINING.—Members of the Civil Defence Corps are required to undertake the training necessary to enable them to carry out the duties of an ordinary member of one of the five sections of the Corps. This training is known as "standard training." When a volunteer has completed this stage, he may, if he wishes, and is considered suitable, be given further training—known as "advanced training"—either to qualify him for more responsible duties or to enable him to carry out some of the other tasks of his section. All members of the Corps who have completed standard training, or any advanced training for which they volunteered, are required to attend for a few hours refresher training each year and to take part in exercises. Similar arrangements apply to the Industrial Civil Defence Service.

Civil Defence instructors are trained either at one of three central training schools or locally, under arrangements made by local authorities in accordance with directions given by the Home Office or Scottish Home Department. Courses and studies for senior officials concerned with civil defence (see page 388) are held at the Civil Defence Staff College.

Police

Responsibilities of the police force in time of war include matters such as lighting restrictions, guard-

ing of key points, control of the homeless, etc., in addition to the maintenance of law and order.

By virtue of regulations made under the *Special Constables Acts, 1914 and 1923*, special constables may be appointed at any time for the preservation of the public peace and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in a police district. The assistance thus afforded to the regular force is of particular value in times of war. On May 31, 1956, the number of special constables enrolled was: England and Wales, *Men, 56,694; Women, 962.* Scotland, *Men, 8,314; Women, 152.*

Fire Service

The Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established under the provisions of the *Civil Defence Act, 1948*, and is organized by the local fire brigades on a voluntary basis. In the event of war the Fire Service would again be organized on a national basis.

National Health Service

Regional Hospital Boards are responsible for provision of hospital treatment of air raid casualties, first aid services and cleansing services for contaminated casualties, including both static posts and mobile units based on selected hospitals.

National Hospital Service Reserve.—Provides a reserve of trained nurses and nursing auxiliaries to reinforce the nursing staffs of hospitals and to provide the requisite staff for first aid units in war-time. Trained nurses are recruited by the hospital authorities and are required in peace-time to give at least 48 hours service a year in hospitals. Nursing auxiliaries are trained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade or British Red Cross Society, followed by a short period of training in hospital nursing and are then required to give a minimum of 48 hours a year hospital service in peace-time.

Strengths of Civil Defence Organizations

	June, 1955	May, 1956
Civil Defence Corps	338,366	330,351
Auxiliary Fire Service	20,314	19,592
National Hospital Service Reserve	41,790	43,581
Industrial Civil Defence Service (December)	175,580	206,026

Regional Directors

Regional Directors were appointed by the Home Secretary on August 16, 1955, to co-ordinate all civil defence activities in the regions. They are responsible for planning training exercises, including combined exercises between the Armed Services and local civil defence divisions.

London.—Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
South-Eastern (Tunbridge Wells).—Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Southern (Reading).—Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.
South-Western (Bristol).—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Eastern (Cambridge).—Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
North Midland (Nottingham).—Rear Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.
North-Eastern (Leeds).—J. R. S. Watson.
Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).—Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.
Midlands (Birmingham).—Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
North-Western (Manchester).—Lt.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.
Wales (Cardiff).—Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

99th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), cons. 1932. [Signs Geoffrey Cantuar.] 1945
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Lenman, cons. 1943. 1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A. (St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury).... 1935
 Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. 1956
 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, M.A. 1956

Dean (£2,000 nominal).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc. 1931
Canons Residuary (each £1,000 nominal).
 F. J. J. Sharley, Ph.D. 1935 Archdn. Bickersteth 1943
 Archdn. Sargent, 1939 A. O. Standen, M.A. 1946
 Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A. 1942
 Maidstone, Ven. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.A. 1943
 Croydon, Ven. C. F. Tonks, M.B.E. 1947
Beneficed Clergy, 267; Curates, &c., 66.
 Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
 Commissary of Diocese, J. Neville Grav. Q.C. 1944
 Joint Registrars of the Province, Sir Henry Dashwood and D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
 Archbishop's Legal Sec., Sir Henry Dashwood.
 Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, J. G. Pembroke, Burgate Street, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

113th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery Campbell, M.C., D.D., cons. 1940, 1942, 1949 and 1956 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Henry Londin:] 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (20 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11) (cons. 1949). 1955
 Kensington, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8) 1950
 Stepney, Rt. Rev. Joost de Blank, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1) 1952
 Fulham (for North and Central Europe) (vacant).

Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4. 1934
Canons Residuary (each £1,000).
 M. Knight, B.D. 1944 Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Archd. Gibbs-Smith 1947 J. W. C. Wand, L. J. Collins, M.A. 1948 K.C.V.O., D.D. 1955
 Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1936
 Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. 1947
 Middlessex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A. 1953
 Hampstead, Ven. H. J. Matthews, M.A. 1950
 Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 553; Curates, &c., 597.
 Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1954
 Commissary of the Dean and Chapter (vacant).
 Joint Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood and Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1. 1939
 Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

(The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—A Royal Peculiar)
 Dean, Very Rev. Alan Campbell Don, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1946

Canons Residuary (£1,200 to £1,400)

S. J. Marriott, M.A. (Sub-C. H. E. Smyth, M.A. 1946 Dean) 1937 E. F. Carpenter, Archd. Fox 1941 Ph.D. 1951
 Archdeacon, Ven. Adam Fox, D.D. 1951
 Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright. 1938
 Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O. 1938
 Precentor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A. 1951
 Organist, Sir William McKie, M.V.O., M.A., D.Mus. 1941

WINCHESTER. £3,000.

92nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., cons. 1939. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) (Prelate of the Order of the Garter) [Signs Alwyn Winton:] 1952
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Hamilton Lang, M.A. (cons. 1936) 1947

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester) 1951
 Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D. 1930

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Matthew le Marinel, M.A. 1938

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A. 1947

Canons Residuary (£1,000).

R. B. Lloyd, M.A. 1937 Bp. of Southampton 1951
 Bp. Lang 1947 F. R. Money, M.A. 1955
 Precentor, Rev. J. P. Boden 1939
 Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O. 1949

Archdeacons.

Winchester, Bp. Lang 1947
 Basingstoke, Ven. A. W. Chute, M.A. 1947
Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.
 Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A. 1930
 Registrar, G. H. Gardner, O.B.E., Winchester 1939
 Secretary, Sir Henry Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold William Bradfield, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs William Bath: et Wells:] 1946
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (cons. 1938) 1956

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (Dinder Rectory, Wells) 1956

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frederic Percy Morton, B.D. 1950
Canons Residuary of Wells (each £600).
 J. S. L. Jones, B.A. 1947 R. V. Sellers, D.D. 1955
 Archd. Salmon 1951 Bp. Wilson 1956
 Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O. 1936

Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. E. A. Cook, M.A. 1947
 Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A. 1951
 Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.
 Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1943
 Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., cons. 1941. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham] 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Aston, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A. (The Vicarage, King's Heath, Birmingham 14).

Provost, Very Rev. Harold George Michael Clarke, M.A......1951

Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. M. T. Dunlop, M.A......1955

Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A......1947

Beneficed Clergy, 169; Curates, &c., 36.

Organist, Willis Grant, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O....1936

Chancellor, W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G., O.C., M.A., B.C.L......1937

Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85

Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL. £2,200.

51st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Arthur Cockin, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8).

[Signs Arthur Bristol].....1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer

Roberts, M.A......1956

Dean.

Very Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A....1951

Canons Residentiary.

A. R. Millbourn, M.A. | J. R. Peacey, M.C.,

1939 M.A.1945

| Archd. Reddick1955

Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

1949

Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A......1950

Swindon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D......1947

Beneficed Clergy, 156; Curates, &c., 60.

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A......1950

Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A......1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Falkner

Chelmsford].....1951

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan

Narborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester)

1946

Barking, Rt. Rev. Hugh Rowlands Gough, O.B.E.,

T.D., M.A. (38 Alderton Hill, Loughton.)1948

Provost, Very Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A.1951

Organist, D. E. Cantrell, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.1953

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester.....1946

West Ham, Bishop of Barking.....1948

Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A......1953

Beneficed Clergy, 428; Curates, &c., 112.

Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C.1950

Diocesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little

College Street, S.W.1.

CHICHESTER. £2,200.

97th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Kennedy Allen

Bell, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs:

George Cicestr:].....1929

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Hodgson Warde, M.A.

(Barons Down, Lewes).....1946

Dean

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A.

1955

Canons Residentiary.

A. R. Browne-Wilkin | W. K. L. Clarke, D.D.

son, M.A......1938

| Archd. Mason.....1949

Organist, H. A. Hawkins, F.R.C.O......1938

Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A......1946

Lewes, Ven. J. H. L. Morrell, M.A......1946

Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A......1956

Beneficed Clergy, 360; Curates, &c., 133.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B.1922

Joint Legal Secretaries to the Bishop, and Diocesan

Registrars, T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E., Chichester

(Chapter Clerk) (1933) and J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.

(Deputy Chapter Clerk) (1935).

COVENTRY. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman

Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23

Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert

Coventry.].....1956

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Nathaniel William

Newnham Davis, M.A. (cons. 1944).....1952

Provost, Very Rev. Richard Thomas Howard,

M.A......1933

Organist (vacant).

Canon Residentiary

E. Moore Darling.....1951

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A......1946

Warwick, Ven. M. Parr, B.A......1945

Beneficed Clergy, 164, Curates, &c., 42.

Chancellor, Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A......1948

Registrar, G. C. W. Large, Leamington.....1936

DERBY. £2,200.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edward John

Rawlinson, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.)

[Signs John Derby].....1936

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A.

(cons. 1949).....1954

Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A.

1953

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Richardson 1955 | W. James.....1955

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A......1952

Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A.

1934

Organist, G. H. Heath Gracie, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.1933

Beneficed Clergy, 252; Curates, &c., 37.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.1944

Registrar, H. S. Rees, Derby.

ELY. £2,500.

Bishop, (vacant).

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh,

D.D. (cons. 1927).....1942

Dean (£2,700).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A......1950

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Bp. Walsh.....1942

E. C. Ratchiff, M.A. (Ely

Professor of Divinity in

the University of Cam-

bridge), 1947

Organist, M. Howard.....1953

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A......1947

Huntingdon, Ven. A. Royle, M.A......1954

Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloe, M.A......1953

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.1922

Registrar, E. R. Evans, High St. Passage, Ely.....1930

Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary,

S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,200.

67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D.

(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Robert Exeter:]1949

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Wes-

tall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter).....1954

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A.

(Lynn, Bainbridge Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth)

1950

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Alexander Ross Wallace, M.A......1950

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Hall.....1934 | Bp. of Crediton.....1951
 H. Balmforth, M.A. 1956
 Organist, Reginald Moore, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.....1952
 Chapter Clerk, J. W. Waddingham, B.A.....1932

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Bishop of Crediton.....1951
 Barnstaple, Ven. Denis James, M.A.....1946
 Totnes, Ven. E. F. Hall, M.A.....1948
 Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth.....1950

Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 134

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A. LL.B., 1941
 Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin
 Michelmores, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., 18
 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER. £2,500

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith,
 D.D. (The Bishop's House, Gloucester), cons.
 1942, trans. 1954 (Signs Wilfred Gloucester):
 1954

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Augustine John Hodson,
 M.A. (cons. 1938).....1955

Rt. Rev. James Lumsden Barkway, D.D. (cons.
 1935).....1955

Bishop Suffragan.

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson,
 D.S.C., M.A. (Tibberton Rectory, Gloucester) 1955

Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, M.A.,
 F.S.A.1953

Canons Residentiary (each about £750).

J. McIntyre, D.D.1946 | G. H. Fendick, M.A. 1948
 Archdn. Wardle1948 | E. N. Spear, M.A.1952
 Organist, Herbert Summison, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.1923

Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A.1948
 Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A.1951

Beneficed Clergy, 277; Curates, &c., 40.

Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., W. Cleveland-Stevens,
 C.M.G., Q.C.1946

Registrar & Sec., Percy C. Lloyd, Pitt Street,
 Gloucester.....1932

GUILDFORD. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D.
 (Bishop's House, Farnham Castle, Surrey), cons.
 1946, trans. 1956. [Signs Ivor Guildford].....1956

Provost, Very Rev. Walter Boulton, M.A.1952

Canon Residentiary.

R. G. Clitherow, M.A.1945

Organist, Ronald Dussek, F.R.C.O.1952

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. G. B. Smith.....1955
 Dorking, Ven. D. G. Loveday, M.A.1954

Beneficed Clergy, 157; Curates, &c., 111.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.

Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.

Registrar of Diocese and Archdeaconry of Dorking,
 Graham D. Heath, M.A.

Registrar of Archdeaconry of Surrey, D. M. Moir
 Carey, M.A.

HEREFORD. £2,200.

101st Bishop, Right Rev. Tom Longworth, D.D.
 (The Palace, Hereford), cons. 1939, trans. 1949.
 [Signs T. Hereford].....1949

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby
 Sara, D.D. (cons. 1937).....1946

Dean (£1,400).

Very Rev. Hedley Robert Burrows, M.A.1947

Canons Residentiary (£933).

H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. | J. H. Jordan, M.A.1940
 1935 | Archdn. Winnington-
 Ingram.....1945

Organist, A. M. Davies, M.A. Mus.B., F.R.C.O. 1949

Archdeacons.

Hereford, Ven. A. J. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.1942
 Ludlow, Ven. Hugh H. M. Bevan, M.A.1948

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 13.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Lophthorpe.....1952
 Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street,
 Hereford.

LEICESTER. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D.
 (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald
 Leicester].....1953

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Max-
 well, M.A. (cons. 1943).....1950

Provost, Very Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.E.,
 M.A.1953

Canons Residentiary. (No Residence nor Stipend.)
 J. S. Cooper.....1945 | J. R. Quarterman, B.A.
 F. M. Cray, B.A.1951

R. Chalmers, T.D., M.A.

1954

Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.1930

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. I. D. Edwards, M.A.1956

Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole.....1953

Beneficed Clergy, 218; Curates, &c., 32.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.1953

LICHFIELD. £2,200.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve,
 D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton
 Lichfield].....1953

Bishops Suffragan.

Stafford, Rt. Rev. Lempière Durell Hammon, J.
 D.D. (The Close, Lichfield).....1939

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. Robert Leighton Hodson,
 M.A. (Edgmond Rectory, Newport, Salop) 1944

Dean (£1,400).

Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A.1953

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

J. E. W. Wallis, M.A. 1944 | Archd. Parker.....1955

S. G. B. Exham.....1944 | A. T. Jenkins, M.A.1955

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.1925

Archdeacons.

Salop, Ven. H. I. Carpenter, M.A.1946

Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell.....1956

Stafford, Ven. W. A. Parker, M.A.1945

Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 121.

Chancellor, C. H. Gage.....1954

Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

LINCOLN. £2,200.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, M.A. (cons.
 1952, trans. 1956 (Bishop's House, Eastgate,
 Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln].....1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimby, Rt. Rev. Arthur Ivan Greaves, D.D. (The
 Precentory, Lincoln).....1937

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke
 Rectory, Grantham).....1949

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A.1949

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Grimsby, 1934 | T. R. Milford, M.A. 1947

A. M. Cook, M.A.1946 | Archd. Marsden.....1951

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc.1930

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. K. Healey.....1951

Lindsey, Ven. E. L. Marsden, M.A.1948

Stow, Ven. L. Ashcroft.....1954

Beneficed Clergy, 514; Curates, &c., 119

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.1937

Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £2,200.

67th Bishop (60th on East Anglia), Rt. Rev.
 Percy Mark Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Clerk of the
 Closet) (cons. 1922) (The Palace, Norwich).
 [Signs Percy Norvic].....1942

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard,
D.S.O., M.A. 1953
Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A.,
..... 1952

Canons Residentiary (£750).

R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 | Archd. Baggott (£450)
J. Waring, M.A. 1955
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc. 1948

Archdeacons.

Norwich, Ven. R. Meiklejohn, B.D., LL.B. 1954
Lynn, Ven. W. R. Musselwhite, C.V.O. 1953
Norfolk, Ven. L. J. Baggott, M.A. 1955

Beneficed Clergy, 415; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. 1955
Registrar & Sec., O. H. Prior. 1955

OXFORD. £2,500.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D.
(88 St. Aldate's, Oxford.) [Signs Harry Oxon]
..... 1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Christ
Church Vicarage, Reading) 1955
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, B.D.
(Lauderdale, Bourne End) 1944
Dorchester (vacant).

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Roscow George
Shedden, D.D. (cons. 1919) 1947
Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D. (cons. 1921) 1950
Rt. Rev. Arthur Groom Parham, M.C., M.A.
(cons. 1942) 1954

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. John Lowe, M.A. 1939

Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of
the Bishop of Dorchester) are Professors in the
University of Oxford.

C. Jenkins, D.D., F.S.A. | F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944
1934 | V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949
L. Hodgson, D.D. 1937 | C. A. Simpson, D.D. 1953
Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus. 1955

Archdeacons.

Canon of Christ Church, D.D. 1952
Canon of Christ Church, D.D. 1954
Canon of Christ Church, D.D. 1944

Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 310.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A. 1937
Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her
Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode
Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. 1944

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. M. Venables, M.A. | C. H. Ritchie, M.A. 1954
B.D. 1948

Organist, Sir William Harris, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
Chapter Clerk, Mrs. J. O. Rushton.

PETERBOROUGH. £2,200.

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford,
C.B.E., D.C.L. (Bishop's House, Peterborough)
[Signs Robert Petriburg] (cons. 1955) 1956

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William
Aylen (cons. 1930) 1954
Rt. Rev. Gerald Richard Vernon (cons. 1940) 1954

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A.
..... 1943

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archd. Grimes 1941 | J. L. Cartwright, M.A.,
Archd. Millard. 1946 |
Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.
..... 1952

Archdeacons.

Northampton, Ven. C. J. Grimes, D.D. 1941
Oakham, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A. 1946

Beneficed Clergy, 225 Curates, &c., 25.

Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, B.A. 1956
Registrar, A. F. Percival, M.A., 37 Priestgate,
Peterborough. 1956

PORTSMOUTH.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott
Fleming, D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.)
[Signs Launcelot Portsmouth] 1949

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Leonard Kitch-
ing, M.A. (cons. 1926) 1939

Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939
Organist, J. A. Davison, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Canon Residentiary.

The Provost. 1939

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth (vacant).

I. of Wight, Ven. A. Cory, M.A. 1954

Beneficed Clergy, 115; Curates, &c., 57

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1940

Registrar, G. P. Brutton, 132 High Street, Ports-
mouth. 1938

Legal Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1, The
Sanctuary, S.W.1.

ROCHESTER. £2,500.

103rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Christopher Maude
Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D. (Bishopscourt,
Rochester.) [Signs Christopher Roffen.] 1940

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D.
(cons. 1935) 1950

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Thomas Crick, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A.
..... 1943

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

W. H. Mackean, D.D. 1925

Archdeacon Harland. 1951

D. R. Vicary, M.A., B.Sc. 1952

K. V. J. Ball, M.A. 1952

Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. 1951

Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. 1952

Bromley, Ven. R. G. H. McCahearty, M.A. 1955

Beneficed Clergy, 216; Curates, &c., 66

Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A. 1955

Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949), and O. R. Wood-
field (1955), Rochester.

Sec. G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little College Street,
S.W.1. 1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,200.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford
Jones, D.D. (High Almoner to Her Majesty the
Queen) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.)

[Signs Michael St. Albans] (cons. 1942) 1950

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claud Thomas Thellus-
son Wood, M.C., M.A. (cons. 1948) 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. Angus Campbell MacInnes, M.A.
Dean (£656). 1953

Very Rev. Arthur Kenneth Mathews, O.B.E.,
D.S.C., M.A. 1955

Organist, C. P. P. Burton, M.A., Mus. B., F.R.C.O. 1950

Archdeacons.

St. Albans, Ven. C. S. Cockbill, M.A. 1951

Bedford, Ven. B. T. Guy, M.A. 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 270; Curates, &c., 95.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1922

Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little
College Street, S.W.1. 1943

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,200.
5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, D.D.
(Bishop's House, Ipswich), *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1954.
[Signs Harold St. Edm. & Ipswich].....1954
Bishop Suffragan.

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Thomas Herbert Cashmore,
B.A.....1955
Provost, Very Rev. John Lawrence White, M.A. 1940
Canon Residentiary, B. C. Snell, M.A.....1954

Archdeacons.
Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D.....1946
Sudbury, Ven. C. O. George, M.A.....1947
Sudbury, Ven. H. R. Norton, O.B.E., M.A.....1945
Organist, E. P. Hallam, Mus.B.....1937

Beneficed Clergy, 285; *Curates*, &c., 19.
Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., M.A.....1955
Registrar, S. J. M. Sampson, LL.M., 80 Guildhall
Street, Bury St. Edmunds.....1925

SALISBURY. £2,200.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson,
D.S.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1937, *trans.* 1949) (South
Canony, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs William
Sarum.].....1949

Bishop Suffragan.
Sherborne, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, M.A. (The
Close, Salisbury).....1947
Dean (£1,200).

Rt. Rev. Robert Hamilton Moberly, M.A.1954
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
C. Jackson.....1947; E. W. Heaton, M.A. 1953
A. F. Smethurst, Ph.D. 1949]
Organist, Douglas Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O. 1950

Archdeacons.
Dorset, Ven. E. L. Scager, M.A.....1956
Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A.....1951
Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A.....1951
Sherborne, Ven. J. C. Chute, M.A.....1941

Beneficed Clergy, 321; *Curates*, &c., 104.
Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A.....1955
Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A.
Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,200

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson,
M.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1932). (Bishop's House, 5
Kennington Park Place, S.E.11) [Signs Bertram
Southwark.].....1942

Bishops Suffragan.
Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy
Gipin, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common,
S.W.4).....1952

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Robert William Stannard,
M.A. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3).....1947
Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, M.A.
.....1948

Canons Residentiary.
G. D. Barker, M.A. 1936 | Archd. Brown.....1950
F. S. L. FitzGeorge, M.C. | C. Cuttill, B.A.....1954
1943 | W. F. Morley, M.A.,
T. G. Edwards, M.A. | B.D.....1956
1945

Organist, H. Dexter.....1956

Archdeacons.
Southwark, Ven. H. H. A. Sands, M.A.....1955
Lewisham, Ven. L. A. Brown, M.A.....1955
Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A.....1953

Beneficed Clergy, 295; *Curates*, &c., 255.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.....1948
Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little
College Street, S.W.1.

TRURO. £2,362.

9th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Edmund Robert
Morgan, D.D. (*cons.* 1943).
[Signs Edmund Truro:].....1951
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Wellington, B.D.
(*cons.* 1940).....1951

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Borcham.....1947 | J. A. Simcock.....1952
G. A. G. Bowden, M.A. | J. E. Fison, M.A. (Sub-
1951 | Dean).....1952

Archdeacons.

Cornwall, Ven. F. Borcham, M.A.....1949
Bodmin, Bishop Wellington.....1953
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.....1929

Beneficed Clergy, 216; *Curates*, &c., 19.
Chancellor, W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G. Q.C.,
M.A.....1939
Registrar, R. W. Money, 2 Princes Street, Truro.
Secretary, L. J. Carlyon, 78 Lemon Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200.

109th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-
Edwards, D.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kiddermin-
ster [Signs Mervyn Worcester].....1955
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart,
M.A. (*cons.* 1932).....1953

Dean (£1,750).
Very Rev. William Ernest Beck, M.A.1949
Canons (each £875).

A. P. Shepherd, D.D. 1934 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A.,
E. F. Braley, LL.D. 1947 | B.D.....1948
Organist, D. Willcocks, M.C., Mus.B., A.R.C.M.1950

Archdeacons.
Worcester, Ven. T. B. Wilson, M.A.....1944
Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A.....1951
Beneficed Clergy, 185; *Curates*, &c., 92.
Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, D.S.O., Q.C., M.A.....1943
Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan
Registry, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £1,000.

92nd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon.
and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D.,
cons. 1952, *lrs.* 1956. (Bishopthorpe, York.)
[Signs Michael Ebor:].....1956

Bishops Suffragan.
Hull, Rt. Rev. Henry Townsend Vodden, M.A.
(The Old Rectory, Dalton Holme, Beverley) 1934
Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvett, O.B.E.,
M.A. (Bolton Percy Rectory, York).....1941
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Philip William Wheelodon, O.B.E.,
M.A. (The Old Rectory, South Kilvington,
Thirsk).....1954

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D.
Canons Residentiary (each £800). 1941

G. W. O. Addleshaw, B.D.....1946
T. H. Tardrew, LL.B.....1954
Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.
York, Ven. G. F. Townley, M.A.....1947
East Riding, The Bishop of Hull.....1933
Cleveland, Ven. W. Palin, M.A.....1947

Beneficed Clergy, 363; *Curates*, &c., 54.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court,
Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the
Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.1941
Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D.1940

DURHAM. £4,000.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland,
D.D. (*cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1949 and 1956). (Auck-
land Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Maurice
Dunelm.].....1956

Bishop Suffragan.
Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham,
M.A. (The College, Durham).....1949
Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A.1951

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. L. Greenslade, D.D.	H. E. W. Turner, M.A.
1943	1950
Bp. of Jarrow 1940	C. J. Stranks, M.A. 1953
Organist, C. W. Eden, MUS.B., A.R.C.O. 1936	
<i>Archdeacons.</i>	
Durham, Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A. 1953	
Auckland, Bishop of Jarrow. 1949	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 256; Curates, &c., 120.</i>	
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1954	
Registrar (1948) and Secretary (1949). H. C. Ferens, M.A., The College, Durham.	

BLACKBURN. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., S.T.D. (cons. 1932, trans. 1947 and 1954). [Bishop's House, Blackburn] [Signs Walter Blackburn]. 1954	
Provost, Very Rev. William Kay, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. 1936	

Bishops Suffragan.

Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abram. 1955	
Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A.	

Archdeacons (each £500).

Blackburn, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A. 1945	
Lancaster, Ven. W. G. Fallows, M.A. 1955	
Organist, I. L. Duerden, MUS.BAC. 1939	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 257; Curates, &c., 80.</i>	
Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. 1949	
Joint Registrars, Reginald Clayton, LL.B., and Leslie Ranson, LL.B., Cathedral Close, Blackburn. 1933	

BRADFORD £3,000

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Frederick Bradford]. 1955	
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Alexander Ogilvy Hardy, D.D. (cons. 1937) 1948	
Provost, Very Rev. John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A. 1944	

Archdeacons.

Bradford, Ven. K. Kay, M.A. 1953	
Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A. 1956	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &c., 29</i>	
Chancellor, G. R. Hinchcliffe, Q.C., M.A. 1950	
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, General Buildings, 91 Kirkgate, Bradford.	

CARLISLE. £2,600.

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D. (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas Carlisle]. 1946	
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Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. Herbert Victor Turner, M.A. (Coft Hill, Windermere). 1944	
<i>Dean (about £1,800).</i>	

Very Rev. William Cyril Mayne, M.A. 1942	
<i>Canon Residentiary (each about £900).</i>	
W. J. T. P. Phythian-Archd. Chisholm 1947	
Adams, D.S.O., M.C., R. M. Scantlebury, M.A. D.D. 1932	1947
Organist, F. W. Wadely, O.B.E., MUS.DOC. 1910	

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. A. Chisholm. 1947	
Furness, Bishop of Penrith. 1944	
Westmorland, Ven. S. C. Bulley, M.A. 1951	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 280; Curates, &c., 57.</i>	
Chancellor, R. H. Mais, M.A. 1950	
Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E., M.C., Carlisle. 1929	

CHESTER. £2,500.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1950 [Signs Gerald Cestr]. 1955	
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Bishop Suffragan.

Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders Davies, M.A. (Normans, The Firs, Bowdon, Altrincham) 1950	
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Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Michael McCausland Gibbs, M.A. 1954	
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Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archdn. Burnc. 1940	W. S. Coal, M.A. 1944
C. E. Jarman. 1943	B. A. Hardy, M.A. 1946
Organist, Roland Middleton, MUS. DOC. 1948	

Archdeacons.

Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A. 1937	
Macclesfield, Ven. I. T. Whittle. 1930	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 291; Curates, &c., 60.</i>	
Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone. 1950	
Legal Secretaries, Gamou & Co., 2 White Friars, Chester.	

LIVERPOOL. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D. [Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.] [Signs Clifford Liverpool]. 1944	
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Gresford Jones, D.D. (cons. 1920) 1946	

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, M.A. [Naisall, Ormskirk]. 1946	
<i>Dean (£1,500).</i>	

Very Rev. Frederick William Dillistone, D.D. 1956	
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Canons Residentiary.

F. H. Perkins, M.A. 1955	
C. B. Naylor, M.A. 1956	
R. Nelson, M.A. 1956	
Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O. 1955	

Archdeacon (each £300).

Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A. 1951	
Warrington, Ven. Arthur White. 1947	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 85.</i>	

Chancellor (vacant).

Registrar, E. C. Arden, 5 Canning Place, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £2,200.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road, Manchester 7). [Signs William Manchester] 1947	
<i>Bishops Suffragan.</i>	

Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D. 1953	
Middleton, Rt. Rev. Frank Woods, M.A. (8 Kersal Bank, Manchester, 7) 1952	

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, B.Sc. 1954	
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Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Peter Green, D.D. 1911	H. F. Woolnough, M.A. 1934
Archdn. Bean. 1934	Bishop of Middleton 1952

Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A. 1954	
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Archdeacons.

Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D. 1934	
Rochdale, Ven. E. Stephenson, M.M., M.A., B.D. 1951	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 383; Curates, &c., 65.</i>	

Chancellor R. H. Mais, M.A. 1948	
Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester. 1933	

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., cons. 1931. (6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, a). [Signs Noel Newcastle]. 1941	
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Provost, Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A. 1947	
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Canons Residentiary.

G. W. Ireson. 1946	Archd. White-Thomson P. M. Martin. 1948
1954	

Archdeacons

Northumberland, Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A. Lindisfarne, Ven. W. D. Pawson, M.A. 1955	
Organist, Colin A. C. Ross, F.R.C.O. 1956	

Beneficed Clergy, 187 Curates, &c., 52.

Chancellor, N. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1942	
Registrar and Sec., R. J. Dickinson, Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	

RIPON. £2,500.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Armitage Chas., M.C.,
D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.) [Signs George
Ripon]. 1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de
Candole, M.A. (4 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate)

Dean (£1,200)

Very Rev. Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, C.B.E.,
M.C., M.A. 1951

Canons Residential (each £600)

D. M. M. Bartlett, M.A. | W. E. Wilkinson, B.A.
1940 1948

Archd. Graham 1954
Organist, Lionel Dakers.

Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc. 1950

Richmond, Ven. H. B. Graham 1954

Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 58

Chancellor, Hon. J. R. Cumming-Bruce, M.A. 1954

Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson.

*Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.***SHEFFIELD. £2,200.**

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter
D.C.L., D.D., LL.D. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield,
10.). [Signs Leslie Sheffield] 1939

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard,
C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (cons. 1938) 1947

Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A. 1949

Archdeacons

Doncaster, Ven. J. M. Nicholson, M.A. 1955

Sheffield, Ven. D. E. W. Harrison, M.A. 1943

*Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.**Beneficed Clergy, 165; Curates, &c., 61*

Chancellor, R. H. Mais, M.A. 1950

Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30

*Bank Street, Sheffield.***SODOR AND MAN. £3,250 gross.**

75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D.,

M.Sc. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Michael, Isle of Man)

(cons. 1936). [Signs Benjamin Sodor and Man] 1954

Archdeacon, Ven. C. V. Stockwood, M.A. 1938

Beneficed Clergy, 31; Curates, &c., 17

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes
Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry,

D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell).

[Signs F.R. Southwell] 1941

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Geilthorpe,

C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (cons. 1933) 1952

Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempriere

Heywood, M.A. 1945

Archdeacons

Newark, Ven. F. H. West, M.A. 1946

Nottingham, Ven. J. H. L. Phillips, M.A. 1949

Organist, D. Lumsden 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 205; Curates, &c., 88

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, Q.C., M.A. 1936

Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

WAKEFIELD. £2,200.

6th Bishop, Right Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson,

D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield).

[Signs Roger Wakefield] 1949

Provost, Very Rev. Noel Thomas Hopkins, M.A.

1933

Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson,

M.A. 1954

Archdeacons

Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract 1954

Halifax, Ven. E. Treacy, M.B.E. 1949

Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, &c., 44

Chancellor, J. N. Gray, Q.C., M.A. 1944

Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton Street,

Wakefield 1913

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Bishops

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

CONVOCATION**Canterbury, Upper House**

President.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Joint Registrars, Sir H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.;

D. M. M. Carey M.A.

Apparitor-General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

Lower House

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Taunton.

Actuary, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (Disestablished March 31, 1920)**LLANDAFF. £2,000.**

97th Bishop of Llandaff and 4th Archbishop of Wales,

Most Rev. John Morgan, D.D., b. 1886 cons.

Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1934, translated

1939, elected Archbishop of Wales, 1949 (Bishop's

House, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff). [Signs

J. Cambrensis] 1939

BANGOR. £1,600.

77th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Jones, D.D., b.

1904. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge, Anglesey).

[Signs John Bangor] 1949

ST. ASAPH. £2,000.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett,

D.D., b. 1900. (Palace, St. Asaph). [Signs David

St. Asaph] 1950

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D.,

b. 1894. (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport.

Mon.). [Signs Edwin Monmouth] 1945

ST. DAVID'S. £2,600.

Bishop of St. David's, (vacant)

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £1,600.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Glyn Hughes Simon,

D.D., b. 1903. (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs

Glyn Swansea & Brecon] 1954

CANADA

Primate of All Canada.

The Most Rev. Walter Foster Barfoot, b. 1893.
cons. Bp. of Edmonton 1941, trs. to Ruperts
Land, 1953. Elected Primate of All Canada
1951.

Province of Canada.

Secs. The Most Rev. Archbishop. Apptd. Cigy.
Quebec, Philip Carrington, b. 1892 (cons.
1935), Archbishop and Metropolitan.... 1944 60

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Fredericton, W. H. Moorhead, b. 1888.... 1939 80
Montreal, J. H. Dixon, b. 1889.... 1945 113
Newfoundland, J. A. Meaden.... 1956 68
Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, b. 1897
(cons. 1948).... 1951 119

Province of Ruperts Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

See above.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903.... 1950 13
Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, b. 1909.... 1950 23
Brandon, I. A. Norris, b. 1901.... 1950 45
Calgary, G. R. Calvert, b. 1900.... 1952 42
Edmonton, H. H. Clark, b. 1903.... 1954 43
Keewatin, H. E. Hives, b. 1901.... 1954 17
Qu'Appelle, M. E. Coleman, b. 1902.... 1950 90
Rupert's Land (see above).... 1952 52
Saskatchewan, H. D. Martin, b. 1889.... 1939 31
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900.... 1950 35

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, b.
1904 (cons. 1944), Archbishop and
Metropolitan.... 1955 66

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Toronto, F. H. Wilkinson, b. 1896 (cons.
1953).... 1955 304
Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901.... 1948 150
Moosonee, C. C. Robinson, b. 1893.... 1955 30
Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903.... 1949 90
Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903.... 1952 67
Ottawa, E. S. Reed.... 1954 78

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton,
b. 1888 (cons. 1935) Archbishop and
Metropolitan, 1952.... 1936 52

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Caledonia, H. G. Watts, b. 1903.... 1953 19
Cariboo, (vacant).... 12
Kootenay, P. R. Beattie, b. 1912.... 1955 36
New Westminster, G. P. Gower, b. 1900.... 1951 84
Yukon, T. Greenwood, b. 1907.... 1952 9

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Arabinda Nath
Mukerjee, b. 1893 (cons. 1944).... 1950 100
Asst. Bps., J. Richardson, b. 1894.... 1950
W. A. Partridge.... 1953

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Assam, J. Amritanand.... 1949 25
Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan (cons. 1951).... 1956
Bhagalpur, P. Parmar.... 1955 19
Bombay, W. Q. Lash, b. 1904.... 1947 65
Chota Nagpur, G. N. L. Hall, b. 1891.... 1936 51
Colombo, A. R. Graham-Campbell, b.
1903.... 1948 99
Delhi, F. R. Willis, b. 1900.... 1951 18
East Pakistan, J. D. Blair (cons. 1951).... 1956
Kumragala, H. L. J. de Mel, b. 1900 (cons.
1945).... 1947 20

Secs.

Apptd. Cigy.

Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906.... 1949 85
Amritsar, C. R. H. Wilkinson.... 1950
Lucknow, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903.... 1947 79
Nagpur, S. A. Pathak.... 1954
Nasik, H. C. Read, b. 1890.... 1944 35
Rangoon, V. G. Shearburn, b. 1901.... 1955 49
Asst. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla,
M.B.E.... 1949

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia

The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of
Sydney.... 1947

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney, The Most Rev. Howard West Kil-
vinton Mowll, C.M.G., b. 1890 (cons.
1922).... 1933 302
Bp. Coadj., C. V. Pilcher, b. 1879.... 1930
Do., W. G. Hilliard, b. 1887 (cons. 1934) 1939

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Armidale, J. S. Moyes, b. 1884.... 1929 43
Bathurst, A. L. Wyld, b. 1880.... 1937 64
Bp. Coadj., M. d'A. Collins.... 1951
Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, b. 1885.... 1934 63
Grafton, K. J. Clements (cons. 1949).... 1955 41
Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty, b. 1879.... 1931 85
Riverina, H. G. Robinson, b. 1899.... 1951 25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Melbourne, The Most Rev. Joseph John
Booth, C.M.G., M.C., b. 1886 (cons.
1934).... 1942 286
Bp. Coadj., J. D. McKie (Bishop of Gee-
long), b. 1909.... 1945

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Ballarat, W. H. Johnson, b. 1889.... 1936 62
Bendigo, C. L. Riley, C.B.E., V.D., b. 1888.... 1938 31
Gippsland, E. J. Davidson, b. 1899.... 1955 37
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, b. 1903.... 1951 26
Warragatta, T. M. Armour, b. 1890.... 1943 34

Province of Queensland

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald
Charles Halse, b. 1881 (cons. 1925).... 1943 135
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, b. 1869.... 1932

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Carpentaria, W. J. Hudson, b. 1904.... 1950 14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong,
b. 1899.... 1936 16
Asst. Bp., G. D. Hand, b. 1918.... 1950
N. Queensland, L. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917.... 1953 30
Rockhampton, J. A. G. Housden, b. 1902.... 1947 20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Perth, The Most Rev. Robert William
Haines Motine, b. 1889.... 1947 72

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Bunbury, D. L. Redding, b. 1898.... 1951 34
Kalgoorlie, C. E. B. Muschamp, b. 1902.... 1950 8
N.W. Australia, J. Frewer, b. 1883.... 1929 4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Adelaide (vacant).... 126
Tasmania, C. R. Cranswick, b. 1894.... 1944 78
Willochra, R. Thomas, b. 1881.... 1926 19

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

Archbishop and Primate

Wellington, The Most Rev. Reginald
Herbert Owen, b. 1887 (cons. 1947).... 1952 116
Asst. Bp., E. J. Rich, b. 1894.... 1953

Secs.	Apptd. Clgy.	Secs.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>			
<i>Auckland, W. J. Simkin, b. 1883.....</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>Ibadan, D. R. Oyeboode, b. 1898 (cons. 1954).....</i>	<i>1956</i>
<i>Christchurch, A. K. Warren, b. 1900.....</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>Lagos, A. W. Howells, O.B.E., b. 1905 (cons. 1952).....</i>	<i>1955</i>
<i>Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, b. 1912.....</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>Niger, C. J. Patterson, C.B.E., b. 1908 (cons. 1942).....</i>	<i>1945</i>
<i>Melanesia, A. T. Hill, M.B.E.....</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>Asst. Bps., D. B. Hall.....</i>	<i>1947</i>
<i>Nelson, F. O. Hulme-Moir, b. 1910.....</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>S. M. Nkemenia.....</i>	<i>1955</i>
<i>Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, C.B.E., b. 1886.....</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>Niger Delta, E. T. Dimicari, C.B.E. (cons. 1949).....</i>	<i>1952</i>
<i>Waipatu, N. A. Lesser, b. 1900.....</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, b. 1915.....</i>	<i>1952</i>
<i>Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, C.B.E. b. 1888.....</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>Ondo-Benin, S. O. Odutola.....</i>	<i>1952</i>
<i>Waikato, J. T. Holland, b. 1912.....</i>	<i>1951</i>		

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Cape Town, The Most Rev. Geoffrey Hare Clayton, b. 1884 (cons. 1934).....	1948	113
Bp. Coadj., S. W. Lavis, b. 1873.....	1931	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Basutoland, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909.....	1950	
Bloemfontein, C. W. Alderson, b. 1900 (cons. 1949).....	1951	62
Damaraland, J. D. Vincent, b. 1894.....	1952	8
George, J. Hunter, b. 1897 (cons. 1943).....	1951	24
Grahamstown, A. H. Cullen, b. 1887.....	1931	97
Johannesburg, R. A. Reeves, b. 1899.....	1949	117
Kimberley & Kuruman, J. Boys, b. 1900 (cons. 1948).....	1951	26
Lebombo, H. Beevor, b. 1903.....	1952	11
Natal, T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904.....	1951	85
Pretoria, R. S. Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1941).....	1951	49
St. Helena, G. P. L. Turner, b. 1888.....	1939	8
St. John's, Kaffraria, (vacant).....		84
Zululand, E. J. Trapp, b. 1910.....	1946	45

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

Archbishop of West Indies

Guiana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, C.M.G., Archbp. & Metropolitan, b. 1902 (cons. 1937).....	1950	31
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The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Antigua, D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., b. 1898.....	1953	27
Barbados, G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894.....	1951	54
Honduras, G. H. Brooks, b. 1905.....	1950	18
Jamaica, P. W. Gibson, b. 1893 (cons. 1947).....	1955	84
Nassau, S. Burton, b. 1881.....	1942	24
Trinidad (vacant).....		33
Windward Islands, R. N. Shapley, b. 1890.....	1949	15

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop

Freetown, Sierra Leone, The Most Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.B.E., b. 1898, cons. 1936, elected Archbp. of West Africa, 1955.....	1948	36
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones.....		

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Accra, R. R. Roseveare, b. 1902.....	1956	42
Gambia and Rio Pongas, R. N. Coote, b. 1915.....	1951	8

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop

Mashonaland, The Most Rev. Edward Francis Paget, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1886, cons. 1925, elected 1st Archbp. of Cent. Africa.....	1955	57
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The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Matabeleland, W. J. Hughes, b. 1898 (cons. 1944).....	1953	32
Northern Rhodesia, F. O. Green Wilkinson, b. 1913.....	1951	34
Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, b. 1892.....	1936	18

UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Argentina and E. S. America with the Falkland Is., D. I. Evans, C.B.E., b. 1900 (cons. 1939).....	1946	29
Bermuda, A. L. E. Williams.....	1956	14
Borneo, N. E. Cornwall, C.B.E., b. 1903.....	1949	12
Egypt, F. F. Johnston, C.B.E., b. 1891.....	1952	19
Gibraltar, F. W. T. Craske, b. 1901.....	1953	30
Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., b. 1895.....	1932	44
Iran, W. J. Thompson, C.B.E., b. 1887.....	1935	12
Jerusalem, W. H. Stewart, C.B.E., b. 1883.....	1943	24
Korea, J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903 (cons. 1935).....	1955	15
Asst. Bp. A. E. Chadwell, b. 1892.....	1951	
Madagascar, T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911.....	1952	45
Asst. Bps., J. Marcel.....	1956	
G. Miles.....	1938	
Masasi, W. L. M. Way, b. 1905.....	1952	54
Mauritius, H. van L. Otter-Barry, C.B.E. b. 1887.....	1931	19
Mombasa, L. J. Beecher, b. 1906 (cons. 1950).....	1953	78
Asst. Bps., O. Kariuki.....	1955	
F. Olang.....	1955	
Singapore, H. W. Baines, b. 1905.....	1949	33
South West Tanganyika, L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945).....	1952	
Sudan, O. C. Allison, b. 1908 (cons. 1948).....	1953	
Asst. Bp., D. Deng Atong.....	1955	
Tanganyika, Central, A. Stanway, b. 1908.....	1951	
Asst. Bp., Y. Omari.....	1955	
Uganda, L. W. Brown, b. 1912.....	1953	102
Asst. Bps., A. K. Balya, O.B.E.....	1947	
F. Lutaya.....	1951	
Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903.....	1936	45
Asst. Bp., J. K. Russell.....	1955	
Zanzibar, W. Scott Baker, b. 1902.....	1943	60

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1501

1501 Henry Dean	1663 Gilbert Sheldon	1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1503 William Warham	1678 William Sancroft	1828 William Howley
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1691 John Tillotson	1848 John Bird Sumner
1556 Cardinal Poic	1695 Thomas Tenison	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1559 Matthew Parker	1716 William Wake	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1576 Edmund Grindall	1737 John Potter	1883 Edward White Benson
1583 John Whitgift	1747 Thomas Herring	1896 Frederick Temple
1604 Richard Bancroft	1757 Matthew Hutton	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1610 George Abbot	1758 Thomas Secker	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1633 William Laud	1758 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1942 William Temple
1660 William Juxon	1783 John Moore	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.	Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.
J. O. Aelionby, b. 1884; <i>Accra</i>	1924 1951	F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; <i>Trinidad</i>	1946 1949
A. B. Akinyele; <i>Ibadan</i>	1933 1956	V. Jackson, b. 1874; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1930 1935
G. F. Allen, b. 1902; <i>Egypt</i>	1946 1953	H. G. Jones, b. 1870; <i>Warrington</i>	1920 1945
F. L. Ash, b. 1882; <i>Ro khampton</i>	1928 1946	T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i>	1930 1945
J. W. Ashton, b. 1864; <i>Grafton</i>	1921 1938	A. B. L. Karney, b. 1874; <i>Southampton</i>	1922 1943
A. W. Averill, b. 1865; <i>Auckland</i>	1910 1940	A. L. Kitching, b. 1875; <i>Nile</i>	1926 1936
C. A. W. Aylen, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930 1939	E. A. Knowles, b. 1874; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1935 1950
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921 1937	L. H. Lang, b. 1889; <i>Woodluff</i>	1936 1947
W. B. Belcher, b. 1891; <i>N. Queensland</i>	1948 1952	B. Lasbrey; <i>Niger</i>	1922 1945
D. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1919 1945	A. Lea, b. 1868; <i>Kyushu</i>	1909 1935
K. G. Bevan, b. 1898; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1940 1950	T. Lenman, b. 1883; <i>Bhagalpur</i>	1943 1954
S. A. Bill, b. 1884; <i>Lucknow</i>	1939 1947	J. H. Linton, b. 1879; <i>Persia</i>	1919 1935
D. B. Blackwood, b. 1884; <i>Gippsland</i>	1942 1955	J. Lyons, b. 1878; <i>Ontario</i>	1932 1952
A. W. F. Blunt, b. 1879; <i>Bradford</i>	1931 1955	J. C. Mann, b. 1880; <i>Kyushu</i>	1935 1941
R. Brook, b. 1880; <i>St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich</i>	1940 1953	R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; <i>Stepney</i>	1936 1952
L. W. B. Broughall, b. 1876; <i>Niagara</i>	1933 1949	E. W. Mowll, b. 1881; <i>Middleton</i>	1943 1951
H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Ghyattar</i>	1933 1947	S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Timneville</i>	1939 1945
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924 1938	N. W. Newnham Davis, b. 1903; <i>Antigua</i>	1944 1952
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947 1953	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i>	1926 1940
G. A. Chambers, b. 1879; <i>Tunganyika</i>	1927 1947	H. Pakenham-Walsh, b. 1871; <i>Assam</i>	1915 1923
A. C. Cooper, b. 1881; <i>Korea</i>	1931 1954	W. Parker, b. 1883; <i>Pretoria</i>	1933 1951
B. C. Corfield, b. 1890; <i>Travancore</i>	1938 1945	A. G. Parham, b. 1883; <i>Reading</i>	1942 1954
R. P. Crabbe, b. 1883; <i>Mombasa</i>	1936 1953	H. R. Ragg, b. 1889; <i>Calgary</i>	1943 1951
D. H. Crick, b. 1885; <i>Chester</i>	1934 1955	R. J. Remison, b. 1876; <i>Moosonee</i>	1932 1954
J. Curtis, b. 1880; <i>Chekiang</i>	1929 1950	C. M. Ricketts, b. 1885; <i>Dunwich</i>	1945 1954
B. M. Dale, b. 1905; <i>Jamaica</i>	1950 1955	B. C. Roberts, b. 1887; <i>Singapore</i>	1927 1940
S. H. Davies, b. 1884; <i>Carpentaria</i>	1922 1949	B. P. Robin, b. 1887; <i>Adelaide</i>	1941 1956
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i>	1932 1937	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i>	1928 1938
D. C. Dunlop, b. 1897; <i>Jarrow</i>	1944 1949	R. G. Shedden, b. 1882; <i>Nassau</i>	1919 1931
H. J. Embling, b. 1885; <i>Korea</i>	1926 1930	G. Sinker, b. 1900; <i>Nagpur</i>	1949 1954
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872; <i>Singapore</i>	1909 1927	H. A. Skelton, b. 1884; <i>Lincoln</i>	1939 1945
L. N. Fisher, b. 1881; <i>Natal</i>	1921 1951	A. W. Smith, b. 1875; <i>Lagos</i>	1925 1942
R. S. Fyffe, b. 1869; <i>Rangoon</i>	1910 1928	G. V. Smith, b. 1880; <i>Leicester</i>	1929 1953
A. M. Gelsthorpe, b. 1892; <i>Sudan</i>	1933 1952	A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; <i>Athabasca</i>	1932 1950
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; <i>Waurnu</i>	1938 1944	P. W. Stephenson, b. 1888; <i>Nelson</i>	1940 1954
H. L. Gwyer, b. 1883; <i>George</i>	1937 1951	P. Stevens, b. 1882; <i>Kwangsai and Hunan</i>	1933 1950
L. H. Gwynne, b. 1863; <i>Egypt</i>	1908 1946	G. E. Storrs, b. 1889; <i>Grafton</i>	1946 1955
M. G. Haigh, b. 1887; <i>Winchester</i>	1931 1952	C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; <i>Uganda</i>	1932 1952
W. T. T. Hallam, b. 1878; <i>Saskatoon</i>	1931 1949	J. R. S. Taylor, b. 1883; <i>Sodor and Man</i>	1942 1954
E. K. C. Hamilton, b. 1890; <i>Shrewsbury</i>	1940 1944	G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; <i>Damaraland</i>	1939 1949
A. O. Hardy; <i>Nagpur</i>	1937 1948	H. N. V. Tonks, b. 1891; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1936 1949
F. O. T. Hawkes, b. 1878; <i>Kingston on Thames</i>	1927 1952	N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879; <i>Rangoon</i>	1923 1934
Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., b. 1868; <i>New Westminster</i>	1942 1951	G. R. Vernon, b. 1900; <i>Madagascar</i>	1940 1950
B. O. F. Heywood, b. 1870; <i>Ely</i>	1926 1941	G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; <i>Hokkaido</i>	1927 1941
J. Hind, b. 1879; <i>Fukien</i>	1918 1940	J. W. C. Wand, b. 1885; <i>London</i>	1934 1955
A. J. Hodson, b. 1879; <i>Tewkesbury</i>	1938 1950	C. C. Watts, <i>Damaraland</i>	1931 1939
H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882; <i>Wellington</i>	1936 1946	J. R. Weller, b. 1880; <i>Argentina</i>	1934 1946
C. R. Hone, b. 1873; <i>Wakefield</i>	1931 1945	J. Wellington, b. 1890; <i>Shantung</i>	1940 1950
H. L. Hornby, b. 1888; <i>Hulme</i>	1945 1953	G. A. Wells, b. 1877; <i>Cariboo</i>	1934 1940
F. Houghton, b. 1891; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1937 1940	G. A. West, b. 1893; <i>Rangoon</i>	1925 1954
A. H. Howe-Browne, b. 1881; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1934 1951	H. H. Williams, b. 1872; <i>Carlisle</i>	1920 1946
J. A. Jagoe, b. 1889; <i>Bermuda</i>	1949 1955	I. W. Williams, b. 1890; <i>Quebec</i>	1915 1935
		D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; <i>Trinidad</i>	1938 1956
		H. A. Wilson, b. 1876; <i>Chelmsford</i>	1929 1950
		C. I. Wood, b. 1873; <i>Melanesia</i>	1912 1919
		C. T. T. Wood, b. 1885; <i>Bedford</i>	1948 1953
		C. S. Woodward, b. 1878; <i>Gloucester</i>	1933 1953

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1501

1501 Thomas Savage	1632 Richard Neile	1777 William Markham
1508 Christopher Bainbridge	1641 John Williams	1808 Edward Venables Vernon
1514 Thomas Wolsey	1660 Accepted Frewen	Harcourt
1531 Edward Lee	1664 Richard Sterne	1848 Thomas Musgrave
1545 Robert Holgate	1683 John Dolben	1860 Charles Thomas Langley
1555 Nicholas Heath	1688 Thomas Lampcigh	1862 William Thomson
1561 Thomas Young	1691 John Sharp	1891 William Connor Magee
1570 Edmund Grindal	1714 William Dawes	1891 William Dalrymple Mac-
1576 Edwin Sandys	1724 Launcelot Blackburn	lagan
1589 John Piers	1743 Thomas Herring	1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1595 Matthew Hutton	1747 Matthew Hutton	1929 William Temple
1606 Tobias Matthew	1757 John Gilbert	1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1628 George Montaigne	1761 Robert Hay Drummond	1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1629 Samuel Harsnett		

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,600 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 82 in all. The figures at Dec. 31, 1955, applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after a century of separation are:—

Congregations, 2,289; total membership 1,307,573; Sunday Schools, 2,873, with 316,769 scholars and 42,103 teachers. In 17 Foreign Mission fields, there are 310 European Mission areas (and in addition 146 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 15,104 nationals, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbyterianism was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the

National Covenant and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberty received by Parishes and Charges in 1954 was £3,352,806.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1956),
The Right Hon. W. E. Elliot, C.H., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S., M.P.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1956-57), Right Rev. R. F. V. Scott, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. D. Longmuir, T.D., M.A.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, M.A., LL.B.

Procureur, Sir Randall Philip, O.B.E., Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 30 presbyteries, 562 ministers, 559 congregations, with 130,461 communicants, 119,234 families, 7,472 Sabbath-school teachers, and 66,362 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1955, this branch contributed by congregational effort £153,992 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £863,362.—*Moderator* (1956-57), Rt. Rev. T. M. Barker, M.A., D.D., General Sec., Very Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 329 congregations, 21 preaching stations, 69,651 members, and 8,084 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 30 missionaries abroad, including 13 women. In 1955 the amount raised for all purposes was £574,558.

Moderator (1956-57), Rt. Rev. K. D. Keay, M.A.

Gen. Sec., Rev. F. G. Healey, M.A., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of Sec.
<i>Armagh</i> *...	Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1873 (cons. 1915)	1938	73	£2,500
<i>Dublin</i>	Most Rev. Arthur William Barton, D.D., b. 1881 (cons. 1930)	1939	162	2,500
BISHOPS.				
<i>Meath</i>	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., b. 1897	1945	36	1,500
<i>Cashel</i>	Rt. Rev. Thomas Arnold Harvey, D.D., b. 1878	1935	28	1,548
<i>Clogher</i>	Rt. Rev. Richard Tyner, D.D., b. 1877	1943	52	1,443
<i>Connor</i>	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliott, M.A.	1956	132	1,750
<i>Cork, Cloyne & Ross</i>	Rt. Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1910	1952	73	1,703
<i>Derry & Raphoe</i> ..	Rt. Rev. Robert McNeil Boyd, M.C., D.D., b. 1890 (cons. 1943)	1945	85	2,140
<i>Down & Dromore</i> ..	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1902 (cons. 1950)	1955	112	1,500
<i>Killaloe</i>	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., b. 1910	1954	29	1,500
<i>Kilmore</i>	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, b. 1900	1956	69	2,000
<i>Limerick</i>	Rt. Rev. Evelyn Charles Hodges, D.D., b. 1889	1942	35	1,461
<i>Ossory</i>	Rt. Rev. John Percy Phair, D.D., b. 1876	1940	73	1,535
<i>Tuam</i>	Rt. Rev. John Winthrop Crozier, D.D., b. 1879	1938	23	1,493

* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. W. C. de Pauley, D.D. (1950).

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. H. W. Rennison, M.A.; Rev. Canon R. G. F. Jenkins, B.D.;

J. D. Smyth; C. G. Carson

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), D. W. Pratt, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant, D. M. Hudson.

Asst. Sec., E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 21 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called *Diocesan Councils*.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a

Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £13,508,733, made up of *Parochial Sustentation* £9,978,599, *General Synod Funds* £842,872, *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,782,364.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £15,290,485. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £470,535.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clyg.	Stipd.
<i>Abdeen and Orkney</i> , Edward Frederick Easson, M.A., b. 1905	1956	44	£*863	
<i>Argyll and the Isles</i> , Thomas Hannay, D.D. (Most Rev. Primus, 1952), b. 1887	1942	12	1,244	
<i>Brechin</i> , Eric Graham, D.D., b. 1888	1944	25	*904	

* With residence.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clyg.	Stipd.
<i>Edinburgh</i> , Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1891	1947	71	£*1,782	
<i>Glasgow</i> , Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A., b. 1907	1952	80	*1,313	
<i>Morey</i> , Duncan McInnes, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1897	1953	19	1,035	
<i>St. Andrews</i> , John William Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D., b. 1920	1955	35	*1,237	

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 375. Parsonages, 225. Clergy, 823. Communicants, 56,528.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1956-57), Rev. H. C. Walters (Preston).

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1956-57), D. P. Blatherwick, O.B.E. (Newark).

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., Ph.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1957-58), Rev. H. Roberts, M.A., Ph.D. (Richmond).

Vice-President Designate (1957-58), P. H. Race (Lincoln).

Statistics.—In 1956 in association with the Conference in Great Britain and Ireland (at home and abroad) there were 5,129 Ministers, 40,167 Local Preachers, 1,103,471 Members and Probationers, 17,625 Churches, 13,630 Sunday Schools, 139,922 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 973,844 Sunday Scholars.

The World Methodist Council, founded 1881, re-organized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries. *President*, Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, U.S.A. *Vice-President*, Rev. Dr. Harold Roberts, England. *Secretaries*, Rev. E. Benson Perkins, 38 Belle Walk, Birmingham, 13; Rev. Dr. Elmer Clark, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. The statistics of world Methodism are: members and probationers, 17,500,000; churches and preaching places, 99,500; ministers, 60,500; local preachers, 83,000; Sunday schools, 76,400; officers and teachers, 825,000; scholars, 8,200,000.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before

1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810 and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797. The Bible Christian Methodist Church dates from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939. Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa are separate autonomous Methodist Churches, and other branches throughout the world have originated from the Methodist Church either in Great Britain or in America.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 262 Ministers, 453 Lay Preachers, 32,386 Adult and 16,599 Junior Members, 2,076 Sunday School Teachers and 15,886 Scholars.

President (1956-57), Rev. S. E. McCaffrey, Terenure, Dublin.

Secretary, Rev. R. S. Morris, M.A., 9 Sandy-mount Green, Dublin.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodists, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., B.D., D.D., Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1956 there were in Great Britain 308 Ministers, 8,727 Members, 152 Chapels and 13,064 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1954 there were in Great Britain 20 Ministers, 329 Lay Preachers, 6,204 Members, 175 Chapels and 13,189 Sunday Scholars. *President* (1956-57), P. Johnson. *President Designate*, E. G. Nagle. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87-89 West Bar, Sheffield, 3.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1955 the body numbered—churches, 1,436; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,610; ministers and preachers, 835; elders, 7,384; communicants, 150,071; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 12,918; Sunday-school scholars, 89,564; adherents (including communicants), 204,101. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £758,973.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the

Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; Welsh is the language used generally in these schools.

The Eastern Association, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 356 chapels and 28,840 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Associations (1956)—South Wales, Rev. D. J. Jones, M.A., Morriston; North Wales, Rev. G. Williams, B.A., Bangor, The East, Rev. D. W. Lewis, M.A., Bridgend.

Moderator of General Assembly (1956-57), Rev. C. L. Williams, B.A., Liverpool.

Chief Secretary, Rev. H. R. Williams, B.A., Dolgaer, Gaeerwen, Anglesey.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 3,065 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,524. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales* (1956-57), Rev. Elsie Chamberlain, B.D. *Chairman-Elect* (1957-58), Rev. H. Cunliffe-Jones, B.A., B.Litt., D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Stanley, M.A. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union.

Secretary, B. Touch. *Offices*, Huntingdon Lodge, Wormley, Herts.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and founded the *Congregational Union*,

which in 1806 amalgamated with the *Evangelical Union* (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 150 Churches of the *Congregational Union of Scotland* with a membership of 35,190. Of the 169 Ministers, 133 are Pastors. *President*, Rev. A. Morton Price, M.A., B.D., Perth. *Secretary*, Rev. James M. Calder, 217 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE BAPTISTS have over 20,000,000 members in all countries. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1955, 1,989 pastors. The members numbered 326,633, Sunday-school teachers 44,292, and Sunday scholars 325,786. *President of the Baptist Union* (1956-57), Sir Herbert James. *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

The *Baptist World Alliance* (founded in 1905) is a Federation of Conventions and Unions of the Baptist communion throughout the world. *Pres.*, Rev. T. F. Adams, D.D. *General Secretary*, Rev. A. T. Ohn, D.D., *Assoc. Sec.*, Rev. Henry Cook, M.A., D.D. *Headquarters*, Washington, D.C. *London Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. John Kieley, 15 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,343 members in Great Britain, and has 433 places of worship (*Recording Clerk*, Stephen J. Thorne). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (120,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament") (Dr. F. N. D. Buchman), *Hqrs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2), has 349 branch churches and societies in

Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 42 Onslow Gardens, N.10, has in the U.K. 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,933 communicants. The New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 65 churches. The Churches of Christ have 165 churches in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 50 churches in England. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Bristol Avenue, Wallasey, Cheshire. The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 113 organized churches, 52 companies, and 7,813 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Muslims, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.18, Commercial Road, E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow. A Mosque is to be erected in the garden of Regent's Park Lodge, Park Road, Regent's Park, on land presented to the Muslim community by the British Government.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 400,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, a little more than half being domiciled in London. The *Diaspora* (Dispersion) foretold by the prophet Daniel began towards the end of the third century preceding the Christian Era, but there was no appreciable settlement in England until after the Norman Conquest and the anti-Jewish reaction resulting from the Crusades led to their expulsion by edict of Edward I in 1290, the exclusion being maintained until after the Whitehall Conference called by Oliver Cromwell in 1655. Since that date there has been a steady flow of Jewish immigrants, increased during the present century owing to Nazi persecution. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they

may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), Barnett Janner, M.P. *Secretary*, A. G. Brotman.

CHIEF RABBI—The Very Rev. Israel Brodie, born 1895, appointed 1948.

Secretary, Michael Wallach, *Office*, 4 Creechurch Place, E.C.4.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. *Dayanim*, L. Grossnass; A. Rapaport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg.

Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr (Adler House, Adler Street, E.1)

Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XII (Eugenio Pacelli), Roman Pontiff, born in Rome, March 2, 1876; ordained priest April 2, 1899; Archbishop of Sardinia May 13, 1917; Cardinal December 16, 1929; Papal Secretary of State February 7, 1930; elected Pope March 2, 1939; crowned March 12, 1939.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. In August, 1956, there were nine vacancies. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

In England and Wales there are 5 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in Scotland 2 Archiepiscopal and 6 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the British Commonwealth and Republic of Ireland there are 66 Archiepiscopal and 234 Episcopal Sees, with 36 Vicariates and 25 Prefectures.

The Catholic Directory estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 3,148,500, Scotland (1956) 768,420, Republic of Ireland (1955) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1956) 476,350. The figures for Canada (1956) are 6,260,546, Australian Commonwealth (1955) 1,554,372, New Zealand (1955) 255,199, Union of South Africa (1956) 674,589, India (1955) 4,976,194 (including Goa), Pakistan (1955) 241,822, Ceylon (1956) 651,586; and the Roman Catholic population of the world is estimated at 423,000,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); Archbishop, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda

His Excellency Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara
(Archbishop—Bishop of Savannah—Atlanta)

The Most Revd. Archbishops

CONS. CLERGY*

Westminster (vacant)	787
Cardiff, Michael Joseph McGrath (1940) 1935	203
Birmingham, Francis J. Grimshaw (1954) 1947	606
Auxil., Humphrey Bright	1944
Liverpool, William Godfrey (1953)	1938
Auxil., Joseph F. Halsall	1945
Portsmouth, John H. King (1941)	329

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Brentwood, Bernard Wall	1956
Chilton, Joseph Rudderham	1949
Hexham and Newcastle, Joseph McCormack	1937
Lancaster, Thomas E. Flynn	1939
Auxil., Thomas Pearson	1949
Leeds, John Heenan	1951
Menevia (Wales), John E. Petit	1947
Middlesbrough, George Brunner	1956
Northampton, Thomas L. Parker	1941
Nottingham, Edward Ellis	1944
Plymouth, Cyril Resticaux	1955
Salford, Andrew Beck (1955)	1948
Shrewsbury, John A. Murphy (1949)	1943
Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy	1949

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Gordon Gray	1951
Glasgow, Donald A. Campbell (1945)	1939

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aberdeen, Francis Walsh	1951
Argyll & Isles, Kenneth Grant	1946
Dunkeld, William Hart	1955
Galloway, James McGee	1952
Motherwell, Joseph D. Scanlan (1955)	1946
Paisley, James Black	1948

* In addition there are 61 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Most Rev. David Mathew, Abp. of Apamea, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces in 1954.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop

CONS. CLERGY.

Armagh, His Eminence Cardinal John	
D'Alton Primate of All Ireland (1946) 1942	260
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan	1943
Derry, Neil Farren	1939
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean	1929
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty	1944
Kilmore, Austin Quinn	1950

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe

CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop	
Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943)	1924
Auxil., Emmanuel Galea	1942
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Gozo, Joseph Pace	1944
Gibraltar, John F. Healy	1956

America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Giovanni Panico (Archbishop of Guismania prima).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

CONS.

Edmonton, John MacDonald (1938)	1934
Coadj., John Anthony Jordan (1955)	1945
Halifax, Gerald Berry (1953)	1945
Kingston, Joseph O'Sullivan (1944)	1931
Moncton, Norbert Robichaud	1942
Montreal, His Eminence Cardinal Paul Emile Leger	1950
Ottawa, Joseph Lemieux (1953)	1936
Port of Spain, Finbar Ryan (1940)	1937
Quebec, Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947)	1946
Regina, Michael C. O'Neill	1948
Rimouski, Charles Parent (1951)	1944
St. Boniface, Maurice Baudoux (1955)	1948
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1952)	1950
Sherbrooke, George Cabana (1952)	1941
Toronto, His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934)	1930
Vancouver, B.C., William Duke (1931)	1923
Abp.-Coadj., Martin Johnson (1954)	1936

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

	CONS.
Winnipeg, Philip F. Pocock (1951)	1944
Exarch for Ruthenians, Winnipeg, Basil Ladyka (1951)	1929
Coadj. Maxim Hermaniuk.	1951
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
Alexandria, Rosario Brodeur	1941
Amos, Joseph Desmarais (1939)	1931
Antigonish, John MacDonald (1950)	1943
Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.	1950
Bathurst, N.B., Camille LeBlanc	1942
Belize, David Hickey (1956)	1948
Calgary, Francis Carroll	1936
Castries (vacant).	
Charlottetown, Malcolm A. MacEachern	1955
Chicoutimi, George Melançon	1940
Edmundston, Romeo Gagnon	1949
Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952)	1941
Gaspé, Albini LeBlanc (1945)	1941
Georgetown, Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956)	1954
Gravelbourg, Aimé Decosse	1953
Grouard, Henry Routhier, V. A. (1953)	1945
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Napoleon La Brie (1945)	1938
Hamilton, Joseph Ryan	1937
Harbour-Grace, John M. O'Neill	1940
Hearst, Louis Levesque	1952
Hudson Bay, Mark Lacroix, V. A.	1943
James Bay, Henri Belleau, V. A.	1940
Joliette, Joseph Papineau	1928
Kamloops, B.C., Michael A. Harrington	1952
K	1955
A	1950
London, John Cody (1950)	1937
Mackenzie, Joseph Trocollier (1943)	1940
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
Nelson, Thomas McCarthy	1955
Nicolet, Albert Martin	1950
Pembroke, William Smith	1945
Peterboro, Benjamin Webster (1954)	1946
Prince Albert, Leo Blais	1952
Prince Rupert, Fergus J. O'Grady, V. A.	1956
Roseau, James Moris, C.B.E.	1922
St. Anne de la Pocatière, Bruno Desrochers	1951
St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly	1941
St. George's (Grenada) (vacant).	
St. Hyacinthe, Arthur Douville (1942)	1940
St. Jean de Quebec, Gerard Coderre (1955)	1951
St. Jerome, Emil Frenette	1951
St. John, N. Brunswick, Alfred Leverman (1953)	1948
St. Paul, Louis Philip Lussier	1952
Saskatoon, Francis Klein	1952
Sault Ste. Marie, Ralph H. Dignan	1935
Timmins, Maxim Tessier (1955)	1951
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947)	1943
Valleyfield, Alfreid Lanzlois (1926)	1924
Bp. Coadj., Percival Gaze	1948
Victoria, B.C., James M. Hill	1946
White Horse John L. Coudert, V. A.	1936
Yarmouth, Albert Lemenger	1953
Exarchs for Ruthenians, Edmonton, Nicholas Sawaryn (1943)	1951
Saskatoon, Andrew Roborecki (1951)	1948
Toronto, Isidore Borecky	1948

Africa

Apostolic Delegate to British East and West Africa, Most Rev. Robert James Knox (Archbishop of Melitene)	
Apostolic Delegate to South Africa, Most Rev. Celestine Damiano (Archbishop of Nicopolis in Eptro).	

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Bloemfontein, William P. Whelan (1954) ..	1948
Cape Coast, William T. Porter, C.B.E. (1950)	1933
Capetown, Owen McCann (1951)	1950

	CONS.
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta (1953)	1930
Durban, Denis E. Hurley (1951)	1947
Lagos, Leo H. Taylor C.B.E. (1950)	1934
Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953)	1946
Onitsha, Charles Heerey (1950)	1927
Pretoria, John Garner (1951)	1948
Rubaga, Joseph Cabana (1953)	1947
Salisbury, Aston Chichester (1955)	1931
Abp.-Coadj., Francis Markall	1956
Tabora, Cornelius Bronsveld (1953)	1950

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Abercorn, Joseph van den Biesen, V. A.	1948
Accra, Joseph Bowers	1953
Aliwal, John Lueck (1951)	1947
Bermuda, Robert Dehler, V. A.	1956
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940
Beitbridge, Peter Kelleter (1951)	1950
Blantyre, John Baptist Theunissen, V. A.	1950
Bremerdorp, Constantine Barneschi (1951)	1939
Buea, Peter Rogan, O.B.E. (1950)	1939
Bukoba, Alfred Lancot (1953)	1952
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1951
Calabar, James Moynagh (1950)	1947
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953)	1951
Eshowe, Aurelius Bilgeri (1951)	1947
Fort Jameson, Firmin Coutemanchie, V. A.	1953
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan	1953
Gulu, John B. Cesana (1953)	1951
Gwelo, Louis Haene (1955)	1950
Iringa, Attilio Beltraminio (1953)	1948
Johannesburg, Hugh Boyle (1954)	1949
Jos, John Redington	1954
Kaduna, John McCarthy	1954
Kampala, Vincent Billington (1953)	1948
Karema, James Holmes Siedle (1953)	1946
Kasama, Marcel Daubechies, V. A.	1950
Keetmanshoop, Edward Schlottelbeck, V. A.	1956
Bp.-Coadj., Francis X. Esser (1956)	1949
Keimoes, Henry J. Thunemann (1951)	1940
Keta, Antony Konings	1954
Kigoma, John van Sambeek (1953)	1937
Kimberley, John Boekenfoehr	1953
Kisumu, Frederick Hall (1953)	1948
Kokstad, Evangelist McBride (1951)	1949
Kroonstad, Norbert van Velsen (1951)	1950
Kumasi, Alexander van den Bronk (1952)	1946
Leribe, Emmanuel Mabathoana	1953
Likuni, Joseph Fady, V. A.	1951
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea, V. A.	1950
Lusaka, Adam Kozlowiecki, V. A.	1955
Lydenburg, Anthony Rieterer	1956
Marriannhill, Alphonsus Streit	1951
Masaka, Uganda, Joseph Kiwanuka (1953)	1939
Maseru, Delfine des Rosiers (1951)	1948
Maswa, Edward McGurkin	1956
Mbarara (vacant).	
Mbeya, Anthony van Oorschot (1953)	1950
Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
Meru, Laurence Bessone	1954
Mombasa-Zanzibar (vacant).	
Morogoro, Herman van Elswijk	1954
Moshi, Joseph Byrne (1953)	1933
Mwanza, Joseph Blomjous (1953)	1946
Ndola, Francesco Mazzieri, V. A.	1949
Nyeri, Kenya, Carlo Cavallera (1953)	1947
Ogoja, Thomas McGettrick	1955
Ondo, Nigeria, Thomas Hughes (1950)	1943
Oudshoorn, Bruno Hippel (1951)	1948
Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950)	1948
Port Elizabeth, Ernest Green	1955
Pori Louis, Daniel Liston (1949)	1947
Pori Victoria, Seychelles, Marcel Maradan	1937
Queenstown, John B. Rosenthal (1951)	1948
Rutabo, Laurence Rugambwa (1953)	1952
Tamale, Gerald Bertrand (1950)	1948

	CONS.
Tororo, John Grief (1953)	1951
Umtata, Joseph Grueter (1951)	1947
Umtatinkulu, Pius B. Dlamini	1954
Windhoek, Joseph Gotthardt, V. A.	1926
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman, V. A.	1952

Asia

*Inter-nuncio to Republic of India, Most Rev.
Martin H. Lucas (Archbishop of Aduli).*

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Agra, Domenico Athaide	1956
Bangalore, Thomas Pothacamary (1953) ..	1940
Bombay, His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950)	1946
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer (1924)	1921
Colombo, Thomas Cooray (1947)	1946
Dacca, Lawrence Graner (1950)	1947
Delhi and Simla, Joseph A. Fernandes (1951) ..	1949
Ernakulam, (vacant)	
Hyderabad, Joseph Mark Gopu (1953)	1948
Karachi, Alcinun van Miltenburg (1950)	1948
Madurai, Peter Leonard (1953)	1936
Madras and Meliapur, Louis Mathias (1952) ..	1934
Malacca-Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953) ..	1947
Meerut, Joseph B. Evangelisti, Abp.-Bp. (1956) ..	1952
Nagpur, Eugene Louis D'Souza (1953)	1951
Pondicherry and Cuddalore, Ambrose Rayappan (1955)	1953
Ranchi, Nicholas Kujur (1953)	1952
Trivandrum, Gregory Varghese (1955)	1953
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934)	1933

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto	1949
Ajmer, Leo de Mello	1949
Allahabad, Leonard Raymond	1947
Alleppey, Michael Arattukulam	1952
Amravati, José A. Rosario	1955
Arabia, Irzoo Maghacani, V. A.	1950
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues	1953
Bellary, John Forest Hogan	1949
Calicut, Aldo Patroni	1948
Changanacherry, Matthew Kavakat	1950
Chilau, Edmund Peris	1940
Chittagong, Raymond Larose	1952
Cochin, Alexander Edzhath	1952
Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa	1950
Cuttack, Basil	1950
Dibrugarh,	1943
Dinapur, Giuseppe Oberi	1949
Galle, Nicholas M. Laudadio	1934
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi	1943
Hong Kong, Lorenzo Bianchi (1951)	1950
Indore, Francis Simons	1952
Jabalpur, Conrad Dubbelman	1954
Jaffna, Emile Pillai (1950)	1949
Kalpaiguri, Ambrogio Galbiati	1952
Jessellon, James Buis, V. A.	1952
Jessore, Dante Battaglierin (Admin.)	1952
Jhansi, Francis Fenech	1954
Kandy, Bernard Regno	1936
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami	1939
Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1951)	1945
Krishnagar, Aloysius La Ravoire Morrow	1939
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon	1955
Kuching, John Vos, V. A.	1952
Kumbakonam, Chinnaiyan Daniel	1955
Lahore, Roger Buysse	1947
Lucknow, Conrad de Vito	1947
Mangalore, Basil Peres (1954)	1952
Mulian, Francis Cialco	1939
Mysore, Rene Feuga	1941
Nellore, William Bouter	1929
Ootacamund, Anthony Padiyara	1955
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil	1950
Patna, Augustine Wildermuth	1947
Penang, Francis Chan	1955

CONS.

Poona, Andrew Alex De Souza	1949
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez	1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Oscar Sevrin (1951)	1934
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga	1947
Salem, Lurdu Marianaden Seivanaden	1949
Sambalpur, Herman Westermann	1951
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1915)	1934
Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram	1953
Tellicherry, Sebastian Valloppilly	1956
Tiruchirappalli, James Mendonca	1938
Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955)	1954
Trichur, George Alapat	1944
Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie	1947
Trivandrum, Vincent Dereere (1937)	1936
Tuticorin, Thomas Fernando (1953)	1950
Vellore, David Pillai	1956
Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce	1950
Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista	1952
Visakhapatnam, Joseph Baud	1942
Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1953)	1951

Australia

*Apostolic Delegate to Australia, New Zealand,
and Oceania, Most Rev. Romolo Carboni
(Archbishop of Sidon)*

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Adelaide, Matthew Boevich	1940
Brisbane, James Duhig, C.M.G. (1912)	1905
Abp.-Coadj., Patrick O'Donnell	1949
Canberra-Goulburn, Eris M. O'Brien (1954) ..	1948
Hobart, Guilford Young (1955)	1948
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix (1917)	1912
Abp.-Coadj., Justin Simonds (1942)	1937
Perth, Redmond Prendiville (1935)	1933
Sydney, His Eminence Cardinal Norman Thomas Gilroy (1940)	1935

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armidale, Edward J. Doodly	1948
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941)	1930
Bathurst, John Norton (1928)	1925
Bunbury, Lancelot Goody (1954)	1951
Cadmus, Thomas Cahill	1949
Darwin, John O'Loughlin	1949
Geraldton, Alfred J. Gummer	1942
Kimberley, Otto Raible, V. A.	1935
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949)	1931
Maitland, John Toohy (1956)	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher	1952
Rockhampton, Andrew G. Tynan	1946
Sale, Richard Ryan (1926)	1923
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950)	1947
Toowoomba, William Brennan	1953
Townsville, Hugh Edward Ryan	1938
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Henschke (1939)	1937
Wilcannia-Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox	1931
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939)	1951

New Zealand

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Wellington, Peter McKeefry (1954)	1947
Auckland, James Liston, Abp.-Bp. (1953)	1930

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Alexishafen, Adolf Noser, V.A. (1953)	1947
Christchurch, Edward Joyce	1950
Cook Islands, Ubald Lehman, V. A.	1948
Dunedin, James Whyte	1920
Admin. Ap., John Kavanagh	1949
Fiji Islands, Victor Foley, V. A.	1944
Gilbert Islands, Octave Terrienne, V. A.	1938
Navigators Archipelago, George Pearce, V. A.	1956
New Hebrides, Ludoric Julliard, V. A.	1955
North Solomon Islands, Thomas Wade, V. A.	1930
Port Moresby, Andrew Sorin, V. A.	1946
Rabaul, Isidore Scharmach, V. A.	1939
South Solomon Islands, John Aubin, C.B.E., V.A.	1935
Tonga Islands, John Rodgers, V. A.	1953
Wewak, Leo Arkfield, V. A.	1948

London Cathedrals, Churches, etc.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675-1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer time—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.); Crypt, 6d. Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 1s. golden gallery, 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. 6d. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 12.15, and 6.30. Weekdays at 8, 10, 12.4. Also Wednesdays, 12.30 p.m., Litany; Fridays, 12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1s., except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poet's Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 8 (said), 9 (Parish Communion), 10.15, and 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Weekdays: 7.30, 8, and 5.15 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays) 5 p.m. (on Saturdays). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1540) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrews (died 1646) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.2.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemoration Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, M.S.D. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened

in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1928. Open daily. Sunday services 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea four days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. HELEN, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's Prayer Book and Bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton.

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET PATTERNS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." Since 1614 the parish church of the House of Commons.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubiliac the sculptor (1672). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church. Famous for its broadcast services.

ST. MARY WOOLNETH (above the Bank Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century; organ by Father Smith.

ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. PAUL, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior

of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (painter), Wycherley (dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (wood-carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. PETER, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C.1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire. The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "some-time Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England."

ST. STEPHEN, Walbrook, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist). Although it was much damaged by bombs, 1940-1, repairs have been carried out and it remains open.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withering, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church is in progress, and the choir, re-dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in March, 1954, is again open for worship. Sunday morning services, 11.15 a.m.

Master of the Temple, Rev. Canon J. D'E. E. Firth, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays 11.15 and 9.30. Minister, Rev. J. Moffett, D.D., 2, Tavillon Street, W.C.1.

ST. COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.1. Rededicated December, 1955. Sundays 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rt. Rev. R. F. V. Scott, D.D., 30, Malvern Court, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

United Congregational and Baptist

CHRIST CHURCH AND UPTON CHAPEL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was partially defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War.

Congregational

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30.

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Thursday lunch time, 1.15-1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. Ronald V. Spivey, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake

(1788), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. D. A. Greeves, M.A.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. Minister, Rev. Donald O. Soper, Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. F. Townley Lord, D.D.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—Sundays: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 6.15; Low Mass with Sermon, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses (First Friday, 6), 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30 (First Friday, 6 p.m.), Mid-day service, 12.45-12.55 p.m.; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.30; Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 5; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8 p.m. Thursdays, Instruction and Benediction, 6 p.m. Holidays of Obligation: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Evening Mass, 6 p.m.; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8 p.m. Confessions at all times. Church open 6.15 a.m. to 9 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel. Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Great Arch over the High Altar and the whole of the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles; this is probably the largest mosaic in the country. Mosaics on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the roofs of the Lady Chapel, St. Gregory's Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Holy Souls' Chapel have also been completed. A fine marble and mosaic pulpit. Campanile open to public by electric lift, admission 1s.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass 10.45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Mass, 4.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: Masses as on Sunday mornings and 6.30 p.m.; Vespers 5.30 (Saturdays 4.30). Great Day—St. Philip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 5.30; Benediction, 8 (when a Saturday, Vespers 4.30, no evening service).

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the *Education Act, 1944* (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (a) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 local education authorities (61 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs and 2 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of excepted Districts; (b) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute and from its payment of money grants to Local Education Authorities. Constant detailed suggestions to L.E.A.'s, are issued in Ministry circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report is published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The state system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. Attention has been given to the development of special schools and the school meals service, but the major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children at school between 1952 and 1962 (more than one million more children than in 1947 were in the schools in 1954). Special attention is also being paid to the development of technical education; greatly expanded building plans were drawn up during 1956 and a National Council for Technological Awards established.

Local Authorities are required by the Act to prepare development plans for education in their areas (including school reorganization and necessary building), and this work is nearing completion. Plans approved become binding upon L.E.A.'s. A total of £124,000,000 of building work was under construction at the end of 1955, £307,000,000 having been completed since December, 1945. 2,703 new primary and secondary departments were completed between April 1945 and October 1955.

Education is envisaged in the 1944 Act in three stages:—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (compulsory school age); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children are to go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more practical character). *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral school. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

Pupils in Secondary Schools may sit for the examinations leading to the award of the General

Certificate of Education (G.C.E.). The nine examining bodies set papers at three levels, ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Entrance to the Universities and to many courses of professional training depends on the results in these examinations. The total number of candidates at the 1955 summer examination was 265,261.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* (which, when established, all children not receiving full-time education will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18)); *Technical Schools and Schools of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects); *Service of youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres*, etc.

In January, 1955, 6,587,530 children were present in the schools maintained by Local Education Authorities; 6,515,676 were in 28,808 primary and secondary schools; 23,127 in 464 nursery schools and the remainder in special schools, etc.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary bodies, mainly religious, but have long been maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, where the managers of such schools can obtain half (or in some cases 75 per cent.) of funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools will remain under their partial control as "aided schools" (if 75 per cent. is raised then as "special agreement schools"), the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become "controlled schools" under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. In England and Wales, by Dec. 1955, of the 9,341 voluntary schools 4,256 had been given controlled and 4,706 aided or special agreement status.

164 Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics, and usually with day and boarding scholars) occupy a semi-independent position, getting money grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves. For these pupils fees are graded according to parents means. At least 25 per cent. of the places must be free, and Local Authorities may claim up to a further 25 per cent. of places, for which no further fees are paid by parents. There are also 153 other schools receiving grants direct from the Ministry. In all the direct grant schools have 101,310 pupils.

About 90 *Public Boarding Schools* and over 5,000 *Private Schools* remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can later be closed if found inefficient. The total number of children in independent schools is estimated at 500,000. The number of pupils in the 1,359 such schools which are "recognized as efficient" is 258,947.

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 240,345 (Jan. 1955) to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. Despite an increase of the number of full-time teachers by 30,400 in the five years 1950-4, 47.1 per cent. of pupils are still being taught in classes exceeding the prescribed maximum of 40 for primary and 30 for secondary schools. Teachers are trained in a total of 176 institutions of various types. These include 23 University training departments providing a one year course for graduates. Most of the remainder provide a two-year training course. 95 of the colleges are provided by Local Education Authorities. All teachers recruited into the state system must in future be trained and hold a certificate. 19.4 per cent. of all the teachers in maintained and aided schools and establishments are graduates. Payment of teachers is regulated by the *Burnham Scale*, which was revised in 1956 to provide £475 to £900 per annum and £430 to £700 per annum basic rates for men and women Assistant Teachers respectively, and for Headmasters and Headmistresses according to the size of the school and with, in every case, supplementary payment for degrees, specially responsible posts, etc. Women's salaries are to be increased by seven instalments until they are, in 1961, equal to men's.

School Meals

School milk is supplied free to all children and was taken by 54.7 per cent. of children in attendance at primary and secondary schools in October, 1955. On the same day 3,074,168 dinners were supplied to 48.6 per cent. of children in attendance.

Cost of Education in England and Wales

The total public expenditure on education (excluding universities) in England and Wales in the year 1956-57 is estimated at:

From Exchequer (including Ministry of Education grants to Local Education Authorities).....	£313,901,000
From Rates.....	£170,843,000

Total.....£484,744,000

being an increase of £41,548,000 over the revised estimates for 1955-56, and more than double the expenditure in 1944. Public expenditure on education excluding universities amounted to approximately 35. per head of the population per week in 1952. The cost per pupil per year in a maintained primary school averaged £24.3 in 1951-52 compared with £15.10s. in an elementary school in 1937-38. In a maintained secondary school in 1951-52 it was £43.2.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

Scottish education is being brought into line with the system in England and Wales under the Education (Scotland) Acts, 1945 and 1946. Secondary Education having always been more widespread than in England, it will not be necessary to create as many new secondary schools but rather to ensure variety of provision in them. Though education up to the compulsory age must, as in England, be

provided free under the Act by the 31 County and 4 Burgh Education Authorities they will be allowed to run fee-paying secondary schools for children whose parents wish it. Exemptions from compulsory education will be granted on grounds of inaccessibility to schools and (over age 14) domestic hardship.

In July 1955, the number of grant-aided and secondary schools was 3,046 (2,237 primary and 817 secondary) and the number of children on the registers in January was 825,088. The cost to the Exchequer of Education in Scotland in 1956-57 will be £42,537,000; the cost from rates £20,136,000.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

An Education Act was passed by the Northern Ireland Parliament in March, 1947, broadly in line with that of England and Wales. The main differences are that Local Education Authorities can raise the age for compulsory education from 5 to 5½ or 6, that secondary education will be provided by Local Education Authorities in intermediate Secondary Schools (modern or technical) only, that existing grammar schools will accommodate a proportion of Local Education Authority scholarship holders and that denominational religious instruction will be more general. The date for the raising of the school-leaving age has been again postponed to not later than April 1, 1957.

An important feature of the educational system in Northern Ireland is the strength of the voluntary element in school management, an individuality deriving from the traditions of Irish education. The voluntary schools are generously assisted by grants from public funds, the grant system differing from that obtaining in other parts of the United Kingdom.

In 1955, the number of schools provided, maintained and assisted by L.E.A.'s in Northern Ireland was 1,775 with 252,423 children on the rolls. The estimated cost to the Exchequer for 1956-57 is £9,511,860 and from rates £2,256,540. This is an increase of £1,943,717 in total public expenditure over 1955-56.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are fourteen degree-giving Universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton); one in Wales (University of Wales with colleges at Bangor, Cardiff, Aberystwyth and Swansea); four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews); and one in Northern Ireland (Queen's University, Belfast). There are also three University Colleges (Leicester, Exeter and North Staffordshire), also giving degree courses lasting for three or four years. The total number of full-time students in these Universities and other institutions receiving grants from the University Grants Committee in the session 1954-55 was 81,705 of whom 20,410 were women (compared with a total of 80,602 enrolled at the beginning of the session 1953-54 and 50,000 in 1939). 72.9 per cent. of the students were assisted by scholarships from public or private funds. All these institutions are self-governing and receive grants from the Treasury (not the Ministry of Education) through the University Grants Committee. Recurrent expenditure in 1954-55 amounted to £34,791,656. In the year 1954-55, 70.4 per cent. of the income of the universities came from the Treasury, 10.7 per cent. from fees, 4.1 per cent. from endowments and 3.2 per cent. from Local Education Authorities.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1957

Hilary, Jan. 20 to March 16

Trinity, April 28 to June 22

Michaelmas, Oct. 13 to Dec. 7

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1956, 7,300 (approx.)

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> ...	1933
High Steward, The Viscount Simonds, P.C., <i>New College</i> ...	1954
Vice-Chancellor, A. H. Smith, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Warden of New College</i> ...	1954
Proctors, B. G. Mitchell, M.A., <i>Keble</i> ; M. G. Brock, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> ...	1956
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, C. H. M. Waldoock, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> ...	1947
Public Orator, T. F. Higham, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1939
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, Sir Arthur Ellis, O.B.E., D.M., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1943
Bodley's Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., <i>Cn. Ch.</i>	1947
Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pautin, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1946
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, K. T. Parker, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Oriel</i> ...	1945
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., B.N.C.	1950
Keeper of Art Galleries, K. T. Parker, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1934
Keeper of the Dept. of Antiquities, (vacant)	
Registrar of the University, Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Corpus</i> ...	1930
Deputy Registrar, C. H. Paterson, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> ...	1949
Assist. do., D. M. Hawke, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i> ...	1954
Secretary of Faculties, K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Oriel</i> ...	1925
Assist. do., R. S. Anson-Owen, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> ...	1956
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ...	1946
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. T. Christie, M.A., <i>Principal of Jesus</i> ...	1955
Acting Curator of Schools, H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> ...	1952
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, H. S. Clemons, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> ...	1947
University Counsel, Hon. C. R. Russell, Q.C., M.A., <i>Oriel</i> ...	1952
Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward	
Bedels, C. W. Hatton (<i>Divinity</i>); C. J. Bolton (<i>Law</i>); A. C. Packford (<i>Medicine</i>); J. A. C. Ward (<i>Arts</i>)	
Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller	1950
Land Agent to the University, N. D. G. James, M.C., M.A., B.N.C.	1961
Director, Department of Education, M. L. Jack, M.A., <i>Wadham</i> ...	1937

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—

Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., *St. John's*Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., *Jesus*

University Museum, G. E. S. Turner

University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., *St. John's*

SECRETARY OF—

Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escritt, M.A., *Keble*

The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., *Balliol*,
 Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, D. M. Hawke, M.A., *Lincoln*.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Provost of Worcester; the Proctors.

Elected by Congregation—

The President of *St. John's*; the Dean of *Christ Church*; the Principal of *Somerville*; the President of *Magdalen*; the President of *Trinity*; the Warden of *St. Antony's*; the Principal of *Lady Margaret Hall*; the Warden of *Wadham*; the Censor of *St. Catherine's*; K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., M.A.; C. H. M. Waldoock, D.C.L.; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; F. M. Brewer, B.Sc., M.A.; E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.; C. N. Ward-Perkins, M.A.

Oxford Colleges

(With date of foundation)

<i>All Souls</i> (1437), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1952).	
<i>Balliol</i> (1262), Sir David Keir, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1949).	
<i>Brasenose</i> (1509), M. Platnauer, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1956).	
<i>Christ Church</i> (1532), Very Rev. J. Lowe, M.A., <i>Dean</i> (1939).	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1516), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., <i>President</i> (1951).	
<i>Exeter</i> (1314), <i>Rector</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Hereford</i> (1874), N. R. Murphy, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1939).	
<i>Jesus</i> (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1949).	
<i>Keble</i> (1870), Rev. Canon E. S. Abbott, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1955).	
<i>Lincoln</i> (1427), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., <i>Rector</i> (1953).	
<i>Magdalen</i> (1458), T. S. R. Boase, M.A., <i>President</i> (1947).	
<i>Merton</i> (1264), G. R. G. Murc, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1947).	
<i>New College</i> (1379), A. H. Smith, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1945).	
<i>Oriel</i> (1326), Sir George Clark, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Provost</i> (1947).	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1624), R. B. McCallum, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1955).	
<i>Queen's</i> (1340), J. W. Jones, B.C.L., M.A., <i>Provost</i> (1948).	
<i>St. John's</i> (1555), A. L. Poole, M.A., D.Litt., <i>President</i> (1947).	
<i>Trinity</i> (1554), A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., <i>President</i> (1954).	
<i>University</i> (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., <i>Master</i> (1951).	
<i>Wadham</i> (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Warden</i> (1938).	
<i>Worcester</i> (1714), J. C. Masterman, M.A., <i>Provost</i> (1946).	
<i>St. Edmund Hall</i> (1269), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., <i>Principal</i> (1951).	
<i>St. Peter's Hall</i> (1929), Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1955).	
<i>St. Antony's College</i> (1950), F. W. D. Deakin, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1950).	
<i>St. Catherine's Society</i> (1868), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., <i>Censor</i> (1952).	
<i>Campion Hall</i> , Rev. T. Corbishley, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1945).	
<i>Mansfield College</i> (1889), Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Principal</i> (1955).	
<i>St. Benet's Hall</i> , Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1947).	

Nuffield College (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., *Warden* (1954).

Queen Elizabeth House (1954), L. C. Wilcher, M.A., *Warden* (1956).

Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., *Principal* (1945).

Somerville (1879), Miss Janet Vaughan, D.M., F.R.C.P., *Principal* (1945).

St. Hugh's (1886), Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A., *Principal* (1946).

St. Hilda's (1893), Miss K. Major, B.Litt., *Principal* (1955).

St. Anne's (1952) (Originally *Society of Oxford Home-Students* (1879)), Lady Ogilvie, M.A., *Principal* (1953).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Elect.

American History (Harmsworth), A. E. Bestor, M.A., *Queen's*..... 1956

Anatomy (Lee's), Sir Wilfrid E. Le Gros Clark, M.A., F.R.S., *Hertford*..... 1924

Anaesthetics (Nuffield), Sir Robert R. Macintosh D.M., *Pemb.*..... 1937

Anglo-Saxon, C. L. Wrenn, M.A., *Pembroke*..... 1946

Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., *All Souls*..... 1946

Arabic (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., *St. John's*..... 1955

Archaeology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., *Keble*..... 1946

Archaeology (Lincoln), B. Ashmole, M.C., B.Litt., M.A., *Lin.*..... 1956

Archaeology of the Roman Empire, I. A. Richmond, M.A., *Corpus*..... 1956

Astronomy (Savilian), H. H. Plaskett, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*..... 1932

Biochemistry, H. A. Krebs, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., *Trin.*..... 1954

Botany (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.*..... 1953

Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., C. A. Trypanis, M.A., *Exeter*..... 1947

Celtic, I. I. Foster, M.A., *Jesus*..... 1947

Chemistry (Lee's), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Exeter*..... 1937

Chemistry (Waynflete), E. R. H. Jones, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Magd.*..... 1955

Chinese, H. H. Dubs, M.A., *University*..... 1947

Civil Law (Regius), D. Daube, M.A., Ph.D., *All Souls*..... 1955

Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., *Oriel and Nuffield*..... 1946

Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., Ph.D., *Worcester*..... 1952

Comparative Slavonic Philology, B. O. Unbegaun, M.A., B. N. C. 1955

Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon L. Hodgson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1944

Divinity (Margaret), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1944

Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner, M.A. 1952

Ecclesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon C. Jenkins, D.D., F.S.A., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1934

Economic History (Chichele), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., *All Souls*..... 1950

Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., *Merton*..... 1948

Egyptology, J. Cerny, M.A., *Queen's*..... 1951

Engineering Science, A. Thom, M.A., B.N.C. 1945

English Language and Literature (Merton), J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., *Merton*..... 1945

English Literature (Merton), F. P. Wilson, B.Litt., M.A., *Merton*..... 1947

English Literature (Goldsmiths'), Lord David Cecil, C.H., M.A., *New College*..... 1948

Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., *Queen's*..... 1949

Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), Sir Francis Simon, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1956

Fine Art (Slade), J. W. Pope-Hennessy, M.B.E., M.A., *Balliol*..... 1956

Forestry, Sir Harry Champion, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., *St. John's*..... 1940

French (Foch), J. I. Seznec, M.A., *All Souls*..... 1950

Geography, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., *Hertford*..... 1953

Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., *Univ.*..... 1950

Geometry (Savilian), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*..... 1931

George Eastman Visiting, H. C. Urey, M.A., *Balliol*..... 1956

German Language and Literature, J. Boyd, B.Litt., M.A., *Queen's*..... 1938

Government and Public Administration (Gladstone), K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., M.A., *All Souls*..... 1944

Greek (Regius), E. R. Dodds, F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1936

Hebrew (Regius), Rev. Canon C. A. Simpson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1954

History, Ancient (Camden), R. Syme, M.A., B.N.C. 1949

History, Ancient (Wykeham), A. Andrewes, M.A., *New Coll.*..... 1953

History of Art, E. Wind, M.A., *Trin.*..... 1955

History of the British Empire (Beit), V. T. Harlow, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., *Balliol*..... 1948

History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls*..... 1953

International Relations (Montague Burton), A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., *St. Hugh's*..... 1948

Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., *Oriel*..... 1952

Italian (Serena), A. P. d'Entrèves, M.A., D.Phil., *Magd.*..... 1946

Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart, M.A., *University*..... 1952

Latin (Corpus), R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., *Corpus*..... 1953

Law (Comparative), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., F.B.A., B.N.C. 1948

Law (Vinerian), H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., *All Souls*..... 1949

Logic (Wykeham), H. H. Price, B.Sc., M.A., *New Coll.*..... 1935

Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S. 1952

Medicine (Regius), G. W. Pickering, D.M., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1955

Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), L. J. Witts, D.M., *Magd.*..... 1938

Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), G. Ryle, M.A., *Magd.*..... 1945

Modern History (Chichele), E. F. Jacob, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls*..... 1950

Modern History (Regius), V. H. Galbraith, M.A., *Oriel*..... 1947

Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., *Worcester*..... 1951

Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1949

Moral Philosophy (White's), J. L. Austin, M.A., *Corpus*..... 1952

Music, J. A. Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., *Wadham*..... 1947

Natural Philosophy (Sedgwick), G. Temple, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Queen's*..... 1953

Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), I. C. Moir, D.M., *Oriel*..... 1937

Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), I. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., *Worcester*..... 1949

Queens⁹ (1448), J. A. Venn, C.M.G., Litt.D., Pres.
(1932).
St. Catharine's (1473), D. Portway, I.D., M.A., Master
(1946).
St. John's (1511), J. M. Wordie, C.B.E., M.A., Master
(1952).
Sidney Sussex (1596), T. Knox-Shaw, C.B.E., M.C.,
M.A., Master (1945).
Trinity (1546), The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S.,
Master (1951).
Trinity Hall (1350), Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C.,
Litt.D., Master (1954).

Selwyn College (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick,
D.D., Master (1956).

Fitzwilliam House (Non-Collegiate Students) (1869),
Censor (vacant).

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girton (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
Mistress (1949).

Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., Princi-
pal (1954).

Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge, T.C. (1885),
post-graduate students in training for teaching)
Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., Principal (1953).
New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., Tutor.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Elect.

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond),
W. A. Mair, M.A., Down, 1952
Agriculture (Drapers), Sir Frank Engledow,
C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., Joh, 1930
American History and Institutions (Pitt), E. C.
Kirkland, A.M., Ph.D., Harvard (for
1956-57).
Anatomy, J. D. Boyd, M.A., Cla, 1951
Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., Jes, 1951
Ancient Philosophy (Lawrence), W. K. C.
Guthrie, M.A., Pet, 1952
Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth), B.
Dickins, M.A., Corp, 1946
Animal Pathology, W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A.,
Jes, 1947
Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and
Imperial Chemical Industries), W. R. Haw-
thorne, M.A., F.R.S., Trin, 1951
Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D.,
Pemb, 1947
Archaeology (Disney), J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D.,
Pet, 1952
Architecture, J. L. Martin, M.A., Ph.D., (Man-
chester), 1956
Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy
(Pumian), Sir Harold Jeffreys, M.A., F.R.S.,
Joh, 1946
Astronomy and Geometry (Loweian), W. V.
D. Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., Pemb, 1936
Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, F.R.S., M.A.,
Ph.D., Joh, 1947
Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), F. G.
Young, M.A., F.R.S., Trin, H, 1949
Biology (Quick), V. B. Wigglesworth, M.D.,
F.R.S., Cai, 1952
Botany, G. E. Briggs, M.A., F.R.S., Joh, 1948
Chemical Engineering (Shell), T. R. C. Fox,
M.A., King's, 1946
Chinese, E. G. Pulleyblank, M.A., Down, 1953
Civil Law (Regius), P. W. Duff, M.A., Trin, 1945
Classical Archaeology (Lawrence), Miss J. M. C.
Toynbee, M.A., Newn, 1951
Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer),
F. J. W. Roughton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.,
Trin, 1947
Comparative Law, C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M.,
Trin, 1953

Comparative Philology, W. S. Allen, M.A.,
Ph.D., Trin, 1955
Divinity (Eh), Rev. Canon E. C. Ratcliff,
M.A., Joh, 1947
" (Lady Margaret's), Rev. C. F. D.
Moule, M.A., Cla, 1951
" (Norris-Hulse), Rev. H. H. Farmer,
M.A., Pet, 1949
" (Regius), Rev. J. Burnaby, B.D.,
Trin, 1952
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), Rev. N. Sykes,
M.A., Emm, 1944
Economic History, M. M. Postan, M.A., Pet, 1938
Economics, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.,
M.A., Sid, 1950
Economics, R. F. Kahn, M.A., King's, 1951
Education, G. R. Owst, Litt.D., F.S.A., Emm, 1933
Electrical Engineering, E. B. Moullin, Sc.D.,
King's, 1945
English Law (Rouse Ball), S. J. Bailey, M.A.,
LL.M., Joh, 1950
English Literature (King Edward VII), B.
Willey, M.A., F.B.A., Pemb, 1946
Experimental Medicine, R. A. McCance,
C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., Sid, 1945
Experimental Physics (Cavendish), N. F. Mott,
M.A., F.R.S., Cai, 1954
Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwill,
M.A., King's, 1952
Finance and Accounting (P.D. Leake), J. R. N.
Stone, C.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., King's, 1955
Fine Art (Slade), A. F. Clutton-Brock, B.A.,
King's, 1955
French (Drapers), L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D.,
Trin, 1951
French Literature, J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., 1954
Genetics (Arthur Balfour), Sir Ronald Fisher,
Sc.D., F.R.S., Cai, 1943
Geography, J. A. Steers, M.A., Cath, 1949
Geology (Woodwardian), O. M. B. Bulman,
Sc.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Sid, 1955
German (Schroder), W. H. Bruford, M.A.,
Joh, 1951
Greek (Regius), D. L. Page, M.A., Trin, 1950
Hebrew (Regius), D. W. Thomas, M.A.,
Cath, 1938
History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts),
P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Ph.D., Joh, 1953
Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., Trin, H, 1949
Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harms-
worth), E. E. Rich, M.A., Cath, 1951
Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), H. S.
Kirkaldy, M.A., Qu, 1944
Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, M.A.,
F.R.S., Sid, 1946
International Law (Whewell), R. Y. Jennings,
M.A., LL.B., Jes, 1955
Italian, E. R. P. Vincent, C.B.E., Litt.D., Corp, 1934
Latin (Kennedy), C. O. Brink, M.A., Cai, 1954
Laws of England (Downing), E. C. S. Wade,
LL.D., Cai, 1945
Mathematical Physics (John Humphrey Plum-
mer), D. R. Hartree, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.,
Chr, 1946
Mathematics (Lucasian), P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D.,
F.R.S., Joh, 1932
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), A. S. Besicovitch,
M.A., F.R.S., Trin, 1950
Mechanical Sciences, J. F. Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D.,
F.R.S., Cla, 1943
Medieval and Renaissance English, C. S. Lewis,
M.A., F.B.A., Magd, 1954
Medieval History, C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A.,
Corp, 1955
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), G. W. Austin,
O.B.E., M.A., Trin, H, 1945

Elect.

<i>Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Emm.</i>	1931
<i>Modern History</i> , H. Butterfield, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1944
<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , Rev. M. C. Knowles, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1954
<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge)</i> , R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1953
<i>Music</i> , P. A. S. Hadley, Mus.D., <i>Cal.</i>	1946
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)</i> , O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1947
<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , Sir Alexander Todd, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Chr.</i>	1944
<i>Pathology</i> , H. R. Dean, M.D., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1932
<i>Persian</i> , R. Levy, Litt.D., <i>Chr.</i>	1950
<i>Pharmacology (Sheild)</i> , E. B. Verney, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. F.R.S., <i>Down</i>	1946
<i>Philosophy</i> , A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1952
<i>Physic (Regius)</i> , Sir Lionel Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., M.D., <i>Down</i>	1945
<i>Physical Chemistry</i> , R. G. W. Norrish, Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Emm.</i>	1937
<i>Physiology</i> , Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>King's</i>	1952
<i>Political Economy</i> , Sir Dennis Robertson, C.M.G., M.A., F.B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1944
<i>Political Science</i> , D. W. Brogan, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1939
<i>Pure Mathematics (Saddleian)</i> , P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., <i>King's</i>	1953
<i>Radiotherapeutics</i> , J. S. Mitchell, M.A., Ph.D., M.B., B.Chir. F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1946
<i>Sanskrit</i> , H. W. Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Qu.</i>	1936
<i>Scandinavian Studies</i> , B. W. Downs, M.A., <i>Chr.</i>	1950
<i>Slavonic Studies</i> , Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., <i>Girton</i>	1948
<i>Social Anthropology (William Wyse)</i> , M. Fortes, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1950
<i>Spanish</i> , E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Emm.</i>	1953
<i>Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer)</i> , H. C. Longuet-Higgins, M.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1954
<i>Veterinary Clinical Studies</i> , L. P. Pugh, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1951
<i>Zoology</i> , Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., Sc.D., <i>King's</i>	1937

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

TERMS, 1957

Spring, Jan. 9 to March 20; Summer, April 24 to July 3; Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 11.

The number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in the sessions 1954-55 was 21,559. In addition there were 23,743 registered External Students. The number of appointed and recognized teachers in October, 1955, was 1,808.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.

Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D.

Chairman of the Court, The Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Birkett, M.A., LL.D.

Chairman of Convocation, Percy Dunsheath, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.(Eng.), D.Eng.

Principal, D. W. Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D. (1947).

Public Orator, Prof. J. R. Sutherland, B.Litt., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.

THE COURT

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, Sir Ifor Evans; C. F. Harris; J. F. Lockwood; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; By Her Majesty in Council,

the Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Birkett; Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Archibald Gray, C.B.E. By the L.C.C., I. J. Hayward; Sir Norris Kenyon; Home Counties Member, Sir Archer Hoare, C.B.E.; Co-opted, Sir Alan Barlow, Bt., G.C.B.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.

Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Queen Mary College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Royal Holloway College, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Arts), H. A. L. Cockerell; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; E. G. M. Fletcher; Miss M. C. Grobel; S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; (Economics), Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; (Engineering), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; (Laws), W. G. Earegey, Q.C.; (Medicine), J. B. Hume; E. C. Warner; (Music), R. H. Hunt; (Science), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; G. B. Jeffery, F.R.S.; W. C. Peck; W. R. Wooldridge; (Theology), Rev. E. H. Worstead. Appointed by the Faculties—(Arts), Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Prof. Edna Purdie; Prof. E. H. Warmington; (Economics) Prof. R. O. Buchanan; (Engineering), Prof. E. Giffen; Prof. O. A. Saunders; (Laws), Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; (Medicine), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.; C. F. Harris; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E.; (Music), H. N. Howells, C.B.E.; (Science) F. N. David; R. E. Gibbs; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. G. Semple; (Theology), Rev. Harold Roberts. Appointed by General Medical Schools, Prof. W. G. Barnard, C.B.E.; Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E.; By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. S. H. Evans. By University College, D. Heron. Co-opted Members, Prof. Sir David Brunt, F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Francis Fraser; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O. (Dean of St. Paul's); Mrs. M. Scott.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.

Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.

Registrars: (Academic) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.; (External) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.; Director of Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Allan McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, J. G. Jenkins, B.C.L., M.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A.

Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.

Supt. of Examinations, R. B. P. Wallace, M.A., LL.B. Secretary to the Appointments Board, H. R. Walters, M.C., T.D., B.Sc.(Eng.).

Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth, O.B.E., M.A.

Maintenance Officer, J. H. James.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., Ph.D., Dir.

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Dir.

Institute of Archaeology, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., Dir.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1, Dir. (vacant).

Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, G. B. Jeffery, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Dir.

Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E., M.A., Hon. Dir.
Institute of Historical Research, W.C.1, Prof. J. G. Edwards, M.A., D.Litt., Dir.
School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., Dir.
Warburg Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7, Prof. Gertrud Bing, Ph.D., Dir.

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, D.Phil., Principal (1951)
Birkbeck College, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D., Master (1951).
Imperial College of Science and Technology, R. P. Linstead, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rector (1955).
King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D., Principal (1952).
London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., B.Sc.(Econ.), Director (1957).
Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeant, B.Litt., M.A., Principal (1947).
Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., Principal (1952).
Royal Holloway College, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., Principal (1945).
School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. C. H. Phillips, Director (1957).
School of Pharmacy, Dean (vacant).
University College, Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., Provost (1951).
Westfield College, Miss Kathleen Chesney, D.Lit., Principal (1951).
Wye College, D. Skilbeck, M.A., Principal (1945).
King's College Theological Department, Rev. S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., Dean (1956).
London College of Divinity, Rev. Hugh Jordan, Principal (1956).
New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. W. J. F. Huxtable, M.A., Principal (1953).
Richmond College, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., Ph.D., Principal (1955).
 * For Medical Schools, Theological Colleges, and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham

Chancellor, G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D., F.R.S., F.B.A. (1940).
Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.
Assistants Registrars, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.; I. E. Graham, M.A.
Hon. Treas., The Marquess of Normanby.
Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM COLLEGES

TERMS, 1957

Epiphany, Jan. 22 to Mar. 23; *Easter*, Apr. 30 to June 29; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 8 to Dec. 14
Warden, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Sub Warden, Eric Birley, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., Master.
Hatfield, (vacant), Master.
St. Chad's, Rev. T. S. Wetherall, M.A., Principal.
St. John's, Rev. J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., Principal.
St. Mary's, E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal.

Bede, Rev. Canon G. E. Brigstocke, M.A., Principal.
**St. Hild's*, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., Principal.
**Neville's Cross*, Netty Margaret Lunan, M.A., Principal.
St. Cuthbert's Society, Rev. W. A. Whitehouse, B.Litt., M.A., Principal.
St. Aidan's Society (Women), Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., Principal.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.).
Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION

KING'S COLLEGE

TERMS, 1957

Epiphany, Jan. 14 to Mar. 29; *Easter*, Apr. 13 to June 28; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 13.
Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Sub Rector, Professor G. H. J. Daysh, B.Litt., F.R.G.S.
Dean of Medicine, Professor R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.C.L., F.R.C.S.
Registrar, G. R. Hanson, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.)
Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1956-57

Michaelmas, Oct. 4 to Dec. 20, 1956 *Term* Jan. 15 to Mar. 28, 1957; *Summer*, Apr. 25 to July 6, 1957.
Students (1954-55)—Men, 4,116; Women 1,134.
Chancellor, The Earl of Wootton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D. (1945).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. M. Cooper, LL.M. (1956).
Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Prof. R. D. Waller, M.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
Adviser to Women Students, Margaret L. M. Young, M.A., L. & L., Ph.D. (1954).
Chairman of Convocation, W. W. Land, B.Com. (1956).
Clerk of Convocation, R. F. Leslie, M.A., Ph.D. (1953).
Librarian, Moses Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1956; *Spring*, Jan. 14 to Mar. 23, 1957; *Summer*, Apr. 29 to July 6, 1957.
Full-time Students (1955-56)—3,215.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P. (1945).
Pro-Chancellor, S. F. Burman, C.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. S. Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P. (1953).
Vice-Principal, Prof. A. P. Thomson, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P. (1952).
Secretary, G. L. Barnes, M.A., (1954).
Registrar, G. Templeman, M.A. (1955).
Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).

Professor of Education and Head of the Education Dept., Prof. E. A. Peel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1957

Lent, Jan. 18 to Mar. 22; Summer, Apr. 25 to July 6; Autumn, Oct. 1 to Dec. 13.

Students (1956)—3,321.

Chancellor, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., LL.D. (1951).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. W. Downie, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1953).

Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, O.B.E., M.A. (1937).

Librarian, Kenneth Povey, M.A. (1938).

Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 14, 1956; Spring, Jan. 8 to Mar. 22, 1957; Summer, Apr. 24 to June 28, 1957.

Full-time Students (1956)—3,540.

Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.L., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D. (1951).

Pro-Chancellor, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., A.D.C. (1956).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (1948).

Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (1945).

Bursar, E. Williamson, T.D., B.Sc.(Econ.) (1956).

Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).

Tutor of Women Students, Miss J. Bloxham, M.B.E., B.A.

Dept. of Education, Professor (vacant).

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. W. R. Niblett, B.A., B.Litt. (1948).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1956-57

Michaelmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 15, 1956; Lent, Jan. 14 to Mar. 23, 1957; Easter, Apr. 29 to July 6, 1957.

Full-time Students (1956)—Men, 1,659, Women, 418.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L. (1948).

Pro-Chancellors, Sir Francis Stephenson, Bt., O.B.E. (1947); Gerard Young (1951).

Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1952).

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. R. Clapham, M.A., Ph.D. (1954).

Treasurer, W. H. Olivier, M.A. (1952).

Registrar, A. W. Chapman, D.Sc. (1944).

Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).

Librarian, J. A. Tolson, M.A.

Institute of Education (vacant).

Training Dept., Prof. W. H. G. Armytage, M.A. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 4 to Dec. 14, 1956; Spring, Jan. 11 to Mar. 22, 1957; Summer, Apr. 26 to July 10, 1957.

Full-time Students—Men, 1,875; Women, 895.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. (1929).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).

Treasurer, H. G. Tanner, LL.D. (1942).

Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).

Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).

Bursar, C. M. Singer, B.A. (1948).

Finance Officer, D. C. A. Smith, M.A. (1938).

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. S. Morris, B.Sc., B.Ed. (1956).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 13, 1956; Lent, Jan. 11 to Mar. 21, 1957; Summer, Apr. 26 to July 4, 1957.

Number of Students (1955)—1,165.

Chancellor, The Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt. (1937).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).

President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., M.A. (1933).

Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).

Dept. of Education, C. H. Dobinson, M.A., B.Sc. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1948

University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1956-57

Oct. 5 to Dec. 13, 1956; Jan. 9 to Mar. 19, 1957; Apr. 25 to July 4, 1957.

Undergraduates (1955)—2,066.

Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).

Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1948).

Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. J. W. Barrington, M.A., D.Sc. (1956).

Registrar, H. Pickbourne, M.A. (1920).

Librarian, G. E. Flack, M.A. (1931).

Training Dept., Prof. N. Haycocks, M.A. (1946).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 4 to Dec. 15; Spring, Jan. 14 to Mar. 23; Summer, April 29 to July 6.

Undergraduate and Graduate Students (1955-56)—Men, 801; Women, 432.

Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G., LL.D. (1953).

Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A., LL.D. (1952).

Secretary and Registrar, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A., LL.B.

Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.

Dept. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 3 to Dec. 14; Spring, Jan. 15 to Mar. 26; Summer, Apr. 24 to June 29.

Full-time Students (1955-56)—Men 606; Women 252.

Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, M.C., T.D., LL.D. (1954).

Vice-Chancellor, B. Jones, Ph.D., Sc.D. (1956).

Registrar, W. D. Craig, B.L. (1954).

Dept. of Education, Prof. E. B. Castle, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

TERMS, 1956-57

Michaelmas, Oct. 4 to Dec. 15, 1956; Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 23, 1957; Trinity, Apr. 22 to June 29, 1957.

Undergraduates (1955)—932.

Chancellor, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.

Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. A. C. T. W. Curle, B.Sc., M.A., D.Phil.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

LEICESTER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1921)

TERMS, 1957

Spring, Jan. 9 to Mar. 19; Summer, Apr. 25 to June 18; Autumn, Oct. 9 to Dec. 17.

Full-Time Students (1955-56), 712.

President, The Lord Adrian, O.M., F.R.S. (1955).

Principal, C. H. Wilson, M.A. (1952).

Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

Teachers' Training Dept.

Head of Dept., Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.Ed. (1946).

MANCHESTER—COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (1905)

Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS: 1956-57

Michaelmas, Oct. 4 to Dec. 20, 1956; Lent, Jan. 15 to Mar. 28, 1957; Summer, Apr. 25 to July 6, 1957.

Undergraduates (1956), 655; Post-graduate Students (1956), 180.

Principal, B. V. Bowden, M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.

Registrar, J. Burgess.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1949)

Keele, Staffordshire

President, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret.

Principal, Sir George Barnes, M.A.

Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.

Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

The University of Wales, 1893

Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (1948).

Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Harlech, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (1944).

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Anthony Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D. (1956).

Registrar, T. J. Morgan, D.Litt. (1951).

Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).

Warden, Guild of Graduates, Gwenan Jones, M.A. (1956).

Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc. (1952).

Clerk, Guild of Graduates, Mrs. M. W. Evans, B.A. (1951).

COLLEGES

(with dates of Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms).

Aberystwyth, Goronwy Rees, M.A., Principal (1953).

(Oct. 2—Dec. 15, 1956; Jan. 14—Mar. 22, and Easter, April 24—June 28, 1957.)

Bangor, Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt., LL.D., Principal (1927).

(Oct. 5—Dec. 13, 1956; Jan. 10—Mar. 28, and April 25—June 29, 1957).

Cardiff, Anthony Steel, O.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., Principal (1949).

(Sept. 27—Dec. 14, 1956; Jan. 15—Mar. 22, and April 24—June 28, 1957.)

Swansea, John S. Fulton, M.A., Principal (1947).

(Oct. 2—Dec. 15, 1956; Jan. 15—Mar. 23, and April 24—June 29, 1957.)

Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine), A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Provost. (Sept. 27—Dec. 14, 1956; Jan. 15—Mar. 22, and April 23—June 28, 1957.)

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Aberystwyth, Prof. Idwal Jones, M.A.

Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.

Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.

Swansea, Prof. C. E. Gittins, M.A.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1955-56

Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 7, 1956; Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 15, 1957; Easter, Apr. 26 to June 28, 1957.

Principal, Rev. J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (1953).

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1956-57

Martinmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 14, 1956; Candlemas, Jan. 8 to Mar. 15, 1957; Whitsun, Apr. 9 to June 7, 1957.

Students enrolled (1955-56), Men 1,322, Women 761.

Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., LL.D., F.R.G.S. (1948).

Vice-Chancellor, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).

Rector, The Visct. Kilmuir, P.C., G.C.V.O. (1956).

Principal, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).

Registrar & Secretary, D. J. B. Ritchie, B.L. (1943).

Librarian, George H. Bushnell (1925).

Factor, James Duncan (1945).

COLLEGES

United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, Prof. E. T. Copson, M.A., D.Sc., Master (1954).

College of St. Mary, Rev. Prof. M. Black, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A. Principal (1954).

Queen's College, Dundee, Prof. D. R. Dow, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., Master (1954).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1450

Gilmorchill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1956-57

Martinmas, Oct. 4 to Dec. 14, 1956; Candlemas, Jan. 7 to Mar. 15, 1957; Whitsun, Apr. 16 to June 21, 1957.

Undergraduates (1956)—Men 4,732; Women 1,294.

Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (1946).

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1936).

Rector, T. J. Honeyman, M.B., Ch.B. (1953).

Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., D.Sc.-L. (1936).

Secretary of the University Court and Registrar,
Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

George Street, Glasgow (1796)

Director, D. S. Anderson, Ph.D. (1946).

Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1956-57

Winter, Oct. 9 to Dec. 14, 1956; Spring, Jan. 8 to
Mar. 14, 1957. Summer, Apr. 16 to June 21, 1957.

Number of Undergraduates (1956-57) 1,889.

Chancellor, J. R. F. Johnston, Ph.D. (1950).

Rector (1954-1957) Admiral of the Fleet Sir
Rhoderick R. McGrigor, G.C.B., D.S.O., LL.D.

Principal, Sir Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A.,
LL.B., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (1948).

Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).

Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., M.A.,
D.Litt., F.S.A. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

TERMS, 1956-57

Autumn, Oct. 9, 1956 (Medicine, Oct. 2; Divinity,
Oct. 4) to Dec. 16, 1956; Spring, Jan. 8, 1957 to
March 15, 1957; Summer, April 16 (Law and
Divinity, April 9) to June 14, 1957 (Law,
June 7; Medicine, June 21; Divinity, May 17).

Number of Undergraduates (1954-55) 5,877.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.,
P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S. (1952).

Rector, Prof. Emeritus Sir Sydney Smith, C.B.E.,
M.D., D.F.H., F.R.C.P., LL.D. (1954).

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V.
Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D.,
F.R.S. (1948).

Sec. of University, C. H. Stewart, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST,

1908

LECTURE TERMS, 1956-57

Oct. 9 to Dec. 14, 1956; Jan. 15 to Mar. 22, 1957;
Apr. 23 to May 18, 1957.

Number of Undergraduates (1956) 2,424.

Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alan-
brooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.
(1949).

President and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc.,
Sc.D., LL.D.

Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

LONDONDERRY, 1865

(In connection with Dublin University and
Queen's University, Belfast.)

President, Prof. Finnegan, M.A., LL.D. (1947).

Secretary, Prof. Norman Cohn, M.A. (1952)

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY

COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1955-56) 1,535

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.G., C.B., C.M.G.,
(1927).

Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).

Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).

Vice-Provost, H. W. Parke, Litt.D. (1952).

Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).

Senior Lecturer, D. E. W. Wormell, Ph.D. (1952).

Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).

Senior Proctor, J. Johnston, M.A. (1954).

Bursar, G. A. Duncan, M.A. (1952).

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).

Physic (Dean of the Faculty), D. S. Torrens, M.B.
(1950).

Engineering, J. Purser, M.A. (1938).

Music, G. H. P. Hewson, Mus. D. (1937).

Agriculture, J. J. Byrne, M.A. (1955).

Commerce and Public Administration, J. J. Byrne, M.A.
(1954).

Education, Rev. E. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).

Social Science, Mrs. E. Duncan, M.Sc. (1950).

Lady Registrar, Miss C. F. Godfrey, M.A. (1931).

Appointments Officer, J. K. Hudson, B.A. (1955).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,

DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Éireann

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D. (1921).

Vice-Chancellor, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt.

Registrar, Séamus Wilnot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt.,
President (1947).

Univ. Coll., Cork, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc., President
(1954).

Univ. Coll., Galway, Right Rev. Mgr. Pádraig de
Brún, M.A., D.Sc., President (1945).

RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll., Maynooth, Right Rev. Mgr.
E. Kissane, D.Litt., LL.D., D.D., President (1942).

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of all Universities
invite enquiries from Professional and Business em-
ployers in need of men or women graduates as
Assistants, Secretaries, &c. The Boards are the
official agencies of the Universities and are in close
touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges
of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy
should write to "The Secretary of the Appoint-
ments Board, ——— University."

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

36 Gordon Square, W.C.1

The Association (formerly the Universities
Bureau of the British Empire) holds quinquennial
Congresses of the Universities of the Common-
wealth, and other meetings in the intervening
years, publishes the *Commonwealth Universities
Yearbook*, etc., acts as a general information centre,
and provides an advisory service for the filling of
staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the
secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors
and Principals of the Universities of the United
Kingdom.

Secretary, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United
Kingdom by universities and university colleges
(pp. 502-510), local education authorities (pp.
512-514) and by a wide variety of voluntary
organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representatives from each university and independent university college, was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extramural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., Dept. of Adult Education, The University, Bristol.

The Central Joint Advisory Committee on Tutorial Classes, 27 Portman Square, W.1, consisting of representatives of 22 joint committees of universities and districts of the Workers' Educational Association, was established in 1909 to provide for consultation between these joint committees, to act as an advisory body to them and to provide for joint approach to the Ministry of Education and other bodies.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, H. Nutt; S. G. Raybould, Ph.D.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne St., W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, M.A.) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Old Academy House, Galashiels, exist to provide a means of consultation and cooperation between the various forces in adult education.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF EXTRAMURAL STUDIES AND ADULT EDUCATION

Oxford, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford—*Sec.* F. W. Jessup, M.A.; *Cambridge*, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart House, Cambridge—*Sec.*, G. F. Hickson, M.A.; *London*, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.; *Durham*, Board for Extra-Mural Studies (*Durham Division*), 3a Old Elvet, Durham—*Dir.*, H. J. Boyden, B.A., B.Sc.; (*Newcastle Division*), King's College, Newcastle on Tyne—*Dir.*, B. W. Abraham, M.Ed.; *Birmingham*, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker, M.A.; *Bristol*, Department of Adult Education, The University, Bristol—*Dir.*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Com.; *Exeter*, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter—*Head*, Prof. Hugh Selson; *Hull*, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull—*Head*, Prof. G. E. T. Mayfield, B.A.; *Leeds*, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2—*Dir.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, B.Sc., Ph.D.; *Leicester*, Department of Adult Education, University College, Leicester—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. A. J. Allaway, M.A.; *Liverpool*, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool—*Dir.*, T. Kelly, M.A.; *Manchester*, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester—*Dir.*, Prof. R. D. Waller, M.B.E., M.A.; *Nottingham*, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham—*Dir.*, H. C. Wiltshire, M.A.; *Reading*, The University, Reading—*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson, B.A.; *Sheffield*, Department of Extra Mural Studies, The University, Sheffield—*Dir.*, M. Bruce, B.A.; *Southampton*, Department of Adult Education, University of Southampton—*Dir.*, I. Parker, M.A.; *Wales*, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff—*Sec.*, E. Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.; *Aberystwyth*, University College, Aberystwyth—*Dir.*, A. D. Rees, M.A.; *Bangor*, University College, Bangor—*Dir.*, A. Llywelyn-Williams, B.A.; *Cardiff*, University College, Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 31 Corbett Road, Cathays Park, Cardiff—*Tutor-in-Charge*, I. Morgan, M.A.; *Swansea*, University College, Swansea—*Sec.*, I. David, M.A., LL.D.; *Edinburgh*, Department of Extra-Mural

Studies, The University, Edinburgh—*Dir.*, J. Hossack, M.A., B.Com.; *Glasgow*, Extra-Mural Education Committee, The University, Glasgow—*Dir.*, H. J. Trump, M.A.; *St. Andrew's*, Adult Education Committee, The University, St. Andrew's; *Aberdeen*, Aberdeen and District Adult Education Committee, The University, Aberdeen; *Belfast*, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education—*Dir.*, R. H. Semple, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES

Residential Colleges for Adult Education

(Offering courses for a year or longer)

England

CATHOLIC WORKERS' COLLEGE, Plater Hall, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—*Principal*, C. Pridgeon, J.J., M.A.
CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women)—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A.
FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Men) (37).—*Principal*, L. Stephens, M.A.
HILLCROFT COLLEGE, Surbiton, Surrey (Women) (55).—*Principal*, Mrs. C. M. Dyson, B.A., B.Litt.
RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (100). *Principal*, H. D. Hughes, M.A.
WOODBROOKE COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29. Religious, Social and International Courses (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—*Warden*, William A. Comber.

Wales

COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (60).—*Warden*, I. D. Harry, M.A.

Scotland

NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women)—*Warden*, W. B. de B. Nicol.

Residential Colleges

(Offering Shorter Courses)

ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—*Warden*, G. Trevelyan, B.A.
AVONCROFT COLLEGE, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs. (35).—*Warden*, G. E. Gregg.
BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Warden*, G. E. Curtis, B.Sc.
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR CONTINUED STUDIES.—*Warden*, Miss E. Wilkes, B.A. (Pending preparation of new building, temporary address: c/o Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Birmingham 3.)
BRAZIER PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—*Director of Studies*, J. N. Glaister, M.B., B.S.
BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Warden*, John Newton, M.A.
CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Cambridge. (10 places reserved each term for Y.M.C.A. students drawn from industry and commerce, 2 months general cultural course).—*Tutor*, G. Palmer.
DEBDEN HOUSE, Debdon Green, Loughton, Essex (East Ham Borough Council).—*Warden*, Mrs. M. J. Pittman.
DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (Women's Institutes).—*Tutor*, Miss D. M. Dickson.
DILLINGTON HOUSE, near Ilminster, Somerset.—*Warden*, T. Harvey Sheppard, M.A.
GRANTLEY HALL, nr. Ripon, Yorks.—*Warden*, C. L. Rigg, M.A.

HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 30 Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester 20.—*Warden*, D. Garside, B.A.
KINGS GATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Principal*, C. Robbins, M.A.
KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.—*Warden*, Miss E. Smith, B.Sc.
MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—*Warden*, Sir John Sargent, C.I.E., M.A.
MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon R. E. Parsons, M.A.
PENDLEY MANOR, Tring, Herts.—*Director*, Dorian Williams.
ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—*Director of Studies*, H. W. Clark, M.A., M.C.M.
STOKE HOUSE CRAFTS CENTRE, nr. Bletchley, Bucks.—*Principal*, N. Heath.
URCHFONTE MANOR, Devizes, Wilts.—*Warden*, Paul Cherrington, M.A.
WANSFELL, Theydon Bois, Essex (Essex Adult College).—*Warden*, W. Down, B.A., Ph.D.
WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent (Oxford University, Univ. Coll. of N. Staffordshire; Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent & Burton-on-Trent Educ. Authorities and N. Staffs. Dist. Workers' Educational Assoc.).—*Warden*, W. E. Lloyd, M.A.
WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—*Warden*, Frank Owen, T.D., B.A.
WREA HEAD COLLEGE, Scalby, nr. Scarborough.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Full particulars regarding public provision for education can be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

English and Welsh Counties

ANGLESEY, Llangefni.—*Director*, E. O. Humphreys, M.A., B.Sc.
BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, T. S. Luckins, M.A.
BERKSHIRE, 2-5 Abbot's Walk, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield.
BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, Deniol Williams, M.A., B.Sc.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. E. Cooke, M.C., M.A.
CAERNARVONSHIRE, 4 Castle Street, Caernarvon.—*Director*, Mansel Williams, M.A., B.Sc.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards, M.A.
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ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 78 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, Denis Poulton, Dipl. Arch., F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E., LL.B.

The Council, which is set up under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931-1938, maintains the Register of Architects and has power to remove from the Register an architect found guilty of disgraceful conduct. It consists of representatives of all architectural bodies, organizations of kindred professions and the Government departments concerned. It is an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £50 for an unregistered person to carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word "Architect." To qualify for registration an applicant must have passed one of the Examinations recognized by the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, set up under the principal Act. One half of the annual fee of £1 paid by Registered Architects is devoted by Section 14 of the Act to the provision of scholarships for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, grants the diplomas, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A. and L.R.I.B.A. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education, which is distinct from the Statutory Board of Architectural Education referred to above, controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (five years' full-time course).
Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
Cambridge University, School of Architecture (three examinations in architectural studies)

- (three years' course and two-year Diploma course).
- ***Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture** (five years' full-time course).
- Hull Regional College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture** (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).
- ***Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture** (five years' full-time course).
- ***Oxford, City of Oxford Schools of Technology, Art and Commerce, School of Architecture** (five years' full-time day course).
- Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art** (five years' full-time day course).
- Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture** (five years' full-time day course).
- ***Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Gray's School of Art** (two years' part-time concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full time).
- ***Birmingham School of Architecture** (five years' full-time course).
- ***Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, College of Technology and Commerce** (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).
- ***Dublin, University College School of Architecture** (five years' Degree course).
- ***Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture** (Degree and Diploma courses).
- ***Glasgow School of Architecture** (Diploma course or Degree course).
- ***Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning** (five years' Diploma course).
- ***Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool** (five-year Degree course).
- ***London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture** (five years' full-time Diploma course).
- ***London University, Bartlett School of Architecture** (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- ***London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, School of Architecture** (five years' full-time course).
- ***London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture** (five years' full-time day course).
- ***Manchester University, School of Architecture** (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- ***Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College (University of Durham), School of Architecture** (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- ***Nottingham School of Architecture** (five years' Diploma course).
- ***Sheffield University, Department of Architecture** (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

In addition to the above Schools of Architecture, facilities for architectural education may be obtained at some of the Technical Institutions referred to on pp. 532-6.

ART

(See also Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—**London University** awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading and Durham Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or

College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution) and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art:—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.)—See University of London.

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ART, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—Director, E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGES OF ART

There are 210 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 6 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading, Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private schools.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.1. (65).—Keeper, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A.; Secretary, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; Curator, J. Brine; Registrar, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography.—Slade Professor, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; Sec., I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 12 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.7.—Pres., R. R. Tomlinson, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum (90).—Principal, Percy Horton, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Design.

GLASGOW, School of Art.—Hon. Pres., Sir John R. Richmond, K.B.E., LL.D.; Chairman, Dr. J. N. Cruickshank, M.C.; Director, D. P. Bliss, M.A., A.R.C.A.; Sec. & Treas. D. C. Black, C.A., A.S.A.A.

AUCTIONEERING

Professional status is granted after examination by:—

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham; Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; College of Technology, Manchester; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, London.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; Sec., G. E. R. Sandars, C.M.G., M.B.E.

BUILDING

(See also under Technical Schools)

A course leading to a degree in Building is available at Manchester University.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 5 Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—Sec., W. J. Gibbins.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W. C. 1.—President, D. W. Kent-Jones, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. Sec. and Registrar, H. J. T. Ellingham, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., M.I.Chem.E., F.I.M., F.R.I.C.

Fellows (F.R.I.C.) and Associates (A.R.I.C.) are admitted after due training and examination or on other evidence of competence.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—Hon. Sec., C. C. E. Brown, F.C.I.S., A.A.C.C.A., Balham and Tooting Coll. of Commerce, Tooting Broadway, S.W.17.

Degrees and (or) Diplomas in Commerce are awarded by Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield Universities.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Broad Street. Principal, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1. Principal, W. B. Armstrong, M.Sc., B.Com., F.C.I.S.

GLASGOW.—Scottish College of Commerce. Principal, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. Principal, P. Barber, M.A.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. Principal, E. V. Roberts, B.Com., A.C.A.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2. Principal, T. Gore, M.A., B.Sc.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. Principal, A. J. McIntosh, B.Com., Ph.D.; Sec., F. W. Walker.

LONDON.—Polytechnic School of Commerce, 309 Regent Street, W.1. Head, V. W. J. Pendred, B.Com.

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, Princess Street. Principal, M. W. Mitchell, B.Com., B.Sc.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. Principal, J. L. Gayler, B.Com., LL.B.

OLDHAM.—Munic. School of Commerce. Head, H. Lamb, M.Ed.

WEDNESBURY.—County Commercial College.
Principal, H. Harman, B.Com.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce. Similar courses are offered by Technical Colleges (*q.v.*) in places where there is no separate College of Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains commercial colleges at Balham and Tooting, Catford, Clapham Junction, E. London, High-bury, Holborn, Kennington, Marylebone, N. London, W. London and Westminster. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 32 Dryden Street, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 254 Paradise Street, Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES IN COMMERCE, 19 Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 6 Austin House Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 44-46 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOC., 4 Holborn Place, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 102 Queensway, W.2.

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Wardrobe Court, 146½ Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 15 Holland Park Gardens, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examination).

THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE SADDLER'S WELLS SCHOOL, 45 Colet Gardens, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—
Director/Principal, Arnold L. Haskell, C.B.E., M.A.

DENTAL

Any unregistered person practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry, renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £500, and "Dentistry" is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connection with the fitting, insertion or fixing of dentures, artificial teeth or other dental appliances.

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery or dentistry of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow). Dental Study may be followed at most of the Universities.

The Dentists Register is kept by the General Dental Council, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—Pres., Sir Wilfred Fish, C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. Registrar, D. Hindley-Smith.

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

BELFAST, Queen's University.

BIRMINGHAM, The University.

BRISTOL, The University.

DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University), Park Place.

DURHAM, The Sutherland Dental School, Northumberland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

EDINBURGH, University of Edinburgh, School of Dental Surgery, 31 Chambers Street.

GLASGOW, The Glasgow Dental Hospital and School, 203-217 Renfrew Street, C.3.

LEEDS, The University.

LIVERPOOL, School of Dental Surgery, Boundary Place.

LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.

" King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

" London Hospital Dental School, Turner Street, Whitechapel, E.1.

" Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

" University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

See also Teaching Hospitals, pp. 522-4.

MANCHESTER, Turner Dental School and Dental Hospital, Bridgeford Street, Manchester 15.

SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic Subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There is a Diploma course at Sheffield University.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects.

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

ABERDEEN, *Robert Gordon's Technical College.
BATH, *City of Bath Training College of Domestic Science.

BELFAST, *College of Technology, Belfast.

CARDIFF, *Training College of Domestic Arts, 6 St. Andrew's Place.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.

EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.

GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.

.. Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.

GLOUCESTER, *Training College of Domestic Science, Barrack Square.

ILKELEY, *College of Housecraft, Wells Road.

LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Road.

LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.

LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Myrtle Street, Liverpool 7.

LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

.. *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortune Green Road, N.W.8.

.. *National Training College of Domestic Subjects, 72-73 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

LONDON, L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.

MANCHESTER, *Manchester College of Housecraft, High Street, Manchester 13.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.

SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.

STAFFORD, *County of Stafford Training College, Nelson Hall, nr. Stafford.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).

HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.

THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS ASSOCIATION, 46 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 84 Great Portland Street, W.1.

INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 140 Park Lane, W.1.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN, 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see P. 527).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904). 62-64 Gower

Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1. *Principal*, John Fernald.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE 9 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, Golden Lane, Cripplegate, E.C.1.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART, (L.A.M.D.A.). Tower House, Cromwell Road, S.W.5. *Principal*, Michael MacOwan.

ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, Kent. *Principal*, Rose Bruford.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

For list of Technical Colleges which give training in the various branches of engineering, see pp. 532-6. *Degree Courses*. The Universities of Oxford and

courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses are available at Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities; Hull and Loughborough Colleges.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, Leeds, London and Manchester Universities.

Professional qualifications are granted after examinations by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at all Universities. Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, 21, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

Engineering Design

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING DESIGN, 38 Portland Place, W.1.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Liverpool Universities and at Queen's University, Belfast (Naval Architecture only).

Professional qualifications awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, 85 Minories, E.C.3.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, New-castle upon Tyne.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all Universities in U.K. except Reading and Hull.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Production Engineering

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—**B.A.** (Estate Management); and by London University—**B.Sc.** (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.

THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 42 Broadway, S.W.1.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 75 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.; Rural Dept., Wye, Kent.

FIRE FIGHTING

FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, Wotton House, Abinger Common, nr. Dorking, Surrey.—*Commandant*, C. M. Kerr, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E.; *Secretary*, A. J. Bellett.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (**B.A.**, Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (**B.Sc.**, Forestry).

A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organizations

THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.

THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and

Sheffield, Universities and the University of Wales.

Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Burley House, 5 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

The principal professional organizations are:—

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF JUNIOR JOURNALISTS, 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) conducts a Diploma Course in Journalism.

LEGAL

Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in Law (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1957), The Lord Somervell of Harrow, P.C., O.B.E.

Sub-Treasurer, Roy Robinson, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, E. C. Sales.

Librarian, E. A. P. Hart.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1956), K. M. Macmorran, Q.C.

Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.

Collector, E. G. Gilbert.

Clerk, P. F. Gee.

Librarian and Keeper of the Records, H. A. C. Sturges, M.V.O.

Assist. Librarian, J. P. Beaven.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer (1956), His Hon. Judge J. N. Daynes, Q.C.

Master of the Library, Mr. Justice Roxburgh.

Preacher, Rev. Michael Stanciliffe.

Organist, C. H. Trevor.

Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.

Clerks, F. C. Coales; L. W. Pilkington; C. J. Walker.

Librarian, C. W. Ringrose.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer (till Dec. 31, 1956), Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.

Vice-Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., M.P.

Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.

Preacher, The Rev. Canon F. H. B. Outley, M.A.

Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.

Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

Librarian, W. Holden, M.B.E.

Assist. Librarian, B. M. Cocks.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2)

The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., M.P.

Vice-Chairman, J. N. Gray, D.S.O., Q.C.

Hon. Treasurer, K. W. Mackinnon.

Secretary, W. W. Boulton.

Chief Clerk, William C. Wills.

BAR AND PROBATE LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(Royal Courts of Justice)

Librarian, R. A. Riches, O.B.E.

Asst. Librarians, W. F. Bird; C. L. Fisher.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

Chairman, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.

Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston, Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law, W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G., Q.C.

Secretary to the Council, T. Harvatt, B.A.

READERS

Roman Law and Roman Dutch Law, Prof. R. W. Lee, D.C.L.; *Lecturer in Roman Law*, Prof. F. H. Lawson, D.C.L.

Constitutional Law and English Legal History, Prof. H. A. Holland, D.S.O., O.B.E., LL.M.; Prof. E. C. S. Wade, M.A., LL.D.; *Lecturers*, E. Slade, M.A.; C. M. Monteith, M.A., B.C.L.

Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal) and Criminal Law Lectures, P. Tyrie, B.C.L., M.A.; The Lord Chorley, M.A.; E. Garth Moore, M.A.; *Tutors*, S. Lewis Langdon, B.A.; A. P. Fletcher, M.A.

Real Property and Conveyancing, H. E. Sait, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; Prof. G. C. Cheshire, D.C.L.; *Twor*, N. P. M. Elles, M.A.

Common Law, R. O'Sullivan, Q.C.; C. H. S. Fifoot, M.A.; *Tutor*, (vacant).

Equity, R. E. Megarry, M.A., LL.B.; *Lecturers*, M. J. Albery, Q.C., B.A.; K. B. Suenosa-Taylor, M.A., LL.B.; *Tutor*, H. F. MacMaster, M.A., LL.B.

Construction of Documents, *Lecturer*, P. W. E. Taylor, M.A.

Hindu Law, Prof. A. Gledhill, M.A.

Mohammedan Law, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.

Divorce, *Lecturer*, D. Tolstoy, B.A.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, C. W. G. Guest, O.C.

Vice-Dean, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Clerk of Faculty, Alfred Usherwood.

Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.

Agent, Sir Ernest Wedderburn, LL.D., W.S.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast. *Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1956), The Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C., M.P. *Under Treas. and Librarian*, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY

(Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 16,647.

President of the Society (1956-57), Sir Edwin Herbert, K.B.E., LL.B.

Vice-President (1956-57), Ian David Yeaman.

Secretary, Thomas George Lund, C.B.E.

Under-Secs., G. T. Cruickshank (*Finance Officer*); H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; W. G. F. Ballantyne.

THE SOCIETY'S LAW SCHOOL

Chairman of the Education and Training Committee (which includes Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students' Societies), G. W. R. Morley, O.B.E., T.D.

Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.

Clerk to the Legal Education Committee and Secretary to the Principal, W. L. C. Price.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articulated clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articulated clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B.

Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., LL.B.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND

President, Neil Watson, M.A., LL.B., 31 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in

Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1949.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President (1956-57), Ralph Risk, M.C.
Secretary, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barty, Dunblane.
Acting Secretary, W. F. Dickson, Edinburgh.

LIBRARIANSHIP

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Ealing Technical College; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Technology, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle upon Tyne; Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, C.3.

A post-graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship (University College, Gower Street, W.C.1).—*Dir.*, R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*President*, Sir David Campbell, M.C., LL.D., M.D.; *Registrars: General Council and England*, W. K. Pyke-Lees; *Scotland*, T. H. Graham, O.B.E., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; *Ireland*, Miss G. McMeekin, 68 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

Established by the Medical Act, 1858, to enable persons requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners. Wilful and false use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognized by law, is an offence punishable by fine. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate required by law, or hold an appointment at a hospital or in a ship, etc., or practise under the National Health Service Acts, or obtain dangerous drugs, or treat venereal disease. The Council is responsible for the standards of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals (No. 2) Order, 1948, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 301; In-patients, 1955, 5,861; New out-patients, 1955, 13,046. 28 house appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart. *Medical School*, 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. *Dean*, E. C. Warner, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, B. S. Drewe, M.A., LL.B. *Charing Cross Hospital Group*: Harrow (120 beds); Wembley (134 beds); Kingsbury (56 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—

Number of beds, 816 (in Group); In-patients, 1955, 15,068; New out-patients, 1955, 60,010; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1955, 74,295. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cunliffe; *Secretary*, B. Lees Read, O.B.E. *Medical School*, *Dean*, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. C. Houston, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, F. S. Warner, F.D.S., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Cook, Guy's Hospital Group: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 506; In-patients, 1955, 16,118; New out-patients at consultative clinics, 1955, 74,201; Casualty attendances, 1955, 133,388. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. *House Governor and Secretary*, S. W. Barnes. *Medical School*, *Dean*, V. F. Hall, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. *King's College Hospital Group*: Royal Eye Hospital, S.E.1. (50 beds); Royal Eye Hospital, Surbiton (30 beds); Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexes*, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (37 beds). The Group complement of 706 beds includes 55 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,067; In-patients, 1955, 19,371; New out-patients, 1955, 131,382. *House Governor*, Capt. H. Brierley, O.B.E., M.C. *Deputy House Governor*, Hon. J. L. Scarlett. *Medical College and Dental School*, Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. R. Ellis, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, A. M. Horsnell, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. The London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; *Annexes* at Banstead, Brentwood, Felixstowe, Hayes and Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds, 722; In-patients, 1955, 12,850; New out-patients, 1955, 88,309. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Col. the Lord Astor of Hever, D.Litt. *Secretary-Superintendent*, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E. *Medical School*, *Dean*, Prof. B. W. Windeyer, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.F.R. *Secretary*, Miss E. M. Walton. *Middlesex Hospital Group*: St. Luke's Woodside Hospital, N. 10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1.; The Arthur Stanley Institute, N.W.1.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1955, 719; New out-patients, 1955, 45,427. House appointments open four times yearly, 11. *Secretary-Superintendent*, W. J. Ickeringill. *School of Dental Surgery*: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. *Dean*, H. L. Hardwick, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 949 (in Group); In-patients, 1955, 14,316; New out-patients, 1955, 32,020; Casualty attendances, 116,840. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. P. Samuel, M.C. *Secretary to the Board of Governors*, R. G. Heppell. *School of Medicine*, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. *Dean*, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Warden and Secretary*, Miss J. Beale. *Royal Free Hospital Group*: The North-Western Branch and the Liverpool Road Branch; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, N.W.1; Hampstead General Hospital, N.W.3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1.—Number of beds: 939 (in Group, of which 197 at Hill End, St. Albans); In-patients, 1955, 12,673; New out-patients, 1955, 77,199; 57 resident appointments open annually. *Chairman, Board*

of Governors, Sir George Aylwen, Bt.; Secretary, C. C. Carus-Wilson. Medical College. Dean, E. G. Tuckwell, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. Secretary, C. E. Morris. St. Bartholomew's Hospital Group: Alexandra Hospital for Children, Luton.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 283; In-patients, 1955, 6,986; New out-patients, 1955, 27,343; Clinic attendances, 1955, 109,556; Casualty Dept., 44,583, 20 resident appointments open annually. House Governor and Secretary, P. H. Constable. Medical School. Number of scholarships and prizes open, 22; value, £1,440. Dean, A. Hunter, M.D. Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. Newnham. St. George's Hospital Group: Victoria Hospital for Children (110 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (142 beds); Grove Hospital (298 beds); Broadstairs Annexe (66 beds).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 901 (in Group); In-patients, 1955, 18,287; New out-patients, 1955, 58,369. House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors, A. Powditch, M.C. Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance, Men, 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; Women, 1 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 3 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. Dean, A. G. Cross, M.D., F.R.C.S. Secretary, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. St. Mary's Hospital Group: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2.; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1.; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2.; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 927 (in Group); In-patients, 1955, 18,375; New out-patients 1955, 103,421. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. Clerk to the Governors, R. Pelham Borley. Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. Dean, Prof. W. G. Barnard, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. Medical Secretary, A. L. Crockford, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,126; In-patients, 1955, 19,244; New out-patients, 1955, 54,517. Chairman, Board of Governors, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; Secretary, T. F. W. Mackeown, M.A. Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. Dean, J. D. S. Flew, M.D., F.R.C.O.G. Secretary, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., D.S.O. University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 427; In-patients, 1955, 7,796; New out-patients, 1955, 34,181. House Governor and Secretary, R. I. G. Brookes, M.B.E., M.A. Medical School. Dean, H. E. Harding, F.R.C.S. Secretary, W. R. Moule. Westminster Hospital Group: Westminster Children's Hospital (108 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1.; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.; All Saints Hospital (51 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11. Annexes, Swanley, Kent (110 beds); East Grinstead, Sussex (30 beds); and Broadstairs, Kent (85 beds).

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12: West London Hospital, W.6; St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer,

Fistula, and Other Diseases of the Rectum, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1. NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1: Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1.), MOORFIELDS, WESTMINSTER AND CENTRAL EYE HOSPITAL. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

British Postgraduate Medical Federation: 18 Guilford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir Francis Fraser, LL.D., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Director. Comprises:—

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A. Haddow, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., Acting Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. G. W. Hayward, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H. News, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. F. C. Wilkinson, C.B.E., M.D., D.D.Sc., M.Sc., B.D.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. J. G. Scadding, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C. Gill-Carey, F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. M. Kremer, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Streets, S.W.3. Charles D. Read, F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. R. C. Davenport, F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPAEDICS, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davies, M.A., D.M., Dean.

[Several other Institutes are in various stages of development with a view to recognition.]

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, W.C.1. Dean, Prof. A. Bradford Hill, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —Commandt., Maj.-Gen. F. C. Hilton Sergeant, C.B.E., Q.H.P.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—239

beds. *Dean, Maurice Shaw, D.M., F.R.C.P. Sec., Miss Margaret Mcredith.*

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals (No. 1) Order, 1948, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 20 university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Castle Hill Convalescent Home.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals. General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; University of Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals; Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Rehabilitation Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital; Schools of Nursing, Radiography, Physiotherapy, Orthoptics; Sheffield Centre for Rheumatic Diseases.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields Hospital; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital and Sunnyside; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital.

Number of beds (in Group) 1,263; In-patients, 1955, 27,105; New out-patients, 1955, 71,879.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Sir David Lindsay Keir, M.A., LL.D., Master of Balliol, Medical School. Regius Professor of Medicine, Prof. G. W. Pickering, D.M., F.R.C.P. Director of Clinical Studies, J. Badenoch, D.M., M.R.C.P. Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies, J. Hamilton, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. Secretary, R. Anson-Owen, M.A.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital, Bristol; Cerne Abbas Convalescent Home, Bournemouth; Jan Smuts Convalescent Home, Burnham-on-Sea.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals: Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; William Nicholl Convalescent Home, Cardiff.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals: the General Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Jaffray Hospital, Birmingham; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, incorporating St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, Birmingham; Gertrude Myers Home, Evesham; Birmingham Maternity Hospital.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals: Liverpool Royal Infirmary, David Lewis

Northern Hospital, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool Stanley Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital and Annexe; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals, Liverpool, Heswall (Cheshire) and Barnston (Wirral); Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital; School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, 8; Nurses' Preliminary Training School, Woolton, Liverpool.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—Prof. A. P. Thomson, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.

BRISTOL.—Prof. T. F. Hewer, M.D., F.R.C.P.

CAMBRIDGE.—Prof. Sir Lionel Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.

DURHAM.—Prof. R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

LEEDS.—P. J. Moir, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL.—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. W. Schlapp, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., Ph.D.

OXFORD.—Dr. J. Badenoch (*Director of Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD.—Dr. J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.ED.

WALES.—A. Trevor Jones, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*Provost*).

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—Prof. Sir David Campbell, M.C., M.D., LL.D.

EDINBURGH.—Prof. G. L. Montgomery, T.D., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.

GLASGOW.—Prof. G. M. Wishart, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.

ST. ANDREWS.—Prof. G. H. Bell, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.S.E.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, 58 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

A *Specialized Diploma* is awarded by the Royal Medical Psychological Association, 11 Chandos Street, W.1.

NURSING

University Diplomas in Nursing are awarded by Leeds and London Universities and Diplomas for Sister Tutors by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh. There are special nursing sections and nursing sub-Offices of the *Ministry of Labour Regional Appointments Offices* in many large towns where full information can be obtained.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1. (*Secretary, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.*). Information about hospital training and advice about a nursing career on application.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for England and Wales

P.O. Box 803, 23 Portland Place, W.1.

The Council was established by the Nurses' Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved by the Council; the Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to assistant nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

Chairman, Miss M. J. Smyth, O.B.E.

Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for Scotland

5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3

Chairman, W. E. Gray Muir, W.S., N.P.

Registrar, Mabel Wilson, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

Education Department, 22 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Department provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses and ward sisters.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

73 Great Peter Street, S.W.1

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

MEDICAL AUXILIARY SERVICES

The Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1 (Registrar, A. E. Vince), was incorporated in 1936 to maintain and publish a list of qualified Medical Auxiliaries and to encourage their employment by doctors, employing authorities, etc.

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropractors, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the following recognized schools. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved for the employment of chiropractors within the National Health Service.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W.3.

THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, School of Chiropractic, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY, FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.

THE ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, School of Chiropractic, 28-9 The Crescent, Salford.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow.

GLASGOW SOUTHERN FOOT CLINIC, 44-48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

R*

DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association Incorporated, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to qualified dietitians who have completed a recognized training. Particulars of training may be obtained from the Secretary.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 9 Harley Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 12-14 Merton Rise, N.W.3.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.

ST. LOYES SCHOOL, Millbrook House, Topsham Road, Exeter.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool.

DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 403 Burton Road, Derby.

SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

ORTHOPTICS**Recognized Training Schools**

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Road, Birmingham 16.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church Street, Birmingham 3.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds.

MOORFIELDS, WESTMINSTER AND CENTRAL EYE HOSPITAL, High Holborn, W.C.1.

THE MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Road, Manchester.

THE OXFORD AND READING SCHOOL OF ORTHOPTICS; Eye Hospital, Oxford; Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

SUNDERLAND EYE INFIRMARY, Alexandra Road, Sunderland.

(See also under Optics.)

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Coventry, Derby, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland and Wolverhampton; in Scotland at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Royal Infirmaries and (for women only) at Glasgow Western Infirmary; in Northern Ireland at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

Recognized courses in radiography only are available at Banbury, Blackburn, Bromley, Burn-

ley, Carlisle, Dover, Exeter, Gloucester, Pontypridd, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Southend-on-Sea and Wigan; in Northern Ireland at the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 522-3 (courses at Guy's, King's College, London, Middlesex, Royal Free and St. George's Hospitals for women only); and at the Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals and Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex.

The Leeds Region Training Scheme includes courses at Bradford and Hull Royal Infirmaries and courses in radiography only at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract, Dewsbury and York.

The Liverpool Region Training Scheme includes courses at The Royal Infirmary, Royal Southern Hospital, David Lewis Northern Hospital and Liverpool Stanley Hospital and courses in radiography only at Broadgreen, Mill Road and News-ham Hospitals, Sefton General, Liverpool Chest and Alder Hey Children's Hospitals, St. Catherine's and Victoria Central Hospitals, Birkenhead, Whiston and St. Helens.

Courses under the Manchester Region Training Scheme are in radiography only at the Manchester Hospitals and at Salford, Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton and Oldham.

Courses in radiotherapy only are held at Cardiff (Whitchurch Hospital), Oxford (Churchill Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Radium Institute), Manchester (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute), Scunthorpe; and in N. Ireland at Belfast (N. Ireland Radiotherapy Centre).

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Courses of training leading to diplomas are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH TRAINING AND DRAMATIC ART (Department of Speech Therapy), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.

THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.

THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Adult Education Centre, Belvoir Street, Leicester.

THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.

THE SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 26 Holland Park, W.11.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 139 George Street, Edinburgh.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow.

OTHER MEDICAL TRAINING

OPTICS

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or consulting optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 8 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.

Examining body granting qualification as a dispensing optician:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.2.

Recognized Training Institutions

LONDON REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 58-62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, St. John Street, E.C.1.

WEST HAM MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15.

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Sackville Street, Manchester, 1.

BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

GLASGOW REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 8 Clairmont Gardens, C.3.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Suffolk Street, Birmingham 1.

CARDIFF COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.

HERIOT WATT COLLEGE, Chambers's Street, Edinburgh.

STOW COLLEGE, 43 Shamrock Street, Glasgow, C.4.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters p.s.c. after their names in Service Lists.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. H. N. Poett, C.B., D.S.O.

Assistant Commandant, Brig. K. R. Brazier-Creagh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Librarian, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (Ret.).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train the Regular Army Officer of the future. Length of course 2 years. Entrance by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination or through Officer Cadet Schools during National Service.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Urquhart.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. L. Richardson, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Dean, S. J. Davies, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar, E. L. Franklin, M.A.

SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE

Stanley Barracks, Bovington Camp,

nr. Wareham, Dorset

Commandant, Col. F. S. R. Mackenzie, O.B.E.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Col. A. W. Kiggell, O.B.E.

Secretary, I. F. Gillett, M.B.E.

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. W. S. Mullin, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Lt.-Col. R. F. Nason.

Headmaster, Maj. L. D. Cowley, E.R.D., Ph.D., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Eltham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. F. A. Forman.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining Engineering and Mining Surveying are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College), Glasgow (Royal Technical College), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School of Mines), and Wales, and, in Metalliferous Mining, at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil Engineering, etc., are available at the Universities of London (Imperial College of Science and Technology) and Birmingham. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 96 Piccadilly, W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, London, Manchester and Sheffield; the University of Wales; the University of Edinburgh; Dublin University and the National University of Ireland.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1889 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, L. H. Macklin, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellows (Hon. F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships are offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum.

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester.
Chairman of Committee, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Bond, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Principal, T. H. W. Armstrong, M.A., D.Mus.

Warden, Myers Foggins, F.R.A.M.

Secretary, S. Creber.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Rawlins.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council.

A.R.C.M., G.R.S.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination.

Patron, H.M. The Queen.

Patron and President, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Director, Sir Ernest Bullock, C.V.O., Mus.D., LL.D., F.R.C.M.

Registrar, Hugo V. Anson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M.

Bursar, Capt. J. Shrimpton, C.B.E., R.N.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

(Founded in 1880 by the Corporation of London)

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiatehip (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduateship (G.G.S.M. Lond.) confers graduate status.

Principal, Edric Cundell, C.B.E., F.G.S.M.

Secretary, E. H. Day, M.A.

Registrar, John Isard.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Founded in 1864 for the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and church musicianship. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.) and Diploma (CHM), also a certificate in choir training. President, Sir Reginald Thatcher, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., D.Mus.

Hon. Treas., William S. Lloyd Webber, D.Mus.

Hon. Secretary, J. A. Sowerbutts, M.C., B.Mus.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

(Birmingham and Midland Institute), Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1. (1930).

Principal, Christopher M. Edmunds, D.Mus., F.T.C.I.
Secretary, E. A. Knight.

CURWEN MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC)

9 Queensborough Terrace, W.2. (1863) (50)

President, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Mus.D.

Director, W. Irwin Hunt.

Warden, H. Wiseman, M.A., D.Mus.

DALCROZE SOCIETY INC.

10A Newton Rd., W.2.

Three-Year and One-Year Teachers' Courses in Dalcroze Eurhythmics. General training in teaching of School Music and preparation for L.R.A.M. or A.R.C.M. Diplomas.

Warden, Miss W. E. Houghton.

DARTINGTON MUSIC SCHOOL

Dartington Hall Arts Centre,

Totnes, S. Devon (25)

Warden, Peter Cox.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1 (550)

For professional and amateur students. Professional Courses and Teacher's Diploma recognized by Ministry of Education. Examinations in British Isles and overseas for diplomas and certificates.

Director, Reginald Hunt, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.*President*, The Archbishop of Canterbury.*Chairman of Council*, The Bishop of Birmingham.*Director*, Gerald H. Knight, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.*Warden*, Rev. C. V. Taylor, M.A.*General Secretary*, H. L. A. Green.**TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC**

Mandeville Place, W.1 (600)

Provides complete training for Teachers and Performers in Music and in Speech. Ordinary Diploma Courses extend over Two or Three Years. Graduate Course Three Years. The Diplomas Licentiate Teacher (L.T.C.L. or L.Mus.T.C.L.) or Fellowship (F.T.C.L.) in Music are approved by the Ministry of Education for Qualified Teacher Status. Graduate (G.T.C.L.) is approved for Graduate equivalent status. Trinity College of Music is a teaching school in music of the University of London.

Patron, The Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.*President*, Sir John Barbirolli.*Principal*, Dr. Greenhouse Allt, Mus.D., F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.*Secretary*, Alexander T. Rees.**ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC INCORPORATED**

Ducie Street, Oxford Road, Manchester (245)

Awards diploma of Associateship (A.R.M.C.M.)

President, The Earl of Harewood.*Principal*, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.*Registrar*, Eric Wilson, M.A., M.Ed., D.Mus.**NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC**

92 Oxford Road, Manchester, 2 (565)

Founder, Miss Hilda Collens, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.**ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC**

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (250)

Commandant, Col. A. Abel-Smith, O.B.E.*Chief Instructor*, Lt.-Col. D. McBain, A.R.C.M.**ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC**

Deal, Kent (400)

Commandant, Col. B. J. D. Lumsden, O.B.E.*Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines*, Lt.-Col. F. V. Dunn, C.V.O., F.R.A.M., R.M.

(Twenty Bands in commission)

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC

St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2 (1,500)

Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the musical profession. Special Diploma Course for those who wish to teach music in schools.

Principal, H. Havergal, M.A., B.Mus.**NAVAL****ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich***President*, Vice-Admiral G. Barnard, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.*Secretary, Store Officer, Cashier, &c.*, T. Robinson.**ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE,**

Greenwich

Director, Capt. R. A. Ewing, D.S.C., R.N.**ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL**

Alverstoke, Hants.

Medical Officer in Charge, Surgeon Capt. J. G. Maguire, C.B.E., R.N.**BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE,**

Dartmouth (300)

Captain, W. J. Munn, D.S.O., O.B.E.*Commander*, G. C. Leslie, O.B.E.*Headmaster*, J. W. Stork, C.B.E., M.A.*Captain's Secretary*, Lieut. J. H. Lees, R.N.**ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

Manadon, Plymouth (338)

Captain, Sir John Walsham, Bt., O.B.E.**JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL**

Londonderry, N. Ireland

Director, R.N., Capt. P. F. Powlett, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.*Director, R.A.F.*, Group Capt. J. D. T. Reveil, C.B.E.*Deputy Directors*, Comdr. C. K. Roberts, D.S.O., R.N.; Wing Comdr. E. K. Paine.**ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL**

Holbrook, Suffolk (660)

Headmaster, N. A. York, M.A.*Chief Naval Instructor*, Major A. H. R. Buckley, O.B.E., R.M. (ret.).**ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL**

(Co-educational—for children of merchant seamen.)

Senior School, Bear Wood, Wokingham, Berks.—*Headmaster*, C. W. S. Averill, B.Sc.*Junior School*, Bexhill-on Sea, Sussex.—*Headmaster*, J. C. Pritchard, M.A.**TRAINING SHIPS**

Merchant Navy

For Officers

H.M.S. CONWAY Merchant Navy Cadet School, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey (Training Officers for Lianfair and Merchant Navies). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. E. Hewitt, R.D., R.N.R.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. Worcester (1862) (215). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. C. Steele, T.C., R.N.R. Sec., Ian A. Borland; *Offices*, Ingress Abbey Greenhithe.

SEA TRAINING SECONDARY SCHOOL (TECHNICAL). T. S. Mercury (1885): Hamble, Southampton, Hants (160).—(for entry to R.N. as Artificer Apprentice or Seaman Branch, as Advanced Class Boy if possible; and to Merchant Navy as Cadet or Apprentice) 3-year Course; age on entry 13-14. —*Capt. Supt.*, Comdr. M. S. Braddy, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

DEVITT AND MOORE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, LTD. (1917). (260).—For training officers for the Merchant Navy. There is a limited number of nominations to R.N., subject to Official Regulations. Particulars from *Captain's Secretary*, The Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks. *Capt. Supt.*, Comdr. H. C. Skinner, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton (1935). *Director*, Capt. G. W. Wakeford, M.B.E. Senior Department provides full and part-time courses for candidates for Ministry of Transport Certificates (160). *Head*, Capt. A. Nichols. Junior Department trains boys who wish to become officers in

the Merchant Navy. The one-year (40-week) residential course satisfactorily completed entitles a cadet to nine months remission of sea service (130).—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. Stewart.

For Seamen

MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Enables poor boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards expense of pre-sea training or outfit of clothing.

INDEFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (110). For boys between 14½ and 15 years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. W. Irvin. *Sec.*, V. G. Winfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool, 1.

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa* (1866), off Upnor in the Medway, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship). 240 boys of good character trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Age of entry 13–14½ years. *Captain*, Comdr. M. H. Le Mare, R.N.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Schools at Sharpness, Gloucestershire (T. S. *Vindictatrix*), and Gravesend, Kent (training establishments for deck boys and junior catering ratings); for boys of 15½ to 17½ years at entry and of good character only. Numbers according to Merchant Navy requirements. *Secretary*, L. H. Tite, M.B.E.

NURSING

(See Medical)

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

University of London, W.C.1

Founded in 1916, gives instruction in Oriental and African Languages and related cultures. The School is a recognized School of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Law. There are twenty University Chairs at the School, two University Professorships, and twenty University Readerships. Instruction is given for First and Higher Degrees of the University of London, and also to meet the special needs of Civil Servants, the Armed Forces, Merchants and others. 621 students attended during the session 1955–56.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Director, Prof. C. H. Philips.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART

53 Gordon Square, W.C.1

Head, Prof. S. H. Hansford, M.A.

Secretary-Librarian, Miss B. W. D. Martin, M.A.

Curator, Lady David.

See also p. 652

PATENT AGENCY

The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Board of Trade, by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and a Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, P. E. Lincroft.

PHARMACY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1., is the body responsible for prescribing the curriculum,

supervising the training and conducting the examinations for the statutory qualification of pharmacist. In addition, the Universities of Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Wales offer degrees in pharmacy which, subject to certain conditions, are accepted for registration as a pharmacist by the Society.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 73 University Street, Belfast.

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS, 49 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Bucknell, M.B.E.

Examinations in Industrial, Commercial, Advertising, Portraiture and Pictorial, Scientific and Medical Photography, for Associateships and Fellowships.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, Golden Lane, Cripplegate, E.C.1. Evening classes only. The Institute conducts its own Examinations and awards medals and certificates.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (6 Bedford Square, W.C.1).—*President*, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; *Secretary*, Miss P. C. Colson, O.B.E. Brings together 190 national organizations in England, Wales and N. Ireland concerned with outdoor and indoor recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and factories, trains coaches and leaders, administers National Recreation Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks, Lilleshall Hall, Salop and Capel Curig, N. Wales.

Training Colleges

M.=For Men; W.=For Women

ABERDEEN (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Woolmanhill). W. (149).

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). W. (150).—*Principal*, Miss Eileen Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. M.

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., The Heath). M.

CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's College). M.

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education) (Bergman Osterberg Trust). W.

(160).—*Principal*, Miss Edith Alexander.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover). W. (100).—*Principal*, Miss W. A. Whiting, M.A.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Carlisle Road). W. (190).—*Principal*, Miss A. Rogers.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). M.

LEEDS (Carnegie College of Physical Education, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6). M.—*Principal*, E. Bouffier.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. W. (132).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe.

LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). M. & W.—*Principal*, A. H. A. Gem, O.B.E.

„ (Ling Physical Education Association, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.1). M. & W.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). M.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road). Staffordshire Education Committee. W. (90).—*Joint Principals*, Miss A. K. Hobbs; Miss C. M. Webster.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education). W. (150).—*Principal*, Miss E. F. Casson.

YORK (St. John's College). M.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to professional qualification (M.C.S.P.) are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

President, Sir Cecil Wakeley, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

Secretary, Miss M. J. Neilson.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.

BELFAST, Royal Victoria Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston.

„ Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.

BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).

CARDIFF, Royal Infirmary.

DUBLIN, 12 Hume Street.

EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.

„ Western Infirmary.

LEEDS, *General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL, *School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street.

LONDON, *West Middlesex Hospital (formerly Field and Morris), 3 Albany Terrace, N.W.1.

„ Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.

„ King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

„ London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.

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- NATIONAL FOUNDRY COLLEGE, Wolverhampton and Staffs. Technical College, Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton.
- NATIONAL LEATHERSELLERS COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. P. Danby, Ph.D., B.Sc.

ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

(Number of Students in parentheses)

- ACCINGTON (Coll. of Further Educ.). (2,000).—*Princ.*, S. R. B. Swan, M.Eng., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., F.R.S.A.
- ACTON (County Tech. Coll.) (5,000).—*Principal*, J. Topping, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., F.Inst.P.
- ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Coll. of Further Educ.) (2,526).—*Princ.*, H. Walton, M.Sc., A.M.I.Struct.E., F.R.S.A.
- BARNLEY (Mining and Tech. Coll.) (5,100).—*Princ.*, T. Llewellyn, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E., F.G.S.
- BARROW-IN-FURNESS (2,100).—*Princ.*, R. McVie, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E.
- BATH (Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. H. Yates, B.Sc., B.Sc.Eng., A.F.R.A.C.S.
- BATLEY. See DEWSBURY AND BATLEY.
- BEDFORD.—N. Bedfordshire College of Further Education (3,000).—*Princ.*, F. C. F. Chalker, B.Sc.
- BIRKENHEAD (Tech. Coll.) (4,700).—*Princ.*, C. V. Vinten Fenton, M.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E.
- BIRMINGHAM (Birmingham and Midland Inst., Paradise Street).—*Sec.*, E. A. Knight.
- " (College of Technology) (8,000).—*Princ.*, P. F. R. Venables, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
- " (Secondary Art School, Moseley Road) (276).—*Headmaster*, C. H. Adams, R.B.S.A.
- " (Tech. Coll., Aston) (3,600).—*Princ.*, D. Dudgeon Stockley, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E.
- " (Tech. Coll., Handsworth) (1,700).—*Princ.*, Herbert Marshall, B.Sc.Tech., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.P.E.
- " (Vittoria Street—For Jewellers and Silversmiths) (500).—*Headmaster*, R. G. Baxendale, A.R.C.A., A.T.D., M.S.I.A., A.R.B.S.A.
- BLACKBURN (Munic. Tech. Coll. and Sch. of Art) (4,000).—*Princ.*, E. Tyler, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., A.M.I.E.E., A.F.R.A.C.S.
- BLACKPOOL (Tech. Coll. & Sch. of Art) (5,000).—*Princ.*, M. W. Garside, B.A.
- BOLTON (Tech. Coll.) (6,719).—*Princ.*, A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.
- BOOTLE (Munic.) (1,400).—*Princ.*, J. Cormack, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.T.C., M.I.E.E.
- BOURNEMOUTH (Munic. Coll. of Technology and Commerce) (5,000).—*Princ.*, M. L. Yates, M.A. (Com.), M.Sc.Tech., Ph.D., M.I.Mech.E.

- BRADFORD (Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, C.B.E., M.Sc., F.I.M.S.P.
- BRIGHTON (4,500).—*Princ.*, G. E. Watts, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
- BURNLEY (Munic.) (4,000).—*Princ.*, A. E. Wales, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.
- BURTON UPON TRENT (Tech. Coll.) (2,350).—*Princ.*, E. White, M.Sc. (Econ.).
- BURY (2,000).—*Princ.*, L. Mellor, M.A.
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- COVENTRY (Tech. Coll.) (11,000).—*Princ.*, H. V. Field, B.Sc., Wh. Sch., M.I.E.E.
- CREWE (Tech. Coll.) (1,774).—*Princ.*, C. J. Tirrell, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I.Prod.E.
- CROYDON (Tech. Coll.) (4,799).—*Princ.*, H. Falkner, M.Sc., A.Inst.P.
- DAGENHAM (S.E. Essex Tech. Coll.) (8,686).—*Princ.*, F. Heathcoat, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
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- ROSSENDALE (Coll. of Further Education) (850).—*Princ.*, G. Lighton, M.A., B.Sc.
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- SCUNTHORPE, Lincs. (N. Lindsey Tech. Coll.) (2,400).—*Princ.*, F. C. Jones, B.Sc. (Eng.) A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E.
- SHEFFIELD (Coll. of Commerce and Technology) (8,000).—*Princ.*, G. Lawton, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- SHIPLEY, Yorks. (Inst. of Further Education) (1,700).—*Princ.*, A. Taylor, B.Com., M.Ed.
- SHREWSBURY (4,000).—*Princ.*, L. B. Daley, M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.L.A.
- SMETHWICK (Chance Technical College) (3,200).—*Princ.*, F. W. Cooper, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E.
- SOUTHALL (Middlesex C. C. Tech. Coll.) (5,000).—*Princ.*, J. V. Tee, B.Sc.(Eng.), Wh.Sch., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.
- SOUTHEND (Munic.) (6,960).—*Princ.*, T. L. Morgan, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.
- SOUTHERY (Mornington Road) (3,000).—*Princ.*, C. L. Bott, M.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.C.T.
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- STOCKTON ON TEES (Stockton-Billingham Jt. Tech. Coll.) (6,000).—*Princ.*, J. H. Anderson, B.Sc., M.I.Mar.E.
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- „ (N. Staffs. Tech. Coll.) (6,000).—*Princ.*, H. W. Webb, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I. Chem.E.
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- SUTTON COLDFIELD (Inst. of Further Educ.) (1,500).—*Princ.*, C. L. Barrett, B.A.
- SWINDON (3,000).—*Princ.*, W. Gillespie, M.Eng., B.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.Mech.E.
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- TUNBRIDGE WELLS (and Tonbridge and Sevenoaks) (1,000).—*Princ.*, J. L. Race, B.Eng.
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BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (53).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. M. F. Scott, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Coll. of the Ascension, Selly Oak) for Women Missionaries and Parish Workers, (34).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon R. P. Stacy Waddy, M.A.; *Princ.*, Miss A. L. Jackson, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (39).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. S. Gribble, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.
 " (Westcott House Clergy Training School, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.
CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Central College of the Anglican Communion) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon C. K. Sansbury, M.A., D.D.
CHESHUTON (Bishops' College) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Trillo, B.D., M.Th.
CHICHESTER (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. P. M. Jones, M.A.
CLIFTON, **BRISTOL** (Tyndale Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Stafford Wright, M.A.
CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. E. Roberts, M.A.
CUDESDON, Oxfordshire (54).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. G. Knapp-Fisher.
ELY (32).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon H. Saunders, M.A.
KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (90).—*Warden*, Rev. H. Theodore Smith, B.A.
LAMPETER (St. David's Coll., Theological Hall) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. R. L. Thomas, M.A.
LICHFIELD (41).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. A. C. Hann, M.A., D.D.
LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii) (48).—*Chancellor*, Rev. Canon T. R. Milford, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. Canon O. S. Tomkins, M.A., D.D.
LLANDAFF, Glam. (St. Michael's) (40).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon H. J. Charles, M.A.
LONDON (King's College, W.C.2) (See London University).
LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, St. John's Hall, Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey. (See London University).
MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Bishop, C.R., M.A.
OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. F. E. Wilkinson.
OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (40).—*Princ.*, Rt. Rev. G. F. Allen, M.A.
 " (St. Stephen's House) (35).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. H. Couratin, M.A.
 " (Wycliffe Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. J. Taylor, M.A.
SALISBURY (34).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. C. Tindall, B.D.
WELLS (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. K. W. Haworth, M.A.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll. C. of S.).—*Master*, Very Rev. Prof. G. D. Henderson, D.D., D.Litt., D.Th.
EDINBURGH (New Coll.) (196).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. H. S. Burleigh, B.Litt., D.D.
GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (96).—*Dean*, Rev. Ian Henderson, D.D.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (27).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. K. Wimbush, M.A.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. J. E. Davey, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, M.A.
LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish Univ. Colls.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (36).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. R. Williams, M.A.; *Registrar*, Prof. H. H. Perry, M.A.
BALA (Preparatory Theological) (25).—*Princ. and Librarian*, Rev. R. H. Evans, M.A., B.D.

Methodist

- BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. L. Northridge, B.D.
 BRISTOL (Didsbury Coll., Westbury-on-Trym). Founded at Didsbury, Manchester, 1842, removed to Bristol, 1945. (59).—*Princ.*, Rev. Frederic Greeves, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Flemington, M.A., B.D.
 HANDSWORTH (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, B.A., M.Th., Ph.D.
 HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 6 (Wesley College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. N. H. Snaith, M.A., D.D.
 MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria, Alexandra Road, South) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Wilkinson, M.A., B.D.
 RICHMOND. (See London University).

Congregational

- BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841) (16).—*Princ.*, Rev. Gwilym Bowyer, B.A., B.D.
 BRADFORD, Yorks. (Yorkshire Independent Coll.) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Cunliffe-Jones, B.D., B.Litt.
 BRECON (30).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.
 BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. Lovell Cocks, M.A., D.D.
 CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College) (20).—*Pres.*, A. Victor Murray, M.A., B.D., S.T.D.
 EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.
 LONDON (New College).—See London University.
 MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A., Ph.D.
 NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, B.A., B.D., B.Litt.
 OXFORD (Mansfield College) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

- ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular) (24).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. J. E. Maguire, O.Carm., B.A., S.T.L.
 BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon S. McGill, S.S., S.T.L.
 COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (175).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. W. Doran, M.A.
 GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Charles Canon Treanor, D.D., D.Ph.
 MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (60).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. E. Corbishley.
 OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon L. S. Emery (Protonotary Apostolic).
 OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (120).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.
 THISTLETON, nr. Kirkham, Lancs. (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Thistleton Lodge) (46).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.
 TOLLERTON, Nottingham (St. Hugh's College, Tollerton Hall) (64).—*Rector*, Very Rev. W. E. Grasar, D.C.L., S.T.L.
 UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (220).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. F. Turner, M.A.
 USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Paul Grant.
 WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Reginald Butcher, M.A.
 WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (68).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Arthur Iggleden, S.T.L., L.C.L.

Baptist

- BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Williams Hughes, M.A., B.D.
 BRISTOL (1679) (28).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.
 CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (38).—*Princ.*, Edward Roberts, M.A., B.D.
 GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.
 LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. H. Worstead, B.A., B.D., M.Th.
 MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.
 OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. Robert L. Child, M.A., B.D.
 RAWDON, Leeds (31).—*Pres.*, Rev. D. S. Russell, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Unitarian

- MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy, M.A., B.D.

Moravian

- FAIRFIELD (Manchester) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Lewis, M.A.

Interdenominational

- CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. D. Jones, B.A., B.D.
 OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. A. Garrard, M.A., B.D.

Jews' College

- Woburn House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1 (45)
President, The Very Rev. Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie (ex officio).
Principal, I. Epstein, Ph.D., D.Litt.
Secretary, Myer Stephany.

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

(Constituted by Royal Charter, 1844)
 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1

President, Prof. L. P. Pugh, M.A.
Registrar, W. G. R. Oates.

The Veterinary Surgeons Acts, 1881-1948, provide that the Council of the Royal College shall maintain the Statutory Register of Veterinary Surgeons. Unless his name appears in that Register, no person may use the title "Veterinary Surgeon," or any name, title, addition or description, calculated to lead to the belief that he is registered in that Register.

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons may be obtained by taking the Diploma of M.R.C.V.S. at an affiliated veterinary college or under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948, by obtaining the registrable veterinary degree of a recognized University.

Since July 29, 1949, veterinary practice in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (with certain minor exceptions) is illegal if carried out by any person not on the Register of Veterinary Surgeons or the Supplementary Veterinary Register on which have been placed the names of unqualified persons who satisfied the Council of the Royal College under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948.

The College is also in general responsible for the supervision of veterinary education in the United Kingdom and has consultative functions in assisting the Privy Council to recognize veterinary degrees as registrable qualifications or to withdraw such

recognition. In this connection the University Grants Committee has established a Veterinary Committee to enquire into the financial needs of veterinary education and to make recommendations on the application of funds provided by Parliament to meet those needs.

The Council of the Royal College is responsible for all registration and discipline of the veterinary profession and persons entered on the Supplementary Veterinary Register.

The following Universities and Teaching Colleges present their students for either the Diploma M.R.C.V.S. or the Veterinary Degree of their University:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge.—*Admin. Sec.*, H. H. Carleton, M.A.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, University of London, Camden Town, N.W.1 (408).—*Principal and Dean*, R. E. Glover, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (161).—*Dean*, Prof. J. G. Wright, D.Sc., M.V.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (1949), Langford, near Bristol.—*Director of Studies*, Prof. F. Blakemore, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, University of Edinburgh (275).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, W. M. Mitchell, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow, C.3 (266).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, Prof. W. L. Weipers, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., F.R.S.E.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

BEDFORD INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, 128A Hoxton Street, N.1. (6 Friends' centres at Barking, Bethnal Green, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Ratcliff, Walthamstow).—*General Secretary*, John E. Hoare.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.16.—*Warden*, Rev. R. P. Marshall; *Sec.*, E. J. Hudson.

BERNHARD BARON ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT, Berner Street, E.1.—*Hon. Warden*, David Caminer.

BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19.—*Warden*, Miss S. de C. Forster; and 610 Kingstanding Road, Birmingham, 22.—*Warden*, C. J. Blamire.

BRISTOL, The Folk House, College Green (1,500).—*Warden*, K. T. Elsdon, M.A.

BRISTOL (Headquarters, Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Miss Hilda Jennings, M.A.

CATUS COLLEGE MISSION, Harroway Road, S.W.11.—*Head*, R. F. J. Russell.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131-139 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.—*Head*, Brig. G. P. Crampton, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.

CITY LITERARY INSTITUTE, Stukeley Street, W.C.2.—*Acting Principal*, S. G. Saunders.

DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, No. 1, Canning Town; E.16; No. 2, Isle of Dogs, E.14; No. 3, Bristol; No. 4, Rotherhithe, S.E.16; No. 6, Devonport; No. 8, Dagenham Docks; No. 9, Stratford, E.15.—*Bursar*, R. W. Logan-Hunt.

DUNDEE, Grey Lodge Settlement, Wellington Street.—*Warden*, Miss B. B. Whitton.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, Cameron House, Prestonfield.—*Warden*, F. J. Elphick; *Adult Education Centre*, Kirk o' Field College, High School Yards, Edinburgh, 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss E. Wood, M.A.

FRANCES MARTIN COLLEGE, 7 Fitzroy Street, W.1.—*Warden*, Miss R. S. M. Turnbull, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Head, Adult Educ. Dept.*, J. A. Gulland, M.A.

LEEDS, Swarthmore Educational Centre, 3 & 4 Woodhouse Square, Leeds 3.—*Warden*, G. C. Hines, M.A.

LEICESTER, Vaughan College (845).—*Warden*, P. A. W. Collins, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, J. B. Mays, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Victoria Settlement York Terrace, 294 Netherfield Road, N., Liverpool, 5.—*Warden*, J. R. Waddington.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall and the Round House, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester 4.—*Warden*, H. G. Kidd.

MANSFIELD HOUSE, Fairbairn Hall, E.13.—*Warden*, Sir Ian M. Horobin, M.A., M.P.

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT (late PASSMORE EDWARDS), Tavistock Place, W.C.1.—*Warden*, J. V. Alexander.

MIDDLESBROUGH SETTLEMENT, 132 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.—*Warden*, A. Ferguson.

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, D. G. Richards, M.A.

OXFORD AND BERMONDSEY CLUB, 42 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.—*Wardens*, E. C. G. Harlow; J. P. E. C. Marindin.

OXFORD HOUSE, THE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, P. H. Duke.

PILGRIM HOUSE, Dace Road, E.3.—*Warden*, Miss M. Cattee.

PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT, 56-58 East India Dock Road, E.14.—*Warden*, Miss Doris Dyer.

ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.—*Warden*, H. Rathbone Dunning, I.L.D.

ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement), 29 Stepney Green, E.1.—*Warden*, Lt.-Col. R. C. Robinson.

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT, 46 Harleyford Road, S.E.11.—*Warden*, Miss A. C. Paton Walsh.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Women's Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Miss G. Panter, B.A.

SPENNYMOOR SETTLEMENT, King Street, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.—*Warden*, H. Smith.

STEPNEY JEWISH GIRLS' (B.B.) CLUB AND SETTLEMENT, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont Grove, E.1.—*Warden*, Miss P. J. Gerson, M.B.E.

TOYNBEE HALL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.1.—*Warden*, A. E. Morgan, M.A., I.L.D.

WHITECHAPEL MISSION: WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE, 279 Whitechapel Road, E.1.—*Superintendent*, Rev. A. E. D. Clipson.

WILMSLOW, The Wilmslow Guild, 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Warden*, K. H. Lawson, B.A.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44 Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Warden*, Miss J. T. Rac, M.B., Ch.B.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.—*Principal*, Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

YORK EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, Holgate Hill (839).—*Wardens*, Donald M. Fraser, M.A.; Amy Fraser.

Headmasters' Conference Schools

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Chairman*, W. Hamilton, M.A. (Westminster School). *Sec.*, A. E. Nichols, C.B.E., M.A., 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in September.

Election of a Headmaster to membership requires that certain conditions with regard to his school must be fulfilled. The school must have a certificate of recognition from the Department of Education, and speaking it must either be a day school or a boarding school, or a combination of the two. The school must be a public school, whose history and traditions are well known, and who are not a member of any other association of public schools or of post school-certificate schools. The school must have a minimum of 100 boys, and the Headmaster must be a member of the present Headmaster holds office.

Name of School	Fdcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks.....	1372	460	£185.....D£55	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.....	1597	493	£309.....D£108	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (1949)
Alley's School, S.E.22.....	1619	770	.....Dm1	S. R. Hudson, T.D. (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon.....	1515	242	£264.....D£100	V. A. L. Hill (1948) [(1954)]
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York.....	1802	590	£330.....D£120	Rev. D. W. M. Price, O.S.B.
Ardingly Coll., Sussex.....	1858	416	£258-282.....D£100	Rev. G. D'O. Snow (1946)
Arnold School, Blackpool.....	1870	544	£160.....D£48	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Bablake, Coventry.....	1560	720	.....D£73	E. A. Seaborne (1937)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green.....	1737	400	£174.....D£54	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle.....	1883	435	£196.....D£64	H. E. Birkbeck (1935) [(1950)]
Beaumont Coll. (R.C.), Old Windsor.....	1861	250	£300.....D£99	Rev. Sir Lewis Clifford, Bt., S.J.
Bedford School.....	1552	500	£270.....D£99	W. M. Brown (1955)
Bedford Modern School.....	1566	906	£171.....D£30	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1540	660	£255.....D£99	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire.....	1860	580	£162.....D£60	K. D. Robinson (1946)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts.....	1868	300	£270.....D£108	A. N. Evans (1944)
Blackburn, Queen Elizabeth's Gr.....	1509	780	.....D£54-75	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1956)
Bloxham School, Oxon.....	1860	250	£261.....D£120	R. S. Thompson (1952)
Blundell's, Tiverton.....	1604	398	£275.....D£98	J. S. Carter (1948)
Bolton.....	1524	785	.....D£61	F. R. Poskitt (1933)
Bootham, York.....	1823	240	£300.....D£50	T. F. Green (1944)
Bradfield College, Berks.....	1850	403	£321.....D£60	A. Chevenix-Trench (1955)
Bradford Gr., Yorks.....	1548	1000	.....D£171	Rev. J. P. Newell (1954)
Brentwood Sch., Essex.....	1557	1061	£201.....D£60	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex.....	1845	345	£324.....D£171	W. Stewart, M.C. (1950)
Bristol Grammar.....	1532	1131	.....D£54	J. W. P. Garrett (1943)
Bromsgrove.....	1553	318	£321.....D£141	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford.....	1928	424	£330.....D£54	T. F. Coade (1932)
Bury Gr., Lancs.....	1625	460	.....D£132	C. L. Hall (1956)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset.....	1923	400	.....Dm1	J. W. S. Hardie (1947)
Carlisle Gr. School.....	1170	500	£193.....D£58	V. J. Dunstan (1932)
Caterham, Surrey.....	1811	465	£360.....D£176	T. R. Leathem (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming.....	1611	650	.....D£96	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College.....	1841	460	.....D£75	Rev. A. G. C. Pentreath (1952)
Chigwell, Essex.....	1629	365	£250.....D£75	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon.....	1611	196	£Nil-81.....D£96	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1956)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham.....	1552	834	.....D£270	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1442	821	.....D£159	A. W. Barton, Ph.D. (1950)
Clayesmore.....	1866	208	.....Dm1	D. P. M. Burke (1945) [(1954)]
Clifton College, Bristol.....	1862	610	£318.....D£180	N. G. L. Hammond, D.S.O.
Cranbrook, Kent.....	1520	238	£190.....D£55	C. Russell Scott (1929)
Cranleigh, Surrey.....	1863	350	.....D£60	H. A. March (1954)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds.....	1881	459	£208.....D£66	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne.....	1705	395	£270.....D£156	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Darlington, Devizes.....	1543	338	.....D£105	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham.....	1880	250	.....D£117	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954)
Denstone College, Staffs.....	1873	315	£261.....D£120	A. M. Gamble (1941) [(1952)]
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton.....	1615	215	£305.....D£120	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B.
Dover College, Kent.....	1871	275	£345.....D£130	A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E. (1954)
Downside (R.C.), Bath.....	1605	474	.....D£46	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21.....	1619	1300	.....D£117	R. Groves (Master) (1954)
Durham.....	1474	239	.....D£139	Rev. Canon H. K. Luce (1932)
Eastbourne College, Sussex.....	1867	430	.....D£105	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.....	1563	485	.....D£105	Rev. W. H. G. Milnes, M.C. (1939) [(1935)]
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire.....	1879	365	.....D£105	Rev. R. A. Evans-Prosser

Name of School	Ftd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Eltham College, Kent.....	1842	461	£196.....D£62	G. Turberville (1930)
Emanuel Sch., S.W.11.....	1594	760	.....Dnil	J. B. C. Grundy, T.D., Ph.D. (1953)
Epsom College, Surrey.....	1853	500	£345.....D£170	H. W. F. Franklin (1940)
Eton College, Windsor.....	1440	1161	£400.....D£170	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon.....	1633	380	£208.....D£63	F. K. Paul, T.D. (1950)
Felsted, Essex.....	1504	486	£282.....D£90	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17.....	1834	430	£233.....D£120	C. S. Miller, M.C. (1936)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk.....	1804	430	£174.....D£54	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks.....	1512	306	£279-294 D£120-153	N. S. T. Benson, A.F.C. (1956)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk.....	1555	351	£315.....D£105	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W.2.....	1690	900	.....D£78-90	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts.....	1862 1912	570	£324.....Dnil	C. P. C. Smith (Master) (1948)
Hardy's, Dorchester.....	1569	514	£135.....Dnil	A. N. Hamilton (1955)
Harrow, Middlesex.....	1571	605	£400.....D£200	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School.....	1876	370	.....D£78	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Haverfordwest Gr. School.....	1488	290	.....Dnil	R. S. Lang (1927)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.....	1381	300	£153.....D£48	A. F. J. Hopewell (1945)
.....	1565	000	£246.....D£96	A. J. E. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D.
.....	1562	808	£120.....Dnil	E. R. Tucker (1933) [(1955)]
.....	1511	500	.....D£75	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex.....	1849	360	£300.....D£124	Rev. R. C. Howard (1945)
Hymers Coll., Hull.....	1893	600	.....D£53	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk.....	1400	620	£249.....D£117	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1950)
Kelly College, Tavistock.....	1867	213	£309.....D£129	R. V. H. Westall (1939)
King Edward's, Birmingham.....	1552	680	.....D£52	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (Chief Master) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry.....	1545	830	.....D£78	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton.....	1522	436	£258.....D£111	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon.....	1829	432	£276.....D£126	H. J. Dixon, M.C. (1934)
King's Sch., Bruton.....	1519	252	£246.....D£81	G. S. Sale (1946)
King's Sch., Canterbury.....	600	600	£300.....D£150	Rev. Canon F. J. Shirley, D.D., Ph.D. (1935)
King's Sch., Chester.....	1541	459	£163.....D£43	Rev. L. F. Harvey (1947)
King's Sch., Ely.....	1541	250	£240.....D£105	B. E. N. Fawcett (1955)
King's Sch., Macclesfield.....	1502	825	£201.....D£75	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester.....	604	430	£177.....D£72	Rev. E. W. Davies (1935)
King's Sch., Worcester.....	1541	550	£172.....D£72	F. R. Kittermaster (1942)
Kingwood Sch., Bath.....	1748	520	£290.....D£150	A. B. Sackett, M.C. (1928)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School.....	1469	678	£119.....Dnil	R. R. Timberlake (1939)
Lancing College, Sussex.....	1848	405	£315.....D£57	J. C. Dancy (1953)
Latimer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6.....	1624	1020	.....D£57	F. Wilkinson (1937)
Leeds Gr. Sch.....	1552	900	.....D£81	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading.....	1890	235	£315.....D£180	J. Ounsted (1948) [(1934)]
The Leys Sch., Cambridge.....	1875	300	£315.....D£115	W. G. Humphrey, D.Phil
Lincoln School.....	1030	340	£120.....Dnil	G. F. Franklin (1937)
Liverpool College.....	1840	667	£231.....D£111	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandoverly Coll.....	1848	200	£255.....D£114	Rev. Canon G. O. Williams
Lytham (King Edward VII School).....	1908	540	.....D£51	J. Bell (1942) [(1948)]
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford.....	1478	418	£174.....D£48	R. S. Stamer (1944)
Maldstone Gr. School.....	1549	650	.....Dnil	W. A. Clayton, C.B.E. (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.....	1805	550	£345.....D£171	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.....	1515	1340	.....D£54	Sir Eric James, D.Phil. (High Master) (1945)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.....	1887	640	.....D£51	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.....	1843	783	£273-375.....D£91	T. R. Garnett (Master) (1952)
Mercers' Sch., Holborn, W.C.2.....	1542	280	.....D£91	W. D. Haden, T.D. (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood.....	1561	600	£246.....D£120	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.....	1620	666	£177.....D£57	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill.....	1806	450	£344.....D£120	R. Moore (1951)
Monkton Combe, Bath.....	1868	205	£300.....D£156	D. R. Wigram (1945) [(1946)]
Monmouth Sch.....	1615	420	£185.....D£51	Rev. C. H. D. Cullingford
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.).....	1842	270	£261.....D£87	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.).....	1525	900	.....D£66-75	O. W. Mitchell (1948)
Newcastle under Lyne (High).....	1874	610	.....Dnil	J. M. Todd (1948)
Norwich Sch.....	1240	428	£177.....D£57	A. Stephenson (1943)
Nottingham High Sch.....	1513	800	.....D£93	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland.....	1584	318	£225.....D£62	G. Talbot Griffith (1935)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.....	1556	660	£375.....	R. J. Knight (1956)
Owen's School, E.C.1.....	1613	540	Dnil	E. H. Burrough, T.D. (1955)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge.....	1615	550	£185.....D £52-66	S. Stubbs (1945)
Peter Symonds, Winchester.....	1607	718	£145.....Dnil	(vacant)
Plymouth College.....	1877	600	£161.....D £51	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks.....	1514	405	£210.....D £69	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Pontypool, W. Monmouth Sch.....	1604	610	£102.....Dnil	D. C. Harrison (1942)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.....	1732	890	.....D £60	D. H. Hibbert, C.B.E. (1954)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield ..	1594	652	£141.....D £51	E. J. Baggaley (1956)
Radley Coll., Abingdon.....	1847	445	£330.....	W. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T.D. (Warden) (1954)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester	1844	300	£222.....	Very Rev. C. R. Leatham (1948)
Reading School.....	1125	570	£120.....Dnil	C. E. Kemp (1939)
Repton Sch., Derby.....	1557	475	£321.....	T. L. Thomas (1944)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.....	1844	524	£300.....D £171	Rev. C. E. Young, A.E.C. (1937)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey	1798	312	.....Dnil	N. T. Sinclair (1938)
Rugby Warwickshire.....	1167	700	£351.....D £114	Sir Arthur Forde (1948)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.....	1885	265	£247.....	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.....	948	650	.....D £60	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland.....	1583	251	£250.....D £110	J. C. Wykes (1951) [(1945)]
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.)	1902	310	.....D £96-117	Rev. J. B. Orchard, O.S.B.
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.....	1440	750	.....D £90	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	161	£276.....D £129	W. M. Thosby (1949)
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1863	485	£305.....D £180	F. Fisher, M.C. (Warden) (1954)
St. John's, Leatherhead.....	1851	350	£291.....D £138	H. B. L. Wake (1948)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate	1879	344	£270.....D £114	Rev. R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1.....	1562	560	.....Dnil	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14.....	1509	648	£291.....D £153	A. N. Gilkes (High Master) (1954)
St. Peter's, York.....	627	350	£305.....D £125	J. Dronfield (1937)
Salisbury, Bishop Wordsworth's.....	1800	530	.....Dnil	F. C. Hapgood, D.S.O., LL.D. (1928)
Seabright Sch., Wolverley.....	1620	225	£210.....D £78	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedburgh, Yorks.....	1525	405	£339.....D £64	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent.....	1432	420	£233.....D £93	L. C. Taylor (1954)
Sherborne, Dorset.....	1550	583	£309.....D £154	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School.....	1552	535	£320.....D £132	J. M. Peterson (1950)
Solihull, Warwicks.....	1560	740	£249.....D £105	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stamford Grammar.....	1532	610	£238.....D £103	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
.....	1487	560	£187.....D £52	F. H. Philpot (1941)
.....	1593	310	£309.....	Rev. F. N. Vavasour, S.J. (1952)
Stowe, Bucks.....	1923	560	£384.....	E. V. Reynolds, T.D. (1949)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone.....	1576	269	£264.....D £105	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset.....	1817	755	£210-258D £87-111	J. G. Leatham (1945)
..... Derbyshire.....	1553	500	£269.....D £129	Rev. L. H. Waddy (1949)
.....	1866	210	£295.....	R. G. Ikin (1936)
.....	1879	550	£190.....D £55	A. L. Creed (1946)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3.....	1830	490	.....D £126	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland.....	1584	580	£327.....	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey.....	1852	300	£230.....D £57	R. Postill, T.D. (1946)
Wallasey Gr. Sch.....	1595	540	.....Dnil	F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C. (1931)
Warwick.....	914	656	£198-222D £75-93	A. H. B. Bishop (1936)
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1505	202	£255.....D £96	H. J. C. Bashford (1956)
Wellington Coll., Berks.....	1856	975	£309-336.....D £120	G. H. Stainforth (Master) (1956)
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1841	326	£204.....D £63	J. C. Stredder (1956)
Westminster, S.W.1.....	1561	400	£348.....D £129	W. Hamilton (1950)
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	800	.....D £99	E. A. G. Marlair, M.B.E. (1946)
Whitgift Trinity Sch., Croydon.....	1506	585	.....D £42	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College.....	1382	520	£387.....	H. D. P. Lee (1954)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1512	535	.....Dnil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford.....	1812	369	£165.....D £53	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1290	594	£144.....Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Workshop College, Notts.....	1895	385	£280.....D £130	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop.....	1880	360	£330.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	430	£246-288D £93-111	S. G. H. Loosley, M.C. (1947)
York, Archbp. Holgate's Sch.....	1546	510	£150.....Dnil	A. B. Hodgson (1937)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh.....	1855	850	..... D£33-45	H. J. L. Robbie, Ph.D. (1946)
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	930	£260..... D£105	R. C. Watt (Rector) (1951)
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	445	£279.....	D. Crichton-Miller (1945)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire.....	1628	1400	..... D£34	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
	1723	1440	£177..... D£27-45	I. D. McIntosh (1953)
	1827	235	£300.....	D. Forbes Mackintosh (1945)
	1833	264	£300..... D£95	C. H. Evans (1936)
	1934	375	£342..... D£105	H. L. Brereton; F. R. G. Chew (joint) (1953)
Glasgow Academy.....	1846	840	£228-27 D£47-106	F. Roydon Richards (Rector) (1932)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen.....	1729	1079	£191..... D£26	D. E. Collier, M.C. (1943)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire.....	1912	275	£270.....	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity College, Glenamond.....	1847	300	£300.....	R. M. M. Barlow (Warden) (1948)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.....	1894	451	£200..... D£63	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1954)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.....	1608	370	£197..... D£50	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast.....	1810	900	..... D£45	J. H. Grummitt (1940)
Isle of Man				
King William's College.....	1668	350	£270..... D£87	S. E. Wilson (1935)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham.....	1843	170	£225.....	Rev. F. M. Argyle (Warden) [(1949)

With a few exceptions the schools listed above are members of the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.). Other public schools in membership of G.B.A. but not of the Headmaster's Conference are:—Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks; Bedales, Petersfield, Hants; Colston's Boys' School, Bristol; Lord Wandsworth College, Long Sutton, Basingsstoke, Hants; Royal Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks; Oratory, Woodcote, Reading; Prior Park, Bath; Rendcomb, Glos.; Rishworth, Yorks; Ruthin, Denbighshire; St. George's, Harpenden, Herts; Silcoates, Wakefield, Yorks; Dollar Academy, Clackmannanshire.

Public Schools Overseas

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the Headmasters' Conference; marked (†) of the Headmasters' Conference of Australia.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
South America				
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine.....	1898	330	\$ Arg. 18,400.....	Rev. Canon R. B. Jackson [(1940)
*Markham College, Lima, Peru.....	1946	480	..... D£75	J. A. Stewart (1950)
India				
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling.....	1823	296	Rs.2,250..DRs.600	L. J. Goddard (1934)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun.....	1935	325	Rs.2,200DRs.1,375	J. A. K. Martyn (1948)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior.....	1897	350	Rs.2,000..DRs. 75	K. C. Shukla (1941) (Principal)
Ceylon				
*Trinity Coll., Kandy.....	1872	1100	Rs.1,146..DRs.402	N. S. Walter (1952) (Principal)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa.....	1891	240	\$1,450..... D\$600	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville.....	1836	210	\$1,500.....	C. L. O. Glass (1950)
Hillfield, Hamilton, Ont.....	1901	200	..... D\$600	J. P. Page (1950)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal.....	1909	410	\$1,100..... D\$550	D. S. Penton (1941)
Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.	1889	356	\$1,400-1,600D\$550	J. R. Hamilton (1949)
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	240	\$1,475-1,575 D\$600-625	K. G. B. Ketchum, LL.D. (1935)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	250	\$1,400-1,600 ..	P. A. C. Ketchum, LL.D. (1933)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto.....	1829	738	\$1,600..... D\$750	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (1949) (Principal)
Australia				
N.S.W.:—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	300	£330..... D£30	G. A. Fisher (1940)
*†Barker Coll., Hornsby.....	1890	635	£306-345D£72-114	W. S. Leslie (1933)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney.....	1889	807	£351..... D£114	L. C. Robson, C.B.E., M.C. (1923)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney.....	1918	443	£366..... D£129	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta.....	1831	629	£420..... D£126	H. D. Hake (1939)
*†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga.....	1924	820	£345..... D£114	T. R. McKenzie (1955)
*†Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	830	£339..... D£117	L. R. D. Pyke (1952)
*†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney.....	1879	485	..... D£45-54	Very Rev. J. Casey, S.J. (1954)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney...	1880	415	£270.....D£63	Rev. F. J. Wallace, S.J. (1954)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney...	1881	560	£189.....D£63	Rev. Br. Othmar (1955)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1854	1190	£321-351D£60-120	C. O. Healey, T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1913	876	£324.....D£108	J. W. Hogg (1944)
<i>Victoria:—</i>				
†Ballarat Coll.....	1864	230	£264-321D£50-100	A. F. Sloan (1946)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1910	170	£309.....D£78	G. F. J. Dart (1942)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	775	.....D£63-105	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	800	£314-317 D£102-105	Rev. S. W. Kurrle (1955)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	667	£363.....D£111	M. A. Buntine, Ph.D. (1916)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio...	1857	640	£300-480 D£100-138	J.R. Darling, O.B.E., D.C.L. (1930)
Haileybury Coll., Brighton Beach...	1892	750	£315.....D£110	D. M. Bradshaw (1953)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	402	£297-318D£74-108	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1858	1425	£395.....D£142	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1503	£360.....D£120	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	420	£321-343D£96-118	A. Bright (1944)
*†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	903	£426.....D£138	W. H. Frederick (1947)
*†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne...	1878	522	£243.....D£72	Very Rev. J. R. Boylen, S.J. (1953)
<i>Queensland:—</i>				
*†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers...	1920	276	£219.....D£60	Rev. Canon C. C. Hurt (1946)
*†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong...	1902	516	£218.....D£72	A. J. Birtles (1956)
†Brisbane Grammar Sch.....	1869	617	£205.....D£61	A. E. McClucas (1953)
†The Southport Sch.....	1901	440	£255.....D£75	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.....	1876	245	£200.....D£50	L. T. Heenan (1956)
<i>South Australia:—</i>				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	800	£402.....D£132	C. E. S. Gordon (1946)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town...	1869	755	£330.....D£105	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	530	£375.....D£105	P. C. W. Disney, O.B.E., (1952)
<i>Western Australia:—</i>				
*†Gulldford C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1895	408	£330.....D£105	P. N. Thwaites (1950)
†Hale School, Perth.....	1858	400	£266-320D£75-105	V. S. Murphy (1946)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	550	£297.....D£105	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	475	£252-297D£57-99	N. R. Collins (1953)
<i>Tasmania:—</i>				
*†Launceston Church Gr. Sch.....	1846	445	£90-110.D£15-35	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1953)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	495	£321.....D£105	W. H. M. Cox (1954)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1869	1205	.....Dnil	W. H. Cooper (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll.....	1896	498	£248.....D£80	G. N. T. Greenbank (1946)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.....	1850	526	£246.....D£78	H. R. Hornsby, M.B.E. (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1856	984	£126.....Dnil	H. V. Searle (1933) (1942)
New Plymouth Boys' High School...	1882	880	£145.....Dnil	G. J. McNaught, D.S.O., E.D.
*Timaru Boys' High Sch.....	1880	504	£172.....D£42	M. A. Bull (1947)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru...	1883	600	£147.....Dnil	M. Leadbetter (1950)
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1854	350	£262.....D£75	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1954)
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1874	962	£150.....Dnil	H. A. Heron (1951)
<i>Union of South Africa</i>				
St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein...	1863	360	£160.....D£48	E. L. Harison (1947)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown...	1855	435	£210.....D£69	F. S. Chapman, D.S.O. (1956)
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	390	£227.....D£98	H. J. Kidd (1943)
*Kingswood College, Grahamstown...	1894	450	£174.....D£42	T. T. Slater (1955)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1898	375	£240.....D£105	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balfowan, Natal...	1896	400	£240.....D£105	C. Y. Morgan (1953)
†Hilton Coll., Natal.....	1873	325	£240.....D£105	J. W. Hudson (1954)
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>				
*St. George's College, Salisbury.....	1896	480	£204.....D£69	Rev. C. D. Ford, S.J. (1953)
<i>Kenya</i>				
*Prince of Wales, Nairobi.....	1931	590	£123.....D£33	P. Fletcher (1945)
<i>Nigeria</i>				
*Igbobi College, Lagos.....	1932	194	£50.....D£17	Rev. R. B. Parker (1948)
<i>West Indies</i>				
Cornwall Coll., Jamaica.....	1895	425	£97.....D£17	E. A. Barrett (1953)
*Harrison Coll., Barbados.....	1729	588	.....D£16	J. C. Hammond (1949)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica.....	1729	403	.....D£36	N. S. Jackson (1953)
<i>Egypt</i>				
*Victoria College, Alexandria.....	1902	655	£E255-270 D£E72-90	H. W. Barritt, O.B.E. (1947)
*Victoria College, Cairo.....	1948	600	£E250.....D£E150	A. G. Elliot-Smith (1952)

Principal Girls' Schools

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1880	218	£300.....	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	510	.....D£55-63	M. E. Le C. Macdonald (1935)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead.....	1912	83	£315.....	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Otley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	520	£268...D£87-112	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School.....	1718	217	£198.....D£90	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	600	£210-225D£64-90	M. Nightingale (1955)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	325	£285.....D£120	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	251	£120-290D£90-105	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	600	£246.....D£90	M. G. Watkins (1943)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School.....	1882	656	£198.....D£48	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent.....	1923	291	£375.....	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	454	£192.....D£78	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverley High Sch., East Yorks.....	1908	370	.....Dml	M. J. Harley-Mason (1953)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1918	359	.....Dml	K. E. Bower (1945)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.....	1909	400	£155.....Dml	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.....	1918	400	.....D£39-69	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1881	711	.....D£61-69	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	706	.....D£48-59	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline High (R.C.).....	1900	720	£162.....D£42	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1905	644	£135.....Dml	D. Matthews (1956)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1906	213	£210.....D£38-69	M. A. Morris (1955)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.....	1876	450	.....Dml	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.....	1935	320	£213.....D£81	M. Tuck (1949)
Canterbury, Simon Langton Sch.....	1881	551	.....Dml	N. Campling (1930)
Casterton, Camforth.....	1823	226	£282.....D£100	E. M. Walker (1954)
Cavendish Grammar, Buxton.....	1906	330	.....Dml	M. M. Mansell (1930)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1907	550	.....Dml	A. M. McMaster (1956)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	510	.....Dml	G. M. Cadbury (1935)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	789	£300.....D£141	J. A. Tredgold (<i>Princ.</i>) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.).....	1850	340	.....D£122	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1952)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	288	.....	D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Denison House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent.....	1920	114	£299.....	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	150	£268.....D£123	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1.):				
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	340	.....D£41-90	A. M. Reid (1945)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	340	£90.....D£41-85	H. W. Thompson (1956)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	330	.....D£41-90	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland High Sch.....	1884	350	.....D£60-80	C. M. Johnson (1947)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	330	.....D£41-85	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College.....	1908	320	.....D£39-90	H. C. Randall (1944)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	312	£215-225D£81-93	A. K. Forster (1950)
Clifton High School for Girls.....	1877	662	£240.....D£85	D. N. Glenday (1933)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1890	600	.....Dml	A. M. S. Dunn (1954)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Wimborne, Dorset.....	1946	130	£285.....	C. B. Galton (1946)
Credition High Sch.....	1910	219	£141.....Dml	G. M. B. Williams (1952)
Derby High Sch.....	1892	310	.....D£42-75	M. E. Ayre (1953)
Doncaster, Munic. High Sch.....	1905	470	.....Dml	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downton, Guild and North Berke.....	1807	265	£330.....	N. I. Medley (1947)
Durham High Sch.....	1801	277	£195-221D£60-86	E. C. Fenton (1952)
Edinburgh High Sch., Edinburgh.....	1815	815	.....D£51-90	E. A. Hopkins (1954)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.....	1886	455	£195-211D£54-91	M. Going (1947)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon.....	1884	445	£183.....D£60	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School.....	1905	360	.....Dml	B. Tilly, Ph.D. (1936)
Etothen Sch., Caterham.....	1892	240	.....D£50-101	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.....	1857	460	£180.....D£51	E. M. Ryan (1935)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent.....	1911	219	£291.....D£150	D. G. Fisher (1948)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School.....	1883	270	.....Dml	P. I. Edwin (1952)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk.....	1929	230	£325.....	R. M. Jones (1942)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch. Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):	1921	140	£153-186D£39-60	E. M. Regge (1921)
Bath High.....	1875	479	£175-181D£55-61	G. S. Blackburn (1942)

School	F. dtd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Birkenhead High.....	1901	501	.....D£55-61	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackheath High.....	1880	516	.....D£58-64	S. M. Wheatley (1956)
Brighton and Hove High.....	1876	551	£186-193D£55-61	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High.....	1883	580	.....D£58-64	M. Leale (1949)
Croydon High.....	1874	850	.....D£58-64	M. F. Adams, O.B.E. (1930)
Ipswich High.....	1878	470	.....D£55-61	L. E. Neal (1936)
Liverpool (Belvedere).....	1880	550	.....D£55-61	M. F. Abraham (1955)
Newcastle (Central) High.....	1895	630	.....D£55-61	G. K. Belton (1949)
Norwich High.....	1875	580	.....D£55-61	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High.....	1875	810	.....D£55-61	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High.....	1873	625	.....D£58-64	E. M. Merrifield (1950)
Oxford High.....	1875	478	£186-192D£55-61	V. E. Stack (1937)
Portsmouth High.....	1882	540	.....D£55-61	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High.....	1893	580	.....D£58-64	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High.....	1878	500	.....D£55-61	M. E. A. Hancock (1947)
Shrewsbury High.....	1885	365	.....D£55-61	G. I. Hudson (1935)
South Hampstead High.....	1876	525	.....D£58-64	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High.....	1887	472	.....D£58-64	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High.....	1884	830	.....D£58-64	L. E. Charlesworth, C.B.E.
Sydenham High.....	1887	500	.....D£58-64	M. D. Yardley (1942) (1939)
Wimbledon High.....	1880	620	.....D£58-61	M. M. Burke (1949)
Godolphin, Salisbury.....	1726	326	£300.....D£90-120	G. M. Jerred (1940)
Gravesend County Grammar School.....	1914	535	.....Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seafield Gr. School, Sacred Heart of Mary (R.C.).....	1908	787	.....D£34	Madame St. Edward Forristal (1928)
Greenacre, Binstead, Surrey.....	1933	243	£171.....D£57-63	E. P. Wagstaffe (1955)
Harrogate College, Harrogate.....	1893	400	£285.....Dnil	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls.....	1914	564	.....Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1941)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School.....	1840	200	£285.....D£120	H. M. Oakley-Hill (1933)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds.....	1920	200	£252.....D£51-135	J. G. Townshend (1929)
Headington School, Oxford.....	1915	320	£291-300D£51-135	M. Moller (1934)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School.....	1839	565	.....Dnil	M. A. Badland (1945)
Howells', Denbigh.....	1859	420	£249.....D£77	M. K. Stone (1950)
Howells', Llandaff.....	1860	506	£175.....D£43	M. Li. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.....	1895	420	.....D£72	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.....	1928	307	£251.....D£42	H. M. Darby (1955)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.).....	1903	400	.....Dnil	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.....	1886	500	.....Dnil	E. W. Appleton (1934)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.....	1872	640	.....Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham.....	1883	503	.....D£47	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick.....	1879	525	.....D£87	F. W. Hare (1948)
King's Norton Gr. Sch., Birmingham.....	1911	800	.....Dnil	B. S. Carey (1953)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.....	1711	583	£216.....D£90	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.....	1884	370	£273-288D£72-108	D. A. Sweet (1932)
Leeds, Girls' High.....	1876	750	.....D£58-85	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School.....	1913	430	.....Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.....	1893	420	£129.....Dnil	J. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool.....	1856	320	.....Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College.....	1894	534	£276.....D£138	O. M. Potts (1935)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.).....	1902	500	.....D£34	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.).....	1851	350	.....Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
London*:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11.....	1911	510	.....Dnil	E. F. Leach (1944)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5.....	1898	207	.....Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.....	1699	530	.....Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Frances Mary Buss Schools:				
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware.....	1850	780	.....D£57	K. Anderson, Ph.D. (1944)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5.....	1871	640	.....Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6.....	1885	285	£233-258D£70-126	M. G. Lloyd Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1894	370	.....D£65-71	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.....	1905	640	.....Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.....	1690	511	.....Dnil	E. G. Dyson (1943)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.....	1878	270	.....D£60-95	L. C. Joslin (1939)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F.dcd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1	1881	220	.....D £69-101	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.	1741	470	.....D £75	E. M. Edwards (1935)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	360	.....Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5	1877	604	.....Dnil	R. N. Pearse, O.B.E. (1951)
Prendergast, Lewisham, Catford, S.E.6	1890	600	.....Dnil	W. A. Odell (1940)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1	1848	230	.....D £102-125	A. M. Kynaston (1942)
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.)	1862	800	.....Dnil	Mother Benedict Davies (1952)
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	450	.....D £111	M. Osborn (<i>High Mistress</i>) (1948)
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1	1903	500	.....Dnil	F. B. Collins (1933)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	610	£135.....D £30	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Loughton High School	1906	550	.....Dnil	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl	1900	262	£300.....Dnil	K. I. Sayers (1935)
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1887	600	.....Dnil	E. Barnes (1951)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	550	£291.....D £141	M. M. Burgess (1954)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	783	.....D £55-63	A. M. Bozman (1945)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.	1890	500	.....D £45-50	M. E. Bain (1938)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	525	.....D £53	I. F. Brash (1941)
Milham Ford, Oxford	1905	440	.....Dnil	M. R. Price (1949)
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley	1871	190	£258.....D £190	M. L. Farrell (1939)
Mounmouth Sch. for Girls	1897	400	£184.....D £50	A. F. McDonald (1934)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	606	.....D £38-62	Mrs. M. R. Pybus (1945)
Newport High Sch., Mon.	1896	400	.....Dnil	G. K. Horser (1932)
Northampton High Sch.	1878	620	.....D £36-50	R. M. Marsden (1937)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	790	.....Dnil	E. P. Ayles (1954)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	210	£210.....D £81	G. Farish (1946)
Oakfield, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland	1895	100	£255.....Dnil	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyne	1876	500	.....Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Overstone, Northants (P.N.E.U.)	1929	140	£270.....Dnil	E. C. Plumtre (1947)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex	1706	530	.....Dnil	A. Leworthy (1940)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	670	.....Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Pearhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	350	£228-285.....Dnil	C. Smith (1938)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	260	£210.....D £64-90	F. E. Wilson (1949)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	490	.....D £51	M. A. Scott (1947)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1860	460	.....D £39	Sister Mary of St. Elizabeth (1953)
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.)	1861	499	.....D £30	M. J. Beatty (1955)
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1875	690	.....D £32	Mother Mary Edwina (1952)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.	1820	127	£254.....Dnil	V. A. Prain (1935)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	293	£276.....Dnil	J. Elliot (1939)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	206	£282.....Dnil	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	223	£261.....D £47	J. M. Brown (1938)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	570	.....D £37-52	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	585	£288.....D £91	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts.	1894	360	.....D £64	E. M. Essame (1944)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	580	.....Dnil	S. Peters (1945)
Red Maids', Bristol	1634	213	£252.....D £36	A. M. Hedley (1948)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	470	.....Dnil	M. Butterfield (1939)
Roedean, Brighton	1885	372	£336-372.....Dnil	N. M. Horobin (1947)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	400	.....D £84	A. E. Fryer (1941)
Runtun Hill, W. Runtun, Norfolk	1911	85	£231.....D £28	G. E. M. Robson (1949)
St. Albans High School, Herts.	1888	505	£246.....D £87	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	248	£194.....D £54-83	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwitten, Penzance	1889	240	.....D £36	E. M. Johns (1947)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1858	600	.....D £21	Sister Mary Winifred (1928)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	246	£300.....D £105	E. E. Stopford (1941)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	273	£252-273D £66-120	M. T. Williamson, Ph.D. (1938)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon	1903	261	£372.....D £105	Sister Dorothy Raphael (1953)
St. Helen's, Northwood	1899	497	£372.....D £105	G. A. Mackenzie (1945)
St. James' School, West Malvern	1896	162	£372.....D £105	G. M. Anstruther (1948)
St. Joseph's Convent, Bradford (R.C.)	1908	825	£240-270D £105-120	C. M. Shanahan (1956)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.	1749	280	.....D £105-120	E. F. Birney (1936)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'dcd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	477	£240 D£100	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards on Sea	1913	130	£189 D£63	Sister E. Symonds (1951)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.	1873	164	£276 D£72	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent Sch., Cambridge (R.C.)	1908	379	£150 D£42-48	Mother M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, nr. Rugby (R.C.)	1630	62	£189-204. . D£75	Mother Mary Walburga, O.S.B. (1939)
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	250	£225 D£81-96	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks	1873	170	£285	Sister Helen Patricia (1950)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	255	£224 D£93	D. Couray (1950)
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex	1844	229	£291 D£96	K. L. Moseley (1948)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea	1936	216	£234 D£93	M. S. Shand (1939)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs	1867	135	£255	Sister Helen Muriel (1948)
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	342	£234-282 D£52-128	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	210	£250 D£75	M. J. Taylor (1952)
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.)	1852	500	..... D£40	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1855	700	..... D£30	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1950)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1899	418	£279 D£135	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	150	£240 D£75	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Sleaford, Kesteven and Sleaford High School	1902	375	..... Dnil	H. E. Vidal (1947)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	550	..... Dnil	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch. (cont.)	1876	700	£210 D£83	J. C. Lomax (1947)
	1883	276	..... D£51	N. C. Hay (1947)
	1906	710	£69 D£24	C. Healy (1939)
Sunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset	1900	371	£216 D£75	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth	1886	540	£198 D£54	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Truro High Sch.	1880	450	£188 D£61	G. Engledow (1947)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.	1799	212	£284 D£110	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Wadhurst, The College	1930	150	£221 D£63-76	M. E. Carter (1956)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.	1893	370	..... Dnil	M. Carter (1940)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent	1838	479	£167 D£52	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts	1906	500	..... Dnil	B. Robinson (1956)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts	1704	850	..... Dnil	J. B. B. Davidson (1938)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth	1899	209	£261 D£105	D. Bourne (1934)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.	1926	740	..... Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1953)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.	1928	300	£285	C. M. Scott-Smith (1955)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury	1888	360	..... Dnil	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs	1887	480	..... Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex	1905	685	..... Dnil	C. Reid (1938)
	1896	365	£300	K. A. Walpole (1948)
	1901	630	..... Dnil	A. Downs (1943)
	1878	710	..... Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School	1831	240	£273	K. L. Carrick Smith (1948)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow	1894	330	..... D£12-54	W. M. Packer (1942)
Edsall, Edinburgh	1863	135	£113-210 D£32-63	B. Forsyth (1953)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.A.):—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1880	440	..... D£32-66	L. McDonald (1944)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's	1897	320	£213-231 D£32-66	R. Dreyer Smith (1953)
Kilmacolm, St. Columba's	1897	326	£204-219 D£33-73	K. C. MacArthur (1945)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh	1871	909	..... D£33-45	M. D. Nicolson (1945)
High School, Glasgow	1894	950	..... D£11-16	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow	1876	1007	..... D£17	I. G. McIver (1948)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh	1803	1250	..... D£15	M. D. Steel (1956)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh	1694	970	..... D£45	M. M. Jennings (1946)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff	1888	390	£195 D£30-45	M. P. Ewing (1945)
St. Denis', Edinburgh	1858	310	£246 D£99	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Edinburgh	1888	390	£213-260 D£63-110	F. Kennedy (1948)
St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	380	£300 D£105	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Isle of Man				
Euchan Sch., Castletown	1875	114	£179 D£38	D. M. Hatch (1952)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls	1880	425	..... D£37-56	M. G. S. Chesshire (1953)
Egypt				
English Girls' College, Alexandria	1935	470	£E82-98. £E17-33	N. W. Wooldridge (1953)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1955—SEPT. 30, 1956

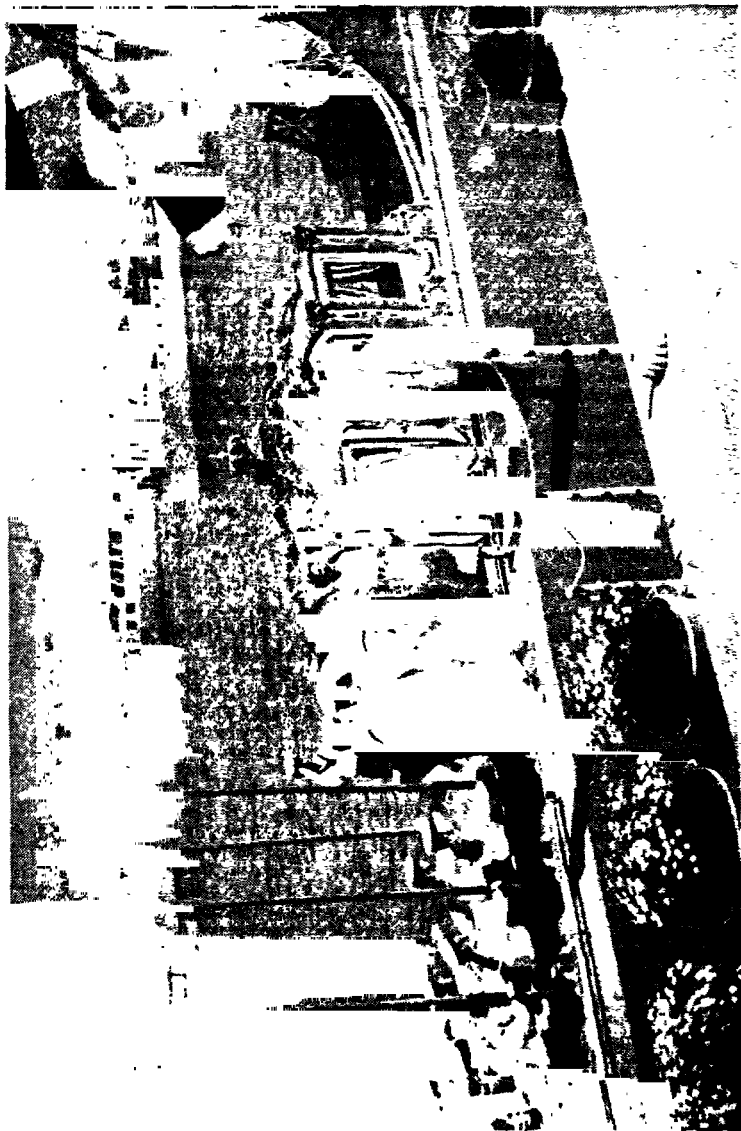
HOME AFFAIRS
THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1955.) Oct. 12. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Copenhagen in royal yacht *Britannia* as guest of King Frederick, who welcomed him at the quay. 13. He entertained King and Queen of Denmark and others at luncheon on royal yacht and visited British industrial exhibition. 14. Statement issued from Clarence House said that "no announcement concerning Princess Margaret's personal future is at present contemplated." 17. The Duke of Edinburgh, on his way home, flew to Germany and presented new colours to a Canadian unit at Soest, before returning to Buckingham Palace. 18. The Queen and her children arrived at the Palace from Balmoral. 19. Her Majesty received Dr. Albert Schweitzer at the Palace and invested him with insignia of Order of Merit. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret attended rededication service in chapel of Lambeth Palace and dined with Archbishop of Canterbury and diocesan Bishops. 20. The Queen and the Duke visited Cambridge, seeing Newnham and Girton Colleges, new Veterinary School and the Guildhall. 21. The Queen, in the presence of other members of Royal Family and representatives of Church, State and Commonwealth, unveiled national memorial statue of King George VI in Carlton Gardens, and spoke of her father's fortitude and confidence throughout the war and his lifelong interest in his fellow men. At night Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty at Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in commemoration of 150th anniversary of Battle of Trafalgar. 25. The President of Portuguese Republic and Madame Craveiro Lopes arrived in London on state visit and were welcomed by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, when they landed at Westminster Pier from royal barge in which they had travelled from Tower Bridge. Later the President received addresses from London County Council and Westminster, and was present at state banquet given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. 26. Portuguese President and Madame Craveiro Lopes entertained the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to dinner at Portuguese Embassy. 27. After visiting Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, the President, accompanied by Madame Craveiro Lopes, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, attended gala performance at Royal Opera House. Princess Margaret visited Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace. 28. Portuguese visit ended and President and his wife flew back to Lisbon. 31. Personal message issued by Princess Margaret stated that she had decided not to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend, and added "Mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marriage is indissoluble and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before any others." Nov. 1. The Duke of Edinburgh unveiled in York Minster an astronomical clock as memorial to 18,000 airmen from bases in Yorkshire who were killed in the war. 2. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh began two day visit to the Midlands and were welcomed at Nantwich, Crewe, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke and Stafford. 3. Proceeding to Birmingham, Her Majesty inaugurated new buildings for Colleges of Technology. 5. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, unveiled on Tower Hill Merchant Navy Memorial to 24,000 members lost

at sea in the war and attended Festival of Remembrance at Albert Hall. 6. The Queen led the Two Minutes' Silence at the Cenotaph and she and the Duke laid wreaths, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and other members of Royal Family, Ministers and Dominions representatives attending the ceremony. 14. Party was held at Buckingham Palace for Duke of Cornwall's seventh birthday. 24. The Queen Mother was installed as Chancellor of London University and conferred honorary degrees. Dec. 14. Princess Margaret launched and named new Cunard liner *Carinthia* on the Clyde. 16. The Queen opened new buildings of central terminal at London Airport. 22. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, and their children, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret went to Sandringham for Christmas. 25. The Royal Family attended morning service at Sandringham parish church; in her Christmas Day broadcast to the Commonwealth, the Queen said each new year was an adventure into the unknown, in which everyone could help, and she urged that the spirit of Christmas should stay with all in the journey into the unknown year.

(1956.) Jan. 2. New Year Honours list included baronies for Col. J. I. Astor, Sir Raymond Evershed and Sir Frederick Godber, 3 baronetcies, 32 knighthoods and D.B.E. for Miss Margot Fonteyn. 27. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left England by air for their visit to Nigeria. 29. The royal visitors were given warm welcome on their arrival at airport of Lagos, where they were greeted by Governor-General and leading Nigerians. 29. The Queen and the Duke attended service at Lagos Cathedral. 30. Her Majesty presented new colours to 2nd Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, before 14,000 people on Lagos racecourse, visited hospital for spastic children, and with the Duke attended garden party. 31. The Queen received loyal address from Federal House of Representatives and inaugurated the Federal law courts. Feb. 1. Her Majesty and the Duke left Lagos by air for Kaduna, capital of Northern Region, where crowds greeted them. 2. They attended spectacular durbar at which the chiefs of the Region paid homage to their sovereign. 3. They saw parade of 1,500 children and received loyal address from legislature of Northern Region. 6. The Queen and the Duke flew to Enugu to see the Eastern Region. 7. They visited House of Assembly and received loyal address, afterwards visiting welfare hall and mine and attending display of native dancing. 8. They flew to Calabar Province and received local chiefs, and then to Port Harcourt to see display of war canoes. 9. The Queen and the Duke visited leper settlement and returned to Lagos after calling at Benin. 10. Her Majesty opened wharf extension and power station at Lagos and attended youth rally. 11. Royal couple arrived at Ibadan and received loyal address and gifts from Western Region. 13. They attended gathering of 17,000 children, visited model farm and attended garden party. 14. They visited Ibadan University College. 15. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Lagos after opening new building for Western Region Parliament at Ibadan. 16. Royal visit ended after brief visit to Kano and the Queen and the Duke left for home by air. 17. On arrival at London Airport, they were met by the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Cornwall, Princess Anne and the Prime Minister. 22. Her Majesty and the Duke were entertained at luncheon in Guildhall by City of London on their return; in her speech the Queen said they brought away

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SWEDEN



Her Majesty the Queen being greeted by the King of Sweden as she lands with the Duke of Edinburgh from the royal barge which had carried them from the *Brillantia* at the beginning of the State visit to Sweden in June.

THE QUEEN IN NIGERIA



In January and February the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Nigeria. Her Majesty is here seen at her welcome by the dignitaries of Lagos upon her arrival at the city boundary.

THE VICTORIA CROSS CENTENARY



The Queen reviewing holders of the Victoria Cross at the parade in Hyde Park on June 26 which marked the centenary of the institution of the decoration.

THE SUEZ CANAL CRISIS



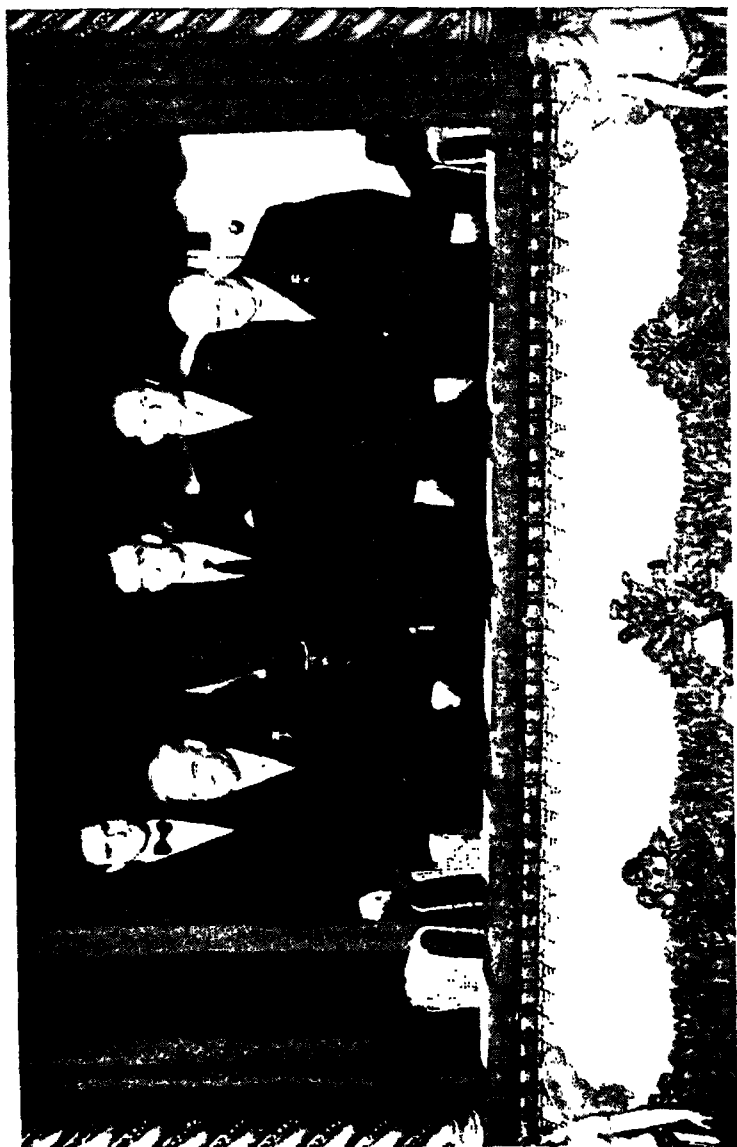
President Nasser addresses the mass meeting in Alexandria on July 26, at which he announced that Egypt was taking over the Suez Canal. Below is a section of the vast crowd which heard the speech.

THE SUEZ CANAL CRISIS



The scene (left) at Port Said on Sept. 14 as the last convoy conducted by European pilots entered the Canal before their resignations became effective. Our other illustration shows a continuous line of ships passing through the Canal at the beginning of August, shortly after President Nasser had assumed control.

RUSSIAN LEADERS IN BRITAIN



During April Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev paid a nine-day visit to Britain. On April 25 they attended a ballet performance at Covent Garden and are here seen in the Royal Box with Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

UNREST IN CYPRUS



A bomb which has been thrown at a British jeep engaged in dispersing rioters burns in the gutter of a Nicosia street. Many incidents of violence caused by the Eoka terrorists occurred in Cyprus during the year.

WORLD AIR SPEED RECORD

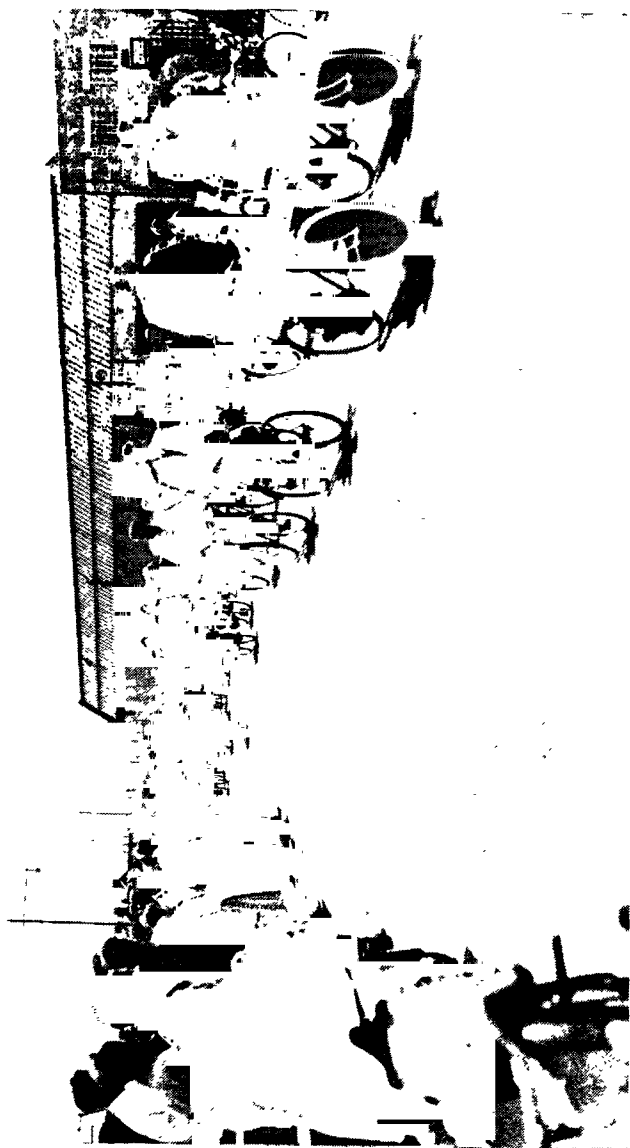


Mr. Peter Twiss stepping from the plane after establishing a new world air speed record of 1,132 m.p.h. over a nine-mile course near Chichester on March 10. The aircraft was a Fairley Delta 2 and the speed was 310 m.p.h. faster than the record set up in America in August, 1955.

THE LOSS OF THE *ANDREA DORIA*

The Italian liner *Andrea Doria* sinking eleven hours after colliding with the Swedish liner *Stockholm* in dense fog, S.E. of Nantucket, on July 25. The loss of life on the two ships amounted to over 60, but nearly 2,200 persons were saved.

THE B.M.C. STRIKE



Workers at the Morris Radiators factory at Oxford bicycling past pickets on the first day of the strike called in July by 15 unions at British Motor Corporation factories. The strike lasted for 10 days, but many men continued to work.



The ketch *Moyana* (left) at the start of the international sailing race from Torbay to Lisbon on July 7. The *Moyana*, manned largely by cadets from the Southampton University School of Navigation, won the race, but on her voyage home was caught in the fierce July gales and was abandoned near the Lizard. The steamer *Clan Maclean*, which took off the *Moyana*'s crew, is seen (right) going to the rescue.

TWO GREAT MEN OF LETTERS



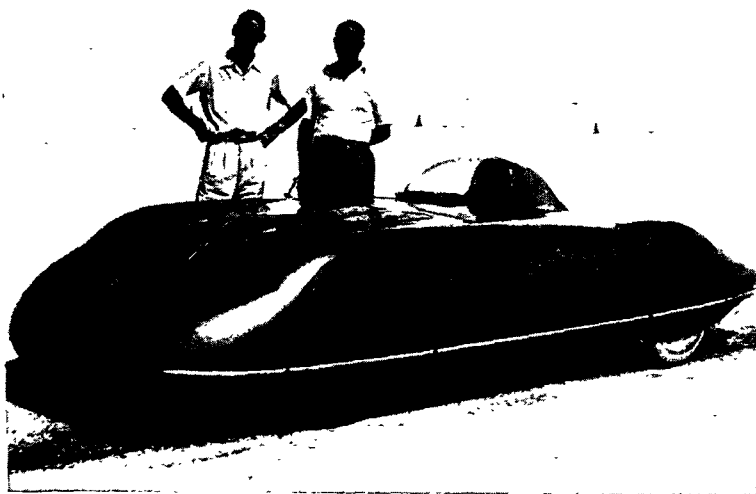
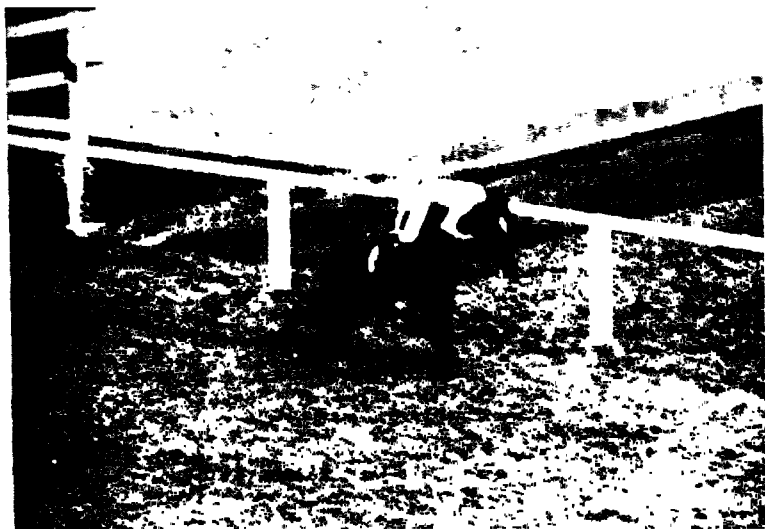
The deaths occurred in 1956 of Walter de la Mare, poet and writer (*left*), on June 22, and of Sir Max Beerbohm, remembered for his caricatures and broadcasts as well as for his writings, on May 20.

HONOURED IN 1956



Among those who were honoured in 1956 were Mr. Basil Blackwell (*top left*), Mr. Len Hutton (*bottom left*) and Mr. William Lyons (*bottom right*) who received knighthoods, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft (*top right*), who was made a Dame of the British Empire.

DISASTER AND TRIUMPH



In the Grand National on March 24, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's horse *Devon Loch* slipped and fell 50 yards from the post while leading by 10 lengths. *Devon Loch* is seen above rising to his feet again with the jockey, R. Francis, still in the saddle. (Photo by *British Newsreels*.) Below is the M.G. Special car, with its drivers Ken Miles and Johnny Lockett, which at Utah in August gained no fewer than sixteen international records.



Peter Thomson of Australia (*left*) playing at Hoylake in the British Open Golf Championship, which he won for the third consecutive year, a feat last accomplished in 1882. (*Right*) J. C. Laker takes his 10th wicket of the Australian second innings and his 10th of the match in the Fourth Test at Old Trafford, a performance unprecedented in first-class cricket. Earlier in the season Laker had also taken 10 wickets in an innings when playing against the Australians for Surrey

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY



In contrast with 1955, the summer of 1956 was one of the worst within memory. This scene is of snow and hail piled high in the streets of Tunbridge Wells on August Bank Holiday.

conviction that future of Nigeria was full of promise. **March 1.** The Duke of Edinburgh left Portsmouth in *Britannia* to take part in combined fleet exercises in Mediterranean. **5.** The Queen appointed General Glubb a K.C.B. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Gibraltar in *Britannia*. Princess Margaret elected President of University College of North Staffordshire. **10.** Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alexandra of Kent, flew from London Airport to Ajaccio, where they joined the Duke of Edinburgh and left for Mediterranean cruise. **13.** The Queen Mother flew to Paris and opened Franco-Scottish Exhibition and attended reception and dinner at British Embassy. **18.** The Queen and Princess Alexandra arrived back by air; Duke of Edinburgh also flew back from Ajaccio. **21.** The Queen held presentation party at Buckingham Palace. **22.** Her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs, held another presentation party, and, with the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, attended gala ballet performance at Royal Opera House. **23.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, laid foundation stone of the new Coventry Cathedral. **24.** The Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret saw the Grand National at Aintree. **April 17.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke, opened Bristol's new Council House and inaugurated Chew Stoke reservoir, later driving to Badminton as guests of Duke and Duchess of Beaufort. **18.** Her Majesty and the Queen Mother watched dressage tests at Badminton. **22.** Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh received Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev at Windsor. **24.** Duke of Edinburgh visited Belfast and several Ulster towns. **26.** The Queen and the Duke visited British Industries Fair at Olympia. The Queen Mother received freedom of Forfar; Princess Margaret presented drums to 1st Battalion, Welch Regiment at Port Talbot. **May 5.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh saw Manchester City beat Birmingham City in the Cup Final at Wembley. **8.** After visiting Barnstable they motored to Exeter where Her Majesty presented royal charter founding city's University and laid foundation stone of new building of faculty of arts, later attending civic reception at Torquay. **9.** The Queen and the Duke toured Duchy of Cornwall properties and visited Truro, Liskeard and Launceston before returning to London. **12.** Her Majesty reviewed St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hyde Park. **15.** With the Duke she attended 40th anniversary celebrations of National Savings Movement at Guildhall. King Leopold of Belgium visited the Queen. **28.** The Queen opened Household Brigade Memorial Cloister at Royal Military Chapel of Wellington Barracks. **31.** Birthday Honours included Viscountcy for Lord Cherwell, baronies for Sir Henry Cohen and Sir Ronald Weeks, O.M. for Lord Hailey, and Knighthood for Len Hutton, the cricketer. The Queen attended ceremony of Trooping the Colour and rode back to Buckingham Palace at head of the Queen's Guard. **June 4.** The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh visited number of industrial districts on Tees-side, and later sailed in the royal yacht *Britannia* for Stockholm. **8.** They were greeted by cheering crowds when they landed and as they drove with the King and Queen of Sweden to the Palace to begin their State visit; at night they were entertained at State banquet at which Queen Elizabeth spoke of the long friendship between Britain and Sweden. **9.** The Queen and the Duke lunched with Mayor of Stockholm and attended reception for British colony there. **10.** They were present in Olympic Stadium when King of Sweden inaugurated the equestrian games and gave State dinner on board *Britannia*. **11.** Prin-

cess Margaret and Duke and Duchess of Gloucester flew to Stockholm to join the Queen and the Duke on board *Britannia*. **14.** The Queen and other members of Royal Family attended gala performance given in their honour by King and Queen of Sweden. **17.** After attending several of Olympic equestrian games the British royal party flew home. **18.** The Queen held Chapter of Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle at which Sir Anthony Eden, Earl of Iveagh and Earl Attlee were invested as Knight Companions and later installed in St. George's Chapel. **19.** Her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of Royal Family were present at opening day of Ascot race meeting. **20.** The Queen was again at Ascot, and saw her horse Alexander win the Royal Hunt Cup. **23.** Her Majesty reviewed the Grenadier Guards in Windsor Great Park on the occasion of the regiment's 300th anniversary. **25.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester watched the Second Test Match at Lord's. **26.** Her Majesty reviewed 300 holders of the V.C. in Hyde Park to mark the centenary of the creation of the Victoria Cross. **27.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a dinner party at Buckingham Palace for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. **29.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Leeds and Welbeck College, and later embarked at Greenock in the *Britannia* to attend the Royal Clyde Yacht Club Centenary Regatta at Rothesay. **July 2.** The Queen left London in the royal train for Scotland. **3.** She was joined at Troon by the Duke of Edinburgh, and after visiting a number of towns in Ayrshire they proceeded to Holyroodhouse. **4.** The Queen opened the new Library of the National Library of Scotland and later, with the Duke, watched the Royal Company of Archers' annual shooting competition for the Edinburgh Arrow. **5.** Her Majesty presented a new guidon to the Royal Scots Greys at a parade on the lawn of Holyroodhouse, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra of Kent were also present. It was announced that the Duke of Edinburgh would be President of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1957, when the Royal Show would be held at Norwich. **6.** The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor, presided at a graduation ceremony at Edinburgh University. **7.** The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh made an eight-hour tour of Berwickshire and East Lothian. The Duchess of Kent presented the cups to the winners on the last day of Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon. **8.** The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh left Edinburgh in the royal train. **9.** The Duke of Edinburgh left the train at Oxford, where he gave the opening address at his Study Conference on Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire, later dining with the delegates at Christ Church. **10.** The Queen Mother, as Chancellor of London University, attended a reception at the University Senate House for the Commonwealth-American Universities' Conference. **13.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the A.A.A. Championships at the White City, Her Majesty presenting the prizes. **14.** The Queen Mother visited Stevenage New Town and laid the foundation-stone of a church in the New Town Centre. **16.** The King of Iraq, accompanied by the Crown Prince, arrived in England for a state visit. He was welcomed at Dover by the Duke of Gloucester, and on arrival at Victoria was met by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who were accompanied by the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent. Their Majesties

drove in procession to Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon King Faisal laid a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey and later visited the Queen Mother at Clarence House. In the evening the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a State Banquet in his honour. 17. King and Crown Prince of Iraq paid a State visit to the City and, with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, were entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall. In the evening King Faisal gave a dinner at the Iraqi Embassy, at which the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family were present. 18. King of Iraq visited the R.A.F. station at Odiham and Harrow School. In the evening he was present, with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, at a Government reception at Lancaster House. 19. The King and Crown Prince of Iraq left Buckingham Palace on the conclusion of their visit. The Duke of Edinburgh opened the new offices of the National Dock Labour Board in the Albert Embankment. 21. The Queen presented Colours to the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment at Windsor Castle. 22. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh attended morning service in Eton College Chapel. 23. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the R.A.F. Station at Marham, Norfolk, where they were shown an atomic bomb and secret radar equipment and watched a fly-past of Bomber Command aircraft. 25. The Queen and Princess Margaret were present at the International Horse Show at the White City. The Duke of Edinburgh returned to Oxford for concluding stages of his Study Conference. 26. Princess Margaret visited the R.M.A., Sandhurst and took the salute at the Sovereign's Parade. 30. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Lee-on-Solent, where Her Majesty presented the Queen's Colour to the Royal Naval Barracks. Later they attended a service of dedication of the Sailors' Memorial Chapel in Chichester Cathedral, before arriving at Arundel Castle, where they stayed for Goodwood Week. Aug. 9. Duke of Edinburgh returned to London after taking part in Cowes Week. Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne, with Princess Andrew of Greece, sailed from Southampton in *Britannia* for Barrow-in-Furness. 11. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, after a tour of Westmorland, joined their children and Princess Margaret on the *Britannia* at Barrow. 12. The Queen visited Iona and inspected the work of restoration of the ancient buildings. 13. The Royal party visited Oban, where the programme was shortened by gales and torrential rain, and the island of Mull. When the royal pinnace returned to the *Britannia* off Tobermory Harbour, the sea was too rough for the gangway to be lowered, and the pinnace, with the Queen and Duke inside, was hoisted on board the *Britannia* by davits. 14. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the islands of Skye and Barra. The Queen Mother went to Musselburgh, where she received the freedom of the burgh. 15. During the day, the Royal party visited South Uist and Benbecula. Princess Anne, whose sixth birthday it was, had a tea party in a shooting lodge on South Uist. 17. The Royal party visited North Uist and Harris. 18. They spent the morning on the island of Lewis. 19. The *Britannia*, after sailing round the Scottish coast, arrived at Leith, and in the evening the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret attended the opening concert of the Edinburgh Festival at the Usher Hall. 20. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Edinburgh Festival Club, the Royal Scottish Academy and the Raeburn Bi-centenary Exhibition at the National Gallery of Scotland. After lunch-

ing with the Lord Provost and seeing a film performance, they attended the Hamburg State Opera's production of *The Magic Flute*, and were later present at the Tattoo on the Castle Esplanade. 21. The Royal party left the *Britannia* at Rosyth and proceeded to Balmoral, where they were joined by the Queen Mother. Sept. 6. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne, attended the Braemar Gathering. 11. The Queen Mother, the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Gloucester attended the wedding of Lord Carnegie at St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth. 12. The Queen travelled to Doncaster, attended the yearling sales and saw the St. Leger. 21. Princess Margaret left London Airport for East Africa and later in the day made a short stop at Gibraltar. 22. The Princess arrived at Mombasa and after fulfilling a number of engagements, left in the *Britannia* in the evening for Mauritius. 29. She arrived in Mauritius for a three-day visit and received a most enthusiastic welcome.

IMPERIAL POLITICS (for Parliamentary Summary, see pp. 347-52) (1955.) Oct. 6. Chancellor of Exchequer, addressing opening session of Conservative party conference at Bournemouth, suggested as its slogan "Expand success and curb excess" and said Government's restrictive measures to check inflation needed strengthening. 7. Conference carried resolutions welcoming Government's encouragement of profit sharing and co-partnership schemes and urging more effective co-operation between management and labour. 8. Sir Anthony Eden, addressing meeting after the conference ended, announced changes in National Service system, call-up age being slightly raised with consequent reduction of the armed forces but without any immediate cut in period of service. He also said there would be co-ordination of planning and training and appointment of a full-time Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces. 12. Lord Montgomery, addressing meeting in London, suggested that there should be a single political authority in North America for the direction of war and a supreme military authority, to control worldwide military and air operations. 25. When Parliament resumed after summer recess, Prime Minister told Commons that Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson had been appointed to new post of chairman of the Chiefs of Staff committee, Air Marshal Sir Dermot Boyle becoming Chief of the Air Staff. Election returns of two divisions in Northern Ireland for which Sinn Féin candidates were elected and declared by the Courts to be disqualified were altered and the two Ulster Unionist candidates took their seats. 26. Chancellor of Exchequer introduced autumn Budget designed to strengthen the nation's economy, chief features being increases in purchase tax, cuts in the housing subsidy and check in loans to local authorities. Nov. 1. After Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Butler had met leaders of Trades Union Congress, latter issued statement criticizing the Budget as inequitable. 4. Ministers discussed Budget effects with employers' representatives. 7. In Commons debate on the Burgess and Maclean case, Prime Minister suggested appointment of small informal conference of Privy Counsellors to examine security procedures in the public services and to consider whether further precautions could be taken to reduce risk of treachery. The Foreign Secretary said that nobody was being shielded. 9. Sir Anthony Eden, speaking at Lord Mayor's banquet, said if acceptable arrangement could be made about boundaries between Israel and her Arab neighbours Britain would be prepared to give formal guarantee to both sides.

10. Home Secretary announced that Government had decided not to accept recommendations of Royal Commission relating to the death sentence and tests for criminal responsibility but had authorized Prison Commissioners to proceed with plans for special institution for treatment of psychopaths. 17. Cost of living index rose to 152, highest figure since the war. Royal Commission on the Civil Service proposed increases of pay in many grades, with reductions in working hours and other changes in conditions. 23. Prime Minister announced names of Privy Councillors chosen to examine security measures. 29. Increased scales of national assistance announced. 30. Commons on a free vote carried Government motion in favour of "some limitation" to anticipation of Parliamentary debate by broadcasting and of setting up select committee to consider if changes in its application were necessary. Dec. 7. Mr. Attlee resigned leadership of Parliamentary Labour Party and the Queen approved confinement of earldom upon him; Party passed unanimously motion expressing its high appreciation of his services. Commons approved increased rates of national assistance. 8. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell and Mr. Aneurin Bevan nominated candidates to succeed Mr. Attlee; Mr. Bevan offered to withdraw if Mr. Gaitskell would do likewise to permit Mr. Morrison's unopposed election but Mr. Gaitskell refused. Labour candidate won by-election at Greenock by increased majority. 9. Monopolies Commission, in majority report on supply of tyres, condemned as against public interest system under which identical prices to consumer are maintained. 13. The Government announced that proposal to ban production of heroin would be postponed for a year. 14. Mr. Gaitskell was elected leader of Parliamentary Labour Party, and became Leader of the Opposition, receiving 157 votes against 70 for Mr. Bevan and 40 for Mr. Morrison, who then announced his resignation as deputy leader. 19. House of Commons committee found that election of Mr. Beattie for Mid-Ulster was invalid. 20. Changes in the Government included appointment of Mr. Macmillan as Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Butler as Lord Privy Seal and Leader of House of Commons, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as Foreign Secretary and Sir Walter Monckton as Defence Minister. Earldom conferred on Viscount Woolton, viscounties on Mr. Crookshank, Mr. Peake, Mr. J. P. L. Thomas and Lord De L'Isle and Dudley and barony on Mr. Henry Hopkinson.

(1956.) Jan. 3. First meeting of the new Cabinet held. 10. War Office announced that in view of disturbed position in the Middle East additional troops were being flown to Cyprus. 18. Sir Anthony Eden, speaking at Bradford, said there would be further stringent reviews of Government spending to help in the battle against inflation and welcomed declaration of fixed prices by many firms. British Transport Commission announced plan to spend £5,500,000 on developing their principal inland waterways. Conference on the Federation of Malaya opened in London. 19. Minister of Health announced scheme to vaccinate up to 500,000 children between 2 and 9 with improved variant of the Salk vaccine which should give considerable protection against poliomyelitis. Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, arrived in London and began consultations with Sir Anthony Eden and other Ministers. 25. Sir John announced full agreement about future policy in Cyprus, when he left London. Earl Attlee took his seat in House of Lords and signed the Test Roll. The Guillebaud committee on National Health Service reported that it would be premature to

make any fundamental alteration in its structure, but recommended that when resources became available charges for dental treatment and spectacles should be adjusted. Reforms in the officer structure of the Royal Navy were announced. Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd left for discussions with President Eisenhower. 26. Home Secretary told Commons that Government had been advised that under present law it was not possible to prohibit manufacture of heroin, but its manufacture would be restricted to quantities required for home medical consumptions and scientific use and exports and imports would be prohibited. Feb. 2. Mr. James Griffiths was elected deputy leader of Parliamentary Labour Party by 141 against 111 given to Mr. Bevan. 8. Conference on Malaya's future ended with agreement that full self-government and independence within the Commonwealth should be proclaimed for Malaya by August, 1957, if possible, and that Malayan Government should have control of finance and internal defence and security. 9. Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary arrived back from Washington and Ottawa and reported on their visit to the Cabinet. 13. Sir Anthony Eden in Commons said there was no withdrawal from Britain's obligations under 1950 tripartite agreement to help any country attacked across present frontiers. 14. Government won by-elections at Gainsborough, Hereford and Taunton by decreased majorities. 16. House of Commons on a free vote carried by 293 to 262 amendment to abolish the death penalty for murder or suspend it for experimental period. Bank rate was increased from 4½ to 5½ per cent., highest since 1932, with object of meeting inflation. 17. Mr. Macmillan announced further measures to counter inflation, including increased hire purchase deposits and £38,000,000 cuts in bread and milk subsidies. Statement on defence revealed that general pattern for next few years would be smaller forces equipped with more powerful weapons. 20. New pay code for the armed services, embodying higher pay for long engagements, was published. 21. Army Estimates amounted to £479,000,000. 22. Air Estimates totalled £479,500,000; additional day and night fighter squadrons were foreshadowed. 23. Naval Estimates were given as £401,670,000; First Lord said work on planning nuclear power plant to propel ships had started. Colonial Secretary and delegates from West Indies, after conference in London, agreed upon establishing Federal Government of the British Caribbean, inaugural members to be Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands. March 1. Labour retained West Walthamstow, Lord Attlee's former seat. 7. Government had majority of 60 after Commons debate on its Middle East policy and Jordan's dismissal of General Glubb, during which Prime Minister said they intended to uphold the Baghdad Pact. 8. Conference of Privy Councillors set up to examine security procedures in the public service announced that they had found nothing organically wrong or unsound in Government's security arrangements, but made recommendations designed to strengthen the system. Sir Anthony Eden told Commons Government would give effect to all the proposals. 11. M. Mollet, French Prime Minister, visited Chequers for talks with Sir Anthony Eden. 12. After his return to Paris, joint statement said they had affirmed their wide agreement on questions concerning the free world, the Soviet block, disarmament, Africa and the Middle East. 13. Minister of Labour told Commons Government had accepted new cost of living index which it was claimed reflected current spending habits. 14. Opposition vote of censure on Gov-

ernment's conduct of affairs in Cyprus was defeated by 377 to 252 and Government amendment welcoming efforts to secure agreements and approving of action taken was carried by 377 to 251. 15. New price guarantees for farm produce, totalling £25,000,000 a year, were announced. Mr. Malenkov, Soviet Minister, and delegation of Soviet electrical engineers, arrived in London by air to inspect British power stations and electrical installations. 19. Minister of Transport told Commons that increase of railway passenger fares would be postponed until after holiday season but freight charges would be increased by 5 per cent. Mr. Malenkov visited Harwell research establishment and called upon Prime Minister in Downing Street. 20. Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce recommended three new grounds for divorce, including wilful refusal to consummate a marriage, and urged review of the marriage law and arrangements for pre-marital education and training. 21. New Anglo-French plan for disarmament in three stages placed before sub-committee. 22. Government White Paper on economic implications of full employment emphasized need for self-restraint in making pay claims and fixing profit margins. 23. United States placed before disarmament sub-committee proposal to set up demonstration areas in United States and the Soviet Union to test ground control and aerial reconnaissance inspection of armaments. 26. Colonial Secretary told Commons that Government accepted unconditionally proposals in report of round table conference on constitutional future of Malta. 28. Sir Anthony Eden said Government would introduce Bill to carry out the recommendations but the island's representation at Westminster would depend on Maltese people showing their desire for it at general election. Disarmament sub-committee discussed Soviet proposals which contained no provision to cut nuclear weapons, but dealt only with conventional armaments. 30. Treasury announced wage increases for nearly 700,000 civil servants and Post Office employees involving about £30,000,000 a year. April 7. Mr. Malenkov concluded his visit and returned to Moscow by air. 10. Ministry of Health announced salary increases for nursing staff to cost nearly £6,000,000 a year. 11. Agreement reached on five-day week for the Civil Service, except main Post Office grades. Postmaster-General announced in Commons that from July 1 telephone calls would cost more and some postal rates would be increased to meet recent pay award. British Transport Commission authorized to increase railway freight, dock and canal charges by 5 per cent. 12. Transport Commission announced plan to spend £23,000,000 on modernization schemes during next two years. 17. Mr. Macmillan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his "Savings Budget", in which he proposed issue of Premium Bonds. 18. Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev arrived at Portsmouth in Soviet cruiser and went by train to London, where they were welcomed by Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. Afterwards visiting Westminster Abbey, Festival Hall, St. Paul's and Tower of London, they dined with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. 19. The Russian visitors had their first regular meeting with British Ministers, and dined at 10 Downing Street. 20. Between further conferences they were entertained at Mansion House by City Corporation, and later dined at Greenwich as guests of the Admiralty. 22. Informal talks with the Soviet leaders were continued at Chequers, Labour leaders being present. 23. National Coal Board announced that it intended to spend £1,000,000,000 on reorganiza-

tion of the industry over next 10 years. Conference on constitution of Singapore opened in London. 24. The Soviet leaders went to Houses of Parliament during sittings. 25. Anglo-Soviet talks ended. 27. Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev concluded their visit and left Portsmouth on Soviet cruiser after stating that Sir Anthony Eden had accepted invitation to visit Moscow. In a broadcast, Sir Anthony said he was sure that as result of the Soviet visit the world could rest more secure. May 2. National Insurance Advisory Committee recommended increase from 40s. to 50s. a week in maximum amount which retirement and widow pensioners might earn without reductions in pensions. 4. Disarmament sub-committee meetings in London ended without results, the four Western Powers recording their determination to continue efforts for an agreement. 8. War Office announced completion of plans for reorganization of Territorial Army into 10 infantry divisions, two of which would be available for N.A.T.O. 11. Soviet Government announced that it had sent Note to Britain asking for explanation of appearance of a frogman near Soviet cruiser in Portsmouth harbour during Russian leaders' visit to Britain, and that Britain had replied that frogman's presence occurred without any permission whatever and expressed regret for the incident. 15. Singapore constitutional conference in London broke down, mainly over Britain's powers with regard to external affairs and defence when Singapore had been granted full internal self-government. 18. Announced in Commons that call up for national service of grade 3 men would cease. 22. First atomic pile in Calder Hall power station started working. June 6. Admiralty announced that all naval establishments at Scapa Flow, except an oil depot, would be closed. 7. Government candidate retained Tonbridge at by-election, but majority fell from 10,196 at general election to 1,602. 12. A Greek Orthodox priest of a London church was deported to Athens by air for exceeding his ecclesiastical duties in supporting the *enosis* movement in Cyprus. 15. Because of the economic situation, Prime Minister refused request by Labour and Liberal leaders for independent committee to advise on M.P.'s pay. 20. House of Commons defeated by 315 to 247 a Labour motion challenging Government's decision permitting Texas company to buy Trinidad Oil Company. National Coal Board announced their intention to avoid any further increase in price of coal for a year, if possible. 21. The Lord Chancellor announced in the House of Lords that in future employees of contractors working for the Government would have the same right of appeal as civil servants if dismissed on security grounds on the direction of a Minister. 22. Family Allowances and National Insurance Bill received third reading in House of Commons. House of Commons Select Committee recommended that duration of ban on broadcast discussions of topics to be debated in Parliament should be reduced from 14 to 7 days. 27. Seventh post-war Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opened at 10 Downing Street. Financial and trade agreement signed with Hungarian Government, whereby Hungary agreed to pay £4,050,000 in full settlement of U.K. claims arising out of peace treaty. 28. British Transport Commission announced a deficit of £30,600,000 on its operation for 1955. July 6. Sir Frank Soskice, former Labour Solicitor-General, returned in Newport, Mon., by-election with majority of 8,485 as against Labour majority of 4,360 at General Election. Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference ended. It was agreed that the Prime Minister of the Federation of

Rhodesia and Nyasaland should continue to be invited to the Conferences. It was stated that Ceylon had expressed a wish to take over Trincomalee naval base and the R.A.F. Station at Katunayake, and that the U.K. Government had agreed to this, Britain retaining certain facilities. 9. Two former Liberal M.P.'s, Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., and Mr. Wilfred Roberts, and a former Liberal Parliamentary candidate, Mr. Philip Hopkins, joined Labour Party. 10. The Prime Minister announced that he and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd would visit Russia in May 1957. 12. After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated in a parliamentary reply that the Government was opposed to the building of an amusement tower in Battersea Park, the Festival Gardens Company said that it would not proceed with the project. The Prime Minister rejected a proposal for an outside enquiry into M.P.'s salaries. 16. Mr. Turton said in the House of Commons that in present circumstances he would not feel justified in considering any claim for a general increase in doctors' pay. 18. The Postmaster-General announced that distinctive stamps of 2½d., 4d. and 1s. 3d. denominations would be issued in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and a 2½d. stamp in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. 19. The Prime Minister announced that on the retirement in the autumn of Sir Edward Bridges from the Permanent Secretaryship of the Treasury, there would be two joint Permanent Secretaries, Sir Norman Brook, who would continue his existing duties as Secretary of the Cabinet and would also be Head of the Civil Service, and Sir Roger Makins, H.M. Ambassador in Washington, who would be succeeded in the latter post by Sir Harold Caccia. 20. Following on U.S. Government's announcement on previous day of withdrawal of promised assistance to Egypt for building High Aswan Dam, British Government decided on similar action. 24. South of Scotland Electricity Board announced intention of building a nuclear energy generating station at cost of about £35,000,000. 27. It was announced that Ministry of Labour staff would be cut by 2,040, or about 9 per cent., by the end of 1957, as part of Government's economy measures. Aug. 13. Newsprint Rationing Committee announced an increase in allocation of newsprint during next rationing period and said that Government control was expected to end in December. 21. Draft regulations issued by Secretary of State for Scotland providing for higher basic salary scales for all Scottish school teachers. 17. London Transport Executive announced increase of large number of bus and underground fares from SEPT. 2. 31. After woman member of U.S.S.R. athletics team had failed to appear at police court on charge of stealing hats from an Oxford Street store, Russian team withdrew from athletics match against Great Britain. SEPT. 2. Lord Hailsham appointed First Lord of the Admiralty on resignation of Lord Cilcennin. 14. In debate on Cyprus during the three-day emergency sitting of Parliament, Colonial Secretary announced terms of reference for Lord Radcliffe in recommending new constitution for Cyprus. 19. London Transport review for 1955 disclosed further large decrease in number of passengers. 20. Mr. H. Watkinson, Minister of Transport, said that he intended to stop the free right of parking in inner zones of cities. 24. Governments of U.K., U.S.A. and Canada entered into agreement to interchange rights in atomic energy inventions and discoveries. 25. Underwater cable public telephone service between Britain and U.S.A. inaugurated by Postmaster-General. 28. Labour won Chester-le-Street by-election with slightly reduced majority, but increase in propor-

tion of votes. 29. At Liberal Party Conference at Folkestone, Mr. Clement Davies announced his resignation from leadership of the Party.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—(1955) Oct. 11. London County Council appointed Mr. W. O. Hart to succeed Sir Howard Roberts as clerk of the Council. 20. Chairman of Moscow City Soviet arrived in London as guest of Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. 25. London County Council approved increase of rents for about 170,000 of their dwellings. 26. City of London presented address to President of Portugal, who, with Madame Craveiro Lopes, was entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall. Nov. 8. Alderman C. L. Ackroyd installed as Lord Mayor of London. 24. Sir Winston Churchill became first honorary freeman of Harrow. Dec. 16. He received freedom of Belfast and Londonderry at ceremony in London Guildhall. 20. L.C.C. approved in principle proposal to build exhibition centre in grounds of Crystal Palace to cost £7,000,000.

(1956.) Jan. 3. Rateable value for England and Wales under new valuation totalled £622,947,351, increase of 72 per cent.; greater part of increase applied to business premises. 13. Treasury announced higher interest rates for loans to local authorities from Local Loans Fund. May 7. Labour gained 15 seats in urban council elections in England and Wales. 10. Labour won many seats in municipal boroughs and London, but control changed hands in only a few places. June 14. Court of Common Council of City of London approved in principle Sir William Holford's plan for precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral. 19. London County Council also approved the plan. 25. Mr. F. A. Hoare and Sir James Miller elected Sheriffs of the City of London for the ensuing year. July 3. The Prime Ministers of New Zealand and India received the freedom of the City of London. 30. Mr. Duncan Sandys told a deputation representing local authorities that restrictions on capital expenditure would have to continue well into 1957, and perhaps longer. 31. Government White Paper proposed overhaul of local government structure in England and Wales, with fewer small local authorities, and stricter qualifications for grant of County borough status. It was recommended that no further county boroughs should be created in Middlesex. Aug. 29. Mr. Duncan Sandys rejected the Barbican Scheme for the redevelopment of part of the City of London. SEPT. 22. Mr. Duncan Sandys ruled that "the only possible solution" to the Oxford roads problem was to drive a road through Christ Church Meadow. 29. Col. Sir George Cullum Welch elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS (GENERAL).—(1955.) Nov. 20. Excursion train from South Wales to Paddington left rails 2 miles from Didcot station and engine and first 4 coaches fell over embankment, others being damaged; 11 persons were killed and 200 injured. 23. Damage estimated at £200,000 caused by fire at Downside School, near Bath. Dec. 1. In collision between 2 trains during breakdown on District line of London Transport, 17 persons were injured. 2. Southern Region electric train collided with rear of goods train between Barnes and Putney late at night and front coach was derailed and burst into flames; 13 persons were killed and 40 injured. 8. Outbreak of fire seriously damaged roof and 40 rooms on upper floor of the Admiralty. 12. Explosion in firework company's works in Berkshire killed 2 workmen and injured 22. Express train ran into rear of slow train standing in Luton

station, last two coaches being seriously damaged and one passenger killed and 24 injured. Earlier in the day, London to Glasgow express crashed into another express in Hellfield station, Yorkshire, only one person being injured. 23. Passenger steam train ran into rear of passenger electric train near Woking station, 7 persons being taken to hospital but not seriously hurt.

(1956.) Jan. 6. In gas explosion at Felixstowe gas station 2 men were killed and 6 injured. Feb. 20. Explosion on anti-submarine frigate *Eastbourne* in Newcastle naval yard was followed by fire which caused death of 3 workers. 23. Mill at Keighley was destroyed by fire, 8 of the workers being killed. April 2. Two car drivers were killed at motor racing meeting at Goodwood. 6. Floral Hall of Covent Garden Market badly damaged by fire, adjoining Royal Opera House being undamaged. 29. Fire caused serious damage to one wing of Belmont Hospital, Sutton, about 200 patients being evacuated. June 2. Bride and bridegroom and 7 other members of wedding party were killed when van in which they were travelling collided with coach near Sheffield. 29. Shop and café in centre of Blackpool collapsed; one woman was killed and 15 people injured. July 27. Thunderstorms and heavy gales swept across England, causing much damage, particularly in the Midlands. 29. Six lives were lost on land, mostly through falling trees, in continued heavy gales. Roofs were blown off in many places, and a 70-ft. big wheel and helter skelter were blown down in an amusement park at Clacton. 30. Widespread floods in North of Scotland, caused by more than 48 hours' heavy rain, did serious damage to road and rail communications. Mr. T. D. Bourdillon, member of successful Everest expedition of 1953, and Mr. R. M. Viney killed while climbing in Alps. Aug. 1. Woman and 17-month old baby seriously injured when blown over cliff in caravan near Teignmouth. 5. Heavy thunderstorms and floods causing damage in all parts of the country; man killed by lightning on summit of Snowdon. 14. Renewed heavy floods in North of Scotland; boy drowned at Forres. 15. Two trains, both bound for Blackpool, collided in Blackburn station, causing injury to more than 50 people. 22. Seven persons drowned in number of boating accidents in Devonshire, Cornwall and Jersey. 26. Further violent thunderstorms in many parts of the country. Man killed by lightning near Leatherhead, and tower of Pensford Church, Somerset, struck. 29. Soldier killed by lightning on Ash rifle ranges near Aldershot. Sept. 10. Two men were detained in hospital after being hit by falling plaster while attending a performance at the Stoll Theatre, Kingsway. 25. 500 ft. B.B.C. mast collapsed and fell into field at Brookman's Park, Herts., shortly after workmen had left it.

ACCIDENTS (SHIPPING).—(1955.) Nov. 1. Grimsby steam trawler foundered off coast of Iceland in bad weather, 4 of crew of 18 being drowned. 10. After being reported missing for over a month, launch *Joyita* was found drifting and abandoned in South Pacific. 12. Liverpool coaster *Baumprince* sank after collision with tanker soon after leaving Liverpool, one man dying after rescue. Dec. 14. New British ship *Victoria City* sank off Holland after collision with Italian steamer, crew being saved. 23. Hull trawler ran aground in Norwegian fjord and 9 of crew were lost.

(1956.) Jan. 27. Destroyer *Scorpion* crashed into wharf at Londonderry and destroyed large crane but was only slightly damaged. Feb. 3. Norwegian freighter was stranded on rocks at entrance to Pentland Firth; entire crew of 41 were picked

up by helicopters and taken ashore. 4. Trading ketch disappeared in the Gilbert Islands with 27 persons on board. 19. British ship *Corchester* sank after collision in snowstorm off Norfolk coast, 8 of crew of 21 being lost. March 14. Dieppe trawler was wrecked and her crew of 17 lost near Land's End. April 9. Swedish ore ship sank in Firth of Clyde, 27 of crew of 33 being rescued. May 5. Norwegian tanker caught fire after being in collision with steamer in English Channel and was towed to Boulogne, only casualty being cabin boy. 9. Submarine *Talent* was struck by unknown ship off Isle of Wight, her conning tower being damaged. July 8. British steamer *Yewcroft* broke back after going aground in thick fog at Trevean near Marazion. Her crew was rescued. French ship *Dione* collided with new Liberian ship *Michael C* (which was on her trials) near Goodwins. Both vessels were damaged, but there were no casualties. 17. Norwegian motor ship *Douglas* grounded on Russell Rock, near coast of Co. Antrim, in thick fog. All on board were rescued. 25. The Italian liner *Andrea Doria* and the Swedish liner *Stockholm* collided in dense fog, S.E. of Nantucket. The *Stockholm*, though badly damaged, managed to return to New York, but the *Andrea Doria* sank eleven hours after the collision. Nearly 2,200 persons on the two ships were saved, the loss of life amounting to 62. 29. Many yachts and small craft were sunk round British coast in heavy gale. Three men were lost from a yacht which capsized in Sandown Bay. The sail training ship *Moyana*, winner of the Torbay-Lisbon race, was abandoned 30 miles off the Lizard while returning home. Her crew was saved by the British ship *Clan Maclean*. Aug. 11. Three persons lost at sea in a sailing vessel off the coast of Donegal. Two girls drowned when a dinghy capsized on the River Leven at Dumbarton. 18. Three out of four members of a fishing party drowned when former naval yacht capsized in heavy seas in the Solent. 19. Scottish cargo ship *Traquair* sank in the North Sea, her crew of 10 being saved. 31. Explosion in P. & O. liner *Himalaya* at entrance to Mediterranean caused deaths of 4 members of crew. Sept. 1. British yacht swept ashore by high winds near Cherbourg. Man and wife who had been on board were missing. 9. Swedish ship *Lona*, heavily laden with pit-props, scuttled in dock at Hull after burning fiercely for several hours.

AVIATION.—(1955.) Oct. 6. United Airlines aircraft crashed on mountain in Wyoming while on flight from New York to San Francisco with loss of all 66 persons on board. 7. Comet II arrived back in England after successful tropical trials in Africa. Nov. 1. Commercial air liner exploded in mid-air while flying from Denver to San Francisco with loss of all 44 passengers and crew; later son of a woman passenger was charged with placing time bomb on plane. 16. Air Force transport aircraft crashed during flight from Las Vegas to Nevada atomic bombing range, 14 occupants being killed. 17. Another transport plane carrying 66 servicemen from the Far East and 4 others crashed and exploded after leaving Seattle for Chicago, 27 persons being killed. 28. Comet III flew more than 3,300 miles non-stop over United Kingdom area in 7 hrs. 22 mins. Dec. 2. Comet III left Hatfield on its first overseas proving flight to Australia. 4. After stops at Cairo, Bombay, Singapore and Darwin, it landed at Sydney in total flying time of 24 hrs. 23 mins., beating record by 20 hours. 9. United States jet aircraft crashed on hospital in Sheffield, a woman patient being killed and 7 slightly injured and 2 wards being damaged;

pilot had baled out and was unhurt. **18.** Comet III arrived in Toronto on way home from Australia, via New Zealand, Honolulu and Vancouver. **22.** After leaving Montreal for Britain, the liner had to turn back owing to mechanical fault. **28.** The Comet arrived at London airport after non-stop flight from Montreal at average speed of 548 miles an hour in 6 hrs. 18 mins.

(1956.) **Jan. 5.** Jet aircraft crashed on 2 caravans near Ilchester, Somerset, killing woman and baby in one caravan and 2 officers in the plane. **20.** R.A.F. jet fighter crashed in centre of Wadhurst, Sussex, and burst into flames, several buildings being damaged and two villagers killed as well as the 2 occupants of plane. **Feb. 10.** Lord Trenchard, chief architect of British air power, died. **16.** Canberra twin-jet bomber flew from London to Cairo in record time of 3 hrs. 59 mins. **17.** United States aircraft crashed in California, 40 marines on board being killed. **18.** Aircraft carrying troops from Suez Canal zone crashed in Malta, crew of 5 and 45 British Servicemen being killed. **20.** French aircraft on flight to Paris crashed near Cairo, 52 of 64 on board being killed. **March 10.** Fairey Delta 2 research aircraft, flown by Mr. L. Peter Twiss, test pilot, set up new speed record of 1,132 miles per hour over 9 mile course near Chichester. **21.** Sir Miles Thomas announced his decision to resign chairmanship of British Overseas Airways Corporation. **April 1.** Sir Miles Thomas said gross profit of the Corporation in year just ended was about £1,750,000 with net surplus of about £500,000. United States air liner crashed on hillside near Pittsburgh, 22 persons being killed. **2.** Another American airliner came down in Puget Sound, near Seattle, 33 of 37 occupants being rescued by Coastguard. **19.** Mr. Gerard d'Erlanger appointed chairman and Sir George Cribbitt deputy chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation. **29.** British European Airways made gross profit of about £1,100,000 during financial year, giving net profit of about £500,000. **30.** Air Ministry ordered grounding of York aircraft after crash of one during take-off at Stansted, Essex, with loss of 2 lives, remaining 52 escaping. Helicopter crashed in the New Forest during test flight, 3 of 4 occupants being killed. **May 11.** Valiant jet bomber, R.A.F.'s nuclear weapon aircraft, crashed into railway embankment in Sussex and damaged several houses and railway track, 3 of crew being killed. **16.** Canadian Air Force jet fighter crashed on convent near Ottawa, a priest and 14 nuns being killed. **June 3.** Royal Aero Club announced that air races from United Kingdom and United States to Johannesburg in September had been cancelled. **20.** Venezuelan air liner, carrying 64 passengers and crew of 10, crashed in flames in the Atlantic off New Jersey coast, all on board being killed. **24.** B.O.A.C. Argonaut airliner bound for London crashed and caught fire three miles north of Kano airport, Nigeria. 28 passengers and 2 members of the crew were killed. **27.** Viscount turbo-prop airliner made special flight to Moscow to bring back British aviation experts who had been watching Moscow air display. **30.** Two airliners flying east from Los Angeles crashed in the Grand Canyon with a loss of all on board—a total of 128 lives. **July 13.** Forty-three men were killed and 23 injured when a U.S. military transport aircraft bound for Britain crashed at Fort Dix, New Jersey. **15.** Crew of 4 of a Swissair twin-engined Convair killed when the plane crashed in mud 3 miles from Shannon Airport, Eire. Boy of 15 killed and another injured when a jet fighter came down in a field and then ploughed across a main road near Kenilworth, Warwick. **24.** Capital Airlines, leading U.S.

Company, ordered 14 de Havilland Comet IV airliners. **Aug. 10.** West German Government said that they intended to place an order, worth more than £5,000,000, for 68 Sea Hawk Mark 4 naval aircraft. **13.** Two American civilians killed when their plane crashed near Prestwick. **24.** Two jet aircraft, a Gloster Javelin and an R.A.F. Hunter, collided in mid-air near Nailsworth, Glos. The pilot of the Javelin, a Gloster Aircraft Co. test pilot, was killed. **26.** Two R.A.F. Meteor jet aircraft collided over Crompton, Suffolk. Both pilots were killed. **29.** B.E.A. announced increase of 10 per cent. in all passenger fares on internal routes from December, except on London-Belfast Service, where increase would be 6 per cent.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1955.) **Oct. 4.** At Berkshire Assizes at Reading 3 men alleged to have been concerned in raid on R.E.M.E. depot at Arborfield were sentenced to life imprisonment after refusing to plead on charges of robbery with aggravation. **Dec. 21.** Car in which 2 men were taking £14,500 in old banknotes from branch bank to head office was rammed in Victoria Park, Hackney, and 4 masked men jumped out, seized case containing the notes and made off.

(1956.) **Jan. 18.** After eight-day trial, 3 men were found guilty at Glasgow of the theft of £44,000 in Glasgow bank raid in July, 1955, and were sent to prison. **Feb. 1.** At Central Criminal Court Patrick Ross was found guilty of murder of an Indian and was sentenced to death but was reprieved after House of Commons had voted for abolition or suspension of hanging. **May 6.** Two elderly sisters found murdered at their home at Ormskirk. **June 15.** At Central Criminal Court 2 men were sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment for wounding Jack Comer, also known as Jack Spot, with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm. **25.** Thomas Smithson found shot dead in house in Kilburn. On June 27, three men were charged with his murder. Two were later acquitted, but Phillip Louis Ellul was convicted and sentenced to death, though later reprieved. **July 2.** Miss Rachel Parsons, wealthy racehorse owner, found dead with head injuries at her Newmarket home. A former employee, Dennis James Pratt, was charged the same day with her murder. **16.** Diamonds valued at more than £100,000 stolen from a car held up at traffic lights in Holborn. **18.** Jack Comer found not guilty, at the Central Criminal Court, of wounding Thomas Joseph Falco. **25.** Mrs. Violet Lavinia Clark, or Wright, committed for trial, charged with the murder of her twin sons on a houseboat at Canvey Island. The case against another woman, Mrs. Grace Richardson, also charged with the murder, was dismissed, but on Aug. 30 she was re-arrested and the following day brought up at the Central Criminal Court on bill of indictment. **Aug. 15.** Adam Ogilvie, a 32-year-old labourer, remanded in custody on charge of murder of a middle-aged woman in north-west London in November 1946. **Sept. 2.** Naval sick berth attendant, John Armstrong and his wife, charged with the murder of their baby son in July 1955. They were sent for trial on Sept. 26. **4.** Two men sent for trial on charges connected with the theft of diamonds in Hatton Garden on July 16. **14.** Thirty-six persons fined at Chester for offences concerned with cock-fighting at a Cheshire farm.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1955.) **Oct. 12.** Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury accepted report on law of nullity which rejected wilful refusal of consummation as satisfactory ground for nullity and recommended that the Marriage Act

be changed. 13. Convocations of Canterbury and York approved use of new lectionary. 20. Archbishop of Canterbury announced that Church Commissioners would raise to £1,400,000 the annual sum for diocesan stipends funds, thus increasing stipends of many clergymen. 25. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards and Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan nominated Bishops of Worcester and Bradford respectively. Nov. 2. Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, announced his impending resignation. 15. In House of Commons Sir Anthony Eden declined to appoint Royal Commission to examine relations between Church and State and said that no representations in favour of dis-establishment had been received from any responsible or representative body. Church Assembly approved proposal that laymen who had been divorced because of adultery or cruelty or convicted of indictable offence should be disqualified from being church wardens or sidesmen until 5 years had elapsed since the trespass. Dec. 31. Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, died at his home after some days of increasing weakness.

(1956.) Jan. 2. New Year Honours list announced that the Queen had intended to confer barony on Dr. Garbett. 4. Dr. A. M. Ramsey, Bishop of Durham, nominated Archbishop of York, and Dr. H. C. Montgomery Campbell, Bishop of Guildford, nominated Bishop of London on resignation of Dr. Wand. 27. Dr. Spencer Leeson, Bishop of Peterborough, died in hospital. 31. Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., appointed Lord High Commissioner to General Assembly of Church of Scotland. Feb. 7. Church Assembly withdrew proposal specifying grounds, including adultery, on which laymen should be prevented from holding office. 8. Dr. Bardsley, Bishop Suffragan of Croydon, nominated Bishop of Coventry. Church Assembly voted against retaining right of appeal to Judicial Committee of Privy Council in ecclesiastical cases. 9. Assembly unanimously asked for appointment of a commission to prepare measure to establish a revised courts system. 28. Order in Council announced changes in stipends of number of bishops. New Bishop of London enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral. March 27. Dr. M. H. Harland, Bishop of Lincoln, nominated Bishop of Durham. April 25. Dr. A. M. Ramsey was enthroned as Archbishop of York in the Minster. May 14. Right Rev. I. S. Watkins, Suffragan Bishop of Malmesbury, nominated Bishop of Guildford. Rev. Elsie Chamberlain became first woman chairman of Congregational Union. 16. Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury agreed to remove from draft canon law a clause to forbid a minister to marry divorced persons if a former partner were still alive. 17. Lower House rejected recommendation that bishops should be able to permit qualified women to conduct services other than Holy Communion. 24. Assembly of Church of Scotland welcomed back United Original Secession Synod, after over 200 years as dissenters. June 11. Rt. Rev. R. W. Stoford, Bishop Suffragan of Fulham, nominated Bishop of Peterborough. Aug. 12. Death of Dr. H. E. Wynn, Bishop of Ely. 20. Death of Cardinal Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1955.) Oct. 19. Donation of £200,000 from Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa for foundation of research institute of African geology made to University of Leeds. 28. Royal charter granted to University College of the South West, which became University of Exeter. 31. Establishment of industrial trust fund for advancement of scientific education, with guarantee

of £1,500,000, announced. Nov. 1. Sir George Barnes appointed Principal of University College of North Staffordshire. 5. Lord Kilmaur elected Rector of St. Andrews University by majority of 323 over Lord Beveridge. 16. Gift of £250,000 to Cambridge University to further research and study in estate management announced, Lord Nuffield gave £200,000 for Oxford Orthopaedic Centre to advance knowledge of causes and treatment of crippling diseases and injuries. Dec. 10. Executive of National Union of Teachers decided to ask members to cease to take national savings from children as protest against legislation proposing increased superannuation contribution. 12. West Bromwich teachers began the refusal to collect savings. 20. Because Glasgow school teachers attended meeting of protest, 350 city schools were closed. 30. National Association of Schoolmasters decided to stop collection of savings.

(1956.) Jan. 9. Request to teachers not to collect school savings was generally adopted when new term began. Feb. 9. Mr. W. H. Auden elected to Chair of Poetry at Oxford University. 16. Ford Foundation made grant of £100,000 to Nuffield College, Oxford, for political research. 29. Government announced five-year plan for expansion of technical colleges to cost nearly £100,000,000. April 4. National Union of Teachers at Blackpool conference maintained their demand for basic salary scale of from £500 to £1,050 a year and instructed executive to prepare plan of action to enforce claim. 29. Burnham Committee recommended new salary scales for teachers in secondary and primary schools estimated to cost £31,000,000 a year. May 12. National Union of Teachers and Association of Assistant Mistresses decided to accept these proposals. June 20. Mr. Harry S. Truman, former President of United States, received degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University. 21. Church Assembly decided to ask Church Commissioners to grant £40,000 a year for 25 years to enable some 2,500 Church schools to retain aided status. Mr. N. G. Annan elected Provost of King's College, Cambridge. July 20. It was announced that Durham University was to have a new college for men. Aug. 7. Announced that offers of grants totalling £1,074,000 had been made to 67 schools from the fund set up nine months before by industrialists for advancement of scientific education in independent and direct grant schools. 8. It was announced that Lady Colston had formed a £300,000 educational trust, from which New Hall, Cambridge University, Bristol University, Colston's School, Bristol and Stowe School would benefit.

IRELAND.—(1955.) Nov. 26. Raiders who attacked Royal Ulster Constabulary station at Roslea, Co. Fermanagh, near the border, breaching wall by explosion, were repulsed by gunfire, one of raiders being fatally wounded. 28. Northern Ireland Home Secretary said as result of raid, barricades would be placed on roads near the border, patrolling would be strengthened and speed limit would be imposed. 29. Increased salaries agreed for Northern Ireland Ministers, Senators and M.P.'s. 30. Prime Minister of Republic of Ireland declared Government would use every means in its power to end activities of illegal organizations. Dec. 2. The Republic announced that all references to the I.R.A. and over revolutionary bodies in newspapers were banned. 21. Locomotive of freight train crashed over viaduct and fell into river at Cahir, Co. Tipperary, driver and fireman being killed.

(1956.) March 13. Finance Minister of Irish

Republic announced imposition of levy on extensive range of imported goods of luxury or semi-luxury class to improve balance of payments, British and Commonwealth goods being given a preferential rate. April 2. Nationalists attacked procession of Orangemen near Annullong, Co. Down, 3 police officers and 10 civilians being injured. 15. Mr. W. B. Maginness, Northern Ireland Minister of Finance, appointed Attorney-General in succession to Mr. J. E. Warrack, who resigned because he disagreed with proposals to increase rents of certain houses. May 8. Finance Minister for Irish Republic announced increased duties on imported tobacco and petrol and on betting and gambling in his Budget. Unofficial Unionist candidate won by-election in Mid-Ulster caused by disqualification of Sinn Féin candidate, who was now defeated after being twice returned at head of poll.

LABOUR.—(1955.) Oct. 4. National Union of Railwaymen applied to Railway Staff Conference for 5-day week of 40 hours and 3 weeks' paid holiday. 5. Report of Labour Party committee appointed to review general election described organization as a "machine getting rusty and deteriorating with age" and said Party had failed to appeal to youth. 10. When Labour Party conference opened at Margate, Mr. James Griffiths told delegates that executive's plans for recasting policy provided for series of reports on general questions, such as ownership of industry, housing, education, the nuclear age, social security, and agriculture, to be discussed at next three annual conferences. 12. Conference adopted resolution in favour of reducing period of national service but rejected motions for abolition of the call-up and ban by Britain of manufacture of hydrogen bomb and nuclear weapons. Report on party organization was discussed in private. Mr. Gaitskill was re-elected party treasurer by majority of over four to one over Mr. Aneurin Bevan. 13. Mr. E. G. Gooch, of National Union of Agricultural Workers, elected new chairman of Labour Party. 28. 7,500 Rolls-Royce workers in Glasgow area went on strike to support demand for suspension of a man deprived of trade union membership because he exceeded permissible bonus earnings. Nov. 4. Agreement reached on increased pay and revised working hours for London bus drivers and conductors. 21. National Union of Railwaymen asked British Transport Commission for general increase of pay, of 10 per cent. and Transport Salaried Staff's Association for increase of 7½ per cent. Dec. 1. Arbitration award gave increased pay to bus workers employed outside London. 6. British Transport Commission rejected claims by the railway unions for improved conditions. 8. General executive of Transport and General Workers' Union announced that they no longer supported policy of wage restraint. National Union of Mineworkers sent claim for further £1 a week for 400,000 members to National Coal Board. Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen claimed increase of 7½ per cent. in pay of their members. 14. Strike of Rolls-Royce workers called off by their union after 7 weeks. 29. Engineering workers' unions told employers that their claim for increased pay was advance of 25 per cent.

(1956.) Jan. 9. Number of workers on car plants in the Midlands began 4-day week, which spread to other factories. 11. National Union of Agricultural Workers protested against award of 8s. a week increase and said they would submit new claim. 12. Building workers given increase of pay estimated to cost employers more than

£10,000,000 a year. 19. British Transport Commission offered railway workers pay increase of 7 per cent., costing £22,750,000 a year, and improved conditions. 21. The three railway unions accepted the offer. Feb. 13. Musicians' Union withdrew all members from B.B.C.'s television programmes because of disagreement over fees. 15. Minister of Labour decided to appoint two courts of inquiry to examine dispute in the printing industry, in which 8,000 London printers were dismissed for working to rule and banning overtime. 16. Agreement reached on increase of 2s. 4d. a shift in miners' wages, to cost about £14,000,000. 21. B.B.C. and Musicians' Union reached basis of agreement under which programmes could return to normal. 23. Miners' delegates approved the new agreement. Courts of inquiry into printing dispute opened. 24. Parties in provincial dispute agree to resume negotiations later, normal working to be resumed meanwhile. 29. Agreement reached with employers for wage increases totalling over £30,000,000 for workers in engineering and electrical contracting industries. March 15. Court of inquiry into London printing dispute recommended increase of 27s. 6d. a week, bringing minimum to £10 15s. 6d., and proposed new sliding-scale agreement for cost-of-living bonus. 28. B.B.C. and Musicians' Union settled their dispute over fees and conditions. 23. Both sides in printing dispute reached agreement on resumption of normal work in London printing offices, thus enabling reappearance of large number of publications which had been suspended. 28. Industrial Disputes Tribunal awarded building workers increased pay of 9s. 2d. a week. April 2. Co-operative Party Conference at Weymouth rejected unanimously proposal that co-operative societies should be affiliated directly to the Labour Party. 11. National Maritime Board announced higher wages for seamen. 26. 11,000 workers of Standard Motor Company at Coventry went on strike as protest against managements alleged failure to discuss proposal for short-time working. May 10. National Coal Board decided to close two pits in Glamorgan because restriction of effort and low productivity had resulted in serious financial loss. 11. Mr. Frank Cousins elected general secretary of Transport and General Workers' Union by large majority. Printing employers announced that the four craft unions had agreed to pay offer of general increase of 27s. 6d. a week. 13. Mr. Harry Pollitt resigned secretaryship of Communist Party and was succeeded by Mr. John Gollan. 14. Strikers at Standard Motor Company's works returned to work to permit discussions to examine problem. 27. Miners at threatened pits in Glamorgan accepted Coal Board's plan for saving the pits. 30. Standard Motor Company announced they would dismiss 2,600 tractor workers as redundant. 31. Engineering employers decided that because of national inflationary position any further wage demands from engineering unions would be rejected. June 7. Scottish area of National Union of Mineworkers decided to seek £15 minimum wage. 15. It was decided that threatened pits in Glamorgan would stay open. 21. Leaders of unions representing maintenance craftsmen in steel industry decided to continue ban on overtime and weekend work. Seventeen ships idle at Leith as result of strike of 900 dockers. 24. About 1,500 maintenance men at 22 West Scotland steelworks went on strike. 25. Boiler-makers at Scunthorpe who had decided on return to work the previous day, came out on strike again. Shipbuilding Employers' Federation rejected claims by unions for 40-hour week and increased holiday money. 26. Mr. W. J. Carron elected President

of the Amalgamated Engineering Union with 83,487 to 35,400 cast for his Communist opponent. 27. British Motor Corporation announced that nearly 6,000 employees were to be dismissed at end of week with a week's wages in lieu of notice, because of fall in car sales. Other employees would be put on a short working week. Breakdown in negotiations between Standard Motor Company and trade unions over proposals for three-day week to absorb otherwise redundant men at the firm's tractor factory. July 2. Number of motor and motor accessories manufacturers announced short-time working. 4. Norton Motors announced dismissal of all workers at their Aston factory involved in strike, now in its tenth week. 9. Minister of Labour announced that he would set up court of inquiry into dispute in steel industry which resulted in threat by unions representing maintenance craftsmen to call official strike on July 14. 10. Amalgamated Engineering Union Executive endorsed a proposal for a strike by employees of the British Motor Corporation on July 23. The B.M.C. said that this was an attempt to force them to negotiate under duress, which in no circumstances would they do. 11. Steel maintenance men's unions decided to postpone strike but to continue overtime ban. More men dismissed at the Standard and Singer motor factories. 13. 1,250 workers at the I.C.I. Light Alloy Works near Swansea went on strike. 14. All 15 Unions involved in the B.M.C.'s dismissal of 6,000 workers approved strike action. 17. Talks between Ministry of Labour officials and unions and employers concerned with threatened B.M.C. strike ended without progress being made. 23. On first day of strike at British Motor Corporation factories, the Corporation stated that more than 53 per cent. of employees reported for work. Because of the strike, more than 2,000 workers at Ford and Briggs factories at Dagenham were given notice. Dockers and lorry drivers were instructed by their unions not to handle B.M.C. products. 24. Almost same number of employees still at work at B.M.C. factories. A.E.U. and T.G.W.U. announced steps to stop all supplies to B.M.C. 25. Fighting broke out between pickets and non-strikers at the Morris Motors works at Cowley. About 12,000 men went on strike in the Ford group of companies at Dagenham because of dismissal notices to 2,000 of them. 26. Ministry of Labour invited representatives of Engineering and Allied Employers' Federation and of unions concerned in B.M.C. dispute to hold meeting to try to find basis for solution. 30. National Union of Railwaysmen sent a circular to all branches instructing them not to handle goods going to or from B.M.C. factories. Aug. 3. Strike of Ford group workers at Dagenham ended. 10. Agreement was reached in the B.M.C. dispute; it was agreed that men who had been employed by the Corporation continuously for more than three years should receive compensation for dismissal, and that the unions should be consulted before future dismissals arising from redundancy. 20. Nearly 1,500 miners near Rotherham went on strike in protest against the quality of the coal supplied to their homes. 22. About 3,000 Clyde-side shipbuilding workers unanimously agreed to ban overtime immediately and to strike on Aug. 31. National Insurance Commissioners allowed appeals against decisions of local insurance tribunals who awarded unemployment benefit to engineering workers on short time. 23. Standard Motors announced that 3-day week would be introduced at once throughout their car manufacturing division and that 1,000 employees would be dismissed. 24. All Standard Company's draughtsmen went

on strike after issue of dismissal notices to 100 staff employees, including 25 draughtsmen. 29. Claim by railway locomotive men for increase of 15 per cent. in wages rejected by British Transport Commission. 30. Mersey boilermakers decided to return to work after seven weeks' strike. 31. Strike of 2,000 Clyde-side shipbuilding employees began; many other dismissed in consequence. Sept. 3. Trades Union Congress opened at Brighton. Five men fined by branch of National Union of Vehicle Builders and one recommended for expulsion for failing to join B.M.C. strike. Clyde Shipbuilders' Association said that total number of men idle through strike was 7,235. 6. Electricians at Standard Motor Co. decided to continue strike begun previous week when 14 of them were declared redundant. Briggs Motor Bodies, Dagenham, warned employees that continued unofficial strikes would result in laying-off of men in departments concerned. 7. Sir Thomas Williamson elected Chairman of T.U.C. for the ensuing year. 19. Clyde-side shipyard workers decided by a majority vote to return to work. 24. Pay increases for 14,500 B.B.C. employees announced.

LEGAL.—(1955.) Oct. 6. Lord Alness, former Lord Justice Clerk of Scottish Court of Session, died, aged 87. Dec. 21. Mr. Justice Gerrard resigned and Mr. W. J. K. Diplock, Q.C., was appointed Queen's Bench Judge in his place. (1956.) Feb. 13. Death of Lord Porter, former Lord of Appeal. April 13. Judicial Committee of Privy Council dismissed appeal by Greek Cypriot against his conviction for murder of police-constable in Cyprus, for which he was sentenced to death. Aug. 21. Court of Criminal Appeal allowed appeal by a coloured American airman against his conviction for murder of a man by stabbing him in a Hull café. The Court admitted new medical evidence, which was to the effect that the man's death was not consequent upon the stabbing. Sept. 25. New Liverpool Crown Court opened by Lord Chancellor.

THE UNITED NATIONS. (1955.) Oct. 14. General Assembly elected Australia and Cuba to non-permanent seats on Security Council; in six ballots neither Yugoslavia, Poland nor the Philippines obtained required majority for the third vacancy. 19. Three further ballots were inconclusive. 24. South African delegation walked out of political Committee after protest against proposed discussion of *apartheid*, which was adjourned. 27. Another three inconclusive ballots took place on Security Council vacancy. Nov. 3. Nobel Peace Prize for 1954 awarded to office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 7. Political committee decided unanimously to establish an international scientific body to study effects of atomic radiation on human health and welfare. 9. South Africa decided to withdraw its delegation from present session in protest against adoption by political committee of resolution asking General Assembly to condemn South Africa's *apartheid* policy. 21. By 43 to 6 General Assembly adopted resolution calling for a conference to consider advisability of a review of United Nations Charter. 23. Britain was not re-elected to council of Food and Agriculture Organization at its conference in Rome. 25. Political committee and the General Assembly removed question of Algeria from agenda for current session, thus clearing way for return of France. 29. French delegation returned to the Assembly. Dec. 3. General Assembly unanimously approved proposal to set up international atomic energy agency and to convene another atomic energy conference within three years.

6. Assembly in effect abolished special commission which had been investigating race conflict in South Africa. 7. Assembly by 52 to 2 passed resolution requesting Security Council to consider favourably application for membership of 18 nations. 13. Attempt by Nationalist China to add South Korea and Vietnam to nations suggested for membership was vetoed by Russia in Security Council, whereupon China vetoed Outer Mongolia and the Soviet vetoed the candidates of the free world. 14. After Soviet had vetoed admission of Japan, Security Council agreed to recommend to General Assembly admission of 10 nations, including 4 Communist states. 15. Assembly admitted to membership the 16 countries—Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Roumania, Bulgaria, Finland, Libya, Cambodia, Spain, Ceylon, Albania, Laos and Nepal. In Security Council, Soviet vetoed admission of Japan. 20. In 36th ballot Yugoslavia was elected by General Assembly to vacant seat on Security Council, on understanding that the Philippines would fill the position after a year. The 10th session of Assembly closed.

(1956.) Jan. 24. Soviet Union pledged itself to return to World Health Organization. Feb. 6. Security Council unanimously accepted the Sudan's application for membership of United Nations. April 4. Security Council passed unanimously resolution sponsored by United States declaring situation in Palestine likely to endanger maintenance of international peace and authorizing the Secretary-General to visit the Middle East and seek measures which might reduce existing tension. 6. Mr. Hammarskjöld left New York for London by air on way to the Middle East. June 4. Security Council asked him to continue his efforts to secure full compliance with armistice agreements. 26. Security Council rejected request of Arab and Asian states that it should discuss Algerian question. July 24. Lord John Hope, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at U.N.E.S.C.O. meeting at Geneva, said that unless it was found possible to achieve budgetary stabilization, U.K. Government would have to consider seriously whether Britain could continue to participate in U.N. programmes and the specialized agencies on present basis. Sept. 4. Conference at Geneva adopted by forty votes to none, with 3 abstentions, supplementary convention on abolition of slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. (1955.) Oct.

3. Sir John Harding was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus. 4. He discussed situation with Archbishop Makarios, leader of movement for incorporation with Greece. The Princess Royal opened new hospital at Montreal. 9. Tremendous damage caused in the Punjab by floods in River Ravi, about 12,000 square miles being inundated and heavy loss of life feared. 11. After Sir John Harding's third meeting with the Archbishop, it was announced that they had been unable to reach agreement on future of Cyprus. 13. Further flooding in Punjab increased damage and delayed rescue work. Terrorists in Malaya ambushed and killed a British officer and 2 other ranks in jungle of Negri Sembilan. 14. Australia imposed higher tariffs on number of goods imported to protect domestic industry. Chief Ministers of Malaya and Singapore were invited by Communist leader to meet him. New Province of West Pakistan came into existence with swearing in of Governor and judges. 16. Delegates to round-table conference on future of Malta, led by Lord Chancellor, arrived in the island by

air. 17. The Kabaka of Buganda reached Entebbe by air and received emotional welcome home, driving to Kampala where he sat on his throne in Lukiko Hall. 18. Lord Reading announced at Singapore conference on the Colombo plan that Britain would increase her commitment for technical aid to the countries concerned by £7,000,000. Governor of Uganda and the Kabaka signed Buganda agreement at Kampala. 20. Establishment of nuclear reactors by United States and Canada for south-east Asia announced at Colombo plan conference. 23. Malta conference delegates returned to London after their inquiries. Nov. 4. South African Senate of 48 dissolved. 16. Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, announced that British Government had approved programme of economic and social development for the island estimated to cost about £38,000,000. Nationalist Party won general election in South-West Africa. 18. Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev were given enthusiastic welcome on their arrival by air at Delhi. Number of home-made bombs were thrown into British camps and other objectives in Cyprus, a sergeant being killed at Nicosia. 19. Bomb wrecked Nicosia post office; terrorists elsewhere attacked police stations and military posts. 20. Armed Communists raided Malayan village and captured arms and food. 22. Boy rioters in Nicosia were sprayed with coloured dye to mark them as trouble-makers. 23. Cypriot terrorists blew up road bridge near Nicosia and threw bombs at homes of British officers in Famagusta. Soviet leaders arrived in Bombay. 24. Mr. Khrushchev, speaking at a dinner, said the West sent troops of Hitlerite Germany into Russia in the Second World War. Terrorists in Cyprus killed 2 British soldiers and wounded 2 others. 25. Another British soldier killed in Cyprus. Electoral colleges in South Africa elected members of enlarged Senate, Opposition members walking out in protest. 26. State of emergency proclaimed in Cyprus as result of deaths of 6 British soldiers at hands of terrorists within a week, severe penalties and restriction on movements of persons being imposed, including death penalty for carrying firearms or explosives. 28. British troops in Cyprus placed on wartime footing for three months. 29. Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev arrived in Calcutta. Dec. 3. Gang of schoolboys burned down post office in Cypriot village. 4. Governor of Cyprus told the village elders that collective fine of £2,000 was imposed on adult males there. 6. They began payment of fine, individual amounts being based on school tax. 7. Archbishop Makarios declared Cyprus would accept no solution which did not secure self-determination. 8. Mr. G. P. Jooste, South African High Commissioner in London, appointed South African Secretary for External Affairs. 9. British Army driver killed in Cyprus when grenade was thrown at his lorry. 10. General election in Australia gave Mr. Menzies and his supporters increased majority over Labour Party in House of Representatives, but a doubtful majority in the Senate. 13. Announced in New Delhi that under new economic agreement the Soviet would sell one million tons of steel to India and Russia would increase purchases of raw materials and goods from India. 14. Communist Party of Cyprus prescribed as unlawful association and 135 leading members arrested. Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev left Delhi for Kabul on conclusion of their visit to India. 15. Ambushed in car in Cyprus, British officer shot dead one man and captured 2, fourth man escaping; Army driver was killed. 16. Parliamentary delegation to Malta, in their report, recommended acceptance

of Maltese Government's proposal that Malta should send three M.P.'s to Westminster, elected in same way and with equal voting rights as those of United Kingdom, provided it was accepted by Maltese people. They also recommended that legislative authority of Maltese Parliament should extend to all matters other than defence and foreign affairs and, ultimately, direct taxation. 22. Malta Legislative Assembly passed bill for referendum on proposals for integration. 28. Talks between Chief Ministers of Federation of Malaya and Singapore and Communist leaders for negotiation of peace began in village classroom at Baling. In Kenya death penalty laws for carrying ammunition were eased. 29. Malayan talks ended when Communists refused to have their loyalty investigated as it would imply surrender. 30. Chief Minister of the Federation said the fight against Communists would be intensified.

(1956.) Jan. 3. British troops began drive in north-east Cyprus to find hidden arms and terrorist fugitives. 7. Among Mau Mau captured in big operation was third man in leadership who then assisted trackers against the gang. 9. New talks between Governor of Cyprus, Sir John Harding, and Archbishop Makarios began in Nicosia. 10. Mr. Menzies announced his reconstituted Australian Government. Kenya Government announced plan for limited voting rights to loyal Africans. 11. Murder of Turkish policeman by terrorists created tension between Cypriots and Turks in Cyprus. 13. Governor-General of South Africa, opening new session of the Crown Parliament, announced bill relating to separate representation of voters and competence of the law courts to pass judgment on validity of Acts passed by Parliament. 16. Owing to failure to reach agreement on Bombay City's future status, Indian Government decided to place it under Central Government control; demonstrations against the decision occurred in Bombay and many arrests were made. 18. In renewed rioting in Bombay and other centres 21 persons were killed and 75 injured when police were obliged to fire on crowds. 19. Opposition party in Malta instructed its supporters to boycott the coming referendum. 20. South African House defeated by 94 to 54 Opposition motion of no confidence in the Government and accepted by 91 to 53 vote of full confidence moved by Prime Minister. 21. After 5 days' street fighting in Bombay 75 rioters had been killed and 200 police wounded. 22. Dock strike began at all Australian ports. 23. People of Cyprus ordered to hand over to police all shot-guns and sporting rifles to prevent terrorists getting them. 25. After consultation with New Zealand Government, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority withdrew from participation in the Dominion's heavy water scheme. 26. South African Minister of Defence said Britain had agreed to contribute forces for defence of Africa. 27. Sir John Harding, after talks in London with Sir Anthony Eden, discussed Cyprus problem with Archbishop Makarios. 29. After being held up by ice, British Trans-Antarctic expedition in sealer *Theron* reached Vahsel Bay and within few hours set up Shackleton Base. Feb. 1. South African Foreign Minister gave notice that all Soviet consulates in South Africa should be closed, alleging contact between their staffs and subversive elements. 3. Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Ottawa. Roman Catholic organizations in Malta demanded constitutional guarantees before integration. 6. Sir Anthony Eden addressed both Houses of Canadian Parliament and said there was no difference between Britain and United States in field of European policy. 7. Prime Minister

of Malta rejected suggestion of Archbishop of Malta that referendum should be postponed until additional guarantees were provided. Australian Council of Trade Unions ordered members of Waterside Workers' Federation who had been on strike for fortnight to return to work and apply to arbitration court for wage increase. All work ceased in Famagusta because Cypriot schoolboy of 18 was killed when students threw bomb and missiles at British patrol. 8. Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd left by air for home. 9. Archbishop of Malta advised Roman Catholics not to vote for integration in the referendum. 12. Referendum in Malta ended with poll of about 56 per cent. and vote of 67,607 for integration and 20,177 against. 14. South African Parliament gave first reading to bill to place Cape Coloured voters on communal roll. Australian waterside workers agreed to resume work after strike of 23 days. 15. Sir William Slim, Governor-General of Australia, opening newly-elected Parliament at Canberra, said all-party committee would be set up to review relations between the two Houses, including procedure in event of a dispute between them. 16. Australian House of Representatives passed bill increasing number of Ministers to 22 and increasing their salaries. 23. Adoption and use of a new Great Seal of Canada approved by the Queen. Britain agreed to give financial aid for erection by a British steel consortium of huge steel plant in West Bengal. 26. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, arrived in Nicosia to obtain first-hand information on situation in Cyprus. 27. Joint sitting of both Houses of South African Parliament gave third reading to bill to amend the coloured franchise. 29. Mr. Lennox-Boyd had conference with Archbishop Makarios. March 2. Pakistan Constituent Assembly decided that Pakistan should remain a republic within the British Commonwealth. Australian High Court made order prohibiting Arbitration Court from enforcing fine of £A500 imposed on Boilermakers' Society for engaging in unlawful strike. 4. Airliner about to leave Nicosia airport with Servicemen and their wives was destroyed by explosion caused by time bomb. 5. Sir John Harding broadcast to Cyprus that he would pursue campaign for restoration of law and order to eliminate terrorists and stop intimidation. 8. Council of Ministers of South East Asia Treaty Organization concluded its annual meeting at Singapore. 9. Cypriot leaders were deported from Cyprus, official statement declaring that the Archbishop constituted a major obstacle to return to peaceful conditions in the island. 10. Strike was called throughout Cyprus as protest and several outbreaks of violence occurred. 14. Archbishop Makarios and his fellow deportees arrived at Mahé (Seychelles) and were installed in Governor's country house. Mr. Menzies in Australian House of Representatives announced increased taxation of £A110,000,000 to check demand for consumer goods and so relieve inflationary pressure. Malayan Federal Legislative Council accepted agreement giving the Federation independence by August 31, 1957, if possible. 18. Masked men entered church 7 miles from Nicosia, forced congregation to face wall and shot dead a Greek Cypriot. 19. Fine of £7,000 imposed on village of Laphthos on coast of Cyprus, where several bomb-throwing incidents and fires had occurred. 21. Time bomb was found in Sir John Harding's bed at Government House while he was away. 23. Pakistan became Islamic Republic within the Commonwealth and Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza was sworn in as

President. 25. Curfew imposed on all towns and large villages in Cyprus to avoid demonstrations and clashes on Greek Independence Day. April 5. General election in Ceylon gave sweeping gains to People's United Front, which favoured declaration of a republic. Singapore Legislative Assembly passed by 27 to nil the Government's motion to seek independence. 11. Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, resigned as result of election. Police patrol in Kenya captured 7 Mau Mau terrorists, including "General Tanganyika". 12. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike formed new Ceylon Cabinet. 14. At its first meeting the Cabinet decided to ask the Queen not to confer Imperial honours on Ceylon citizens in future. 18. All shops and places of entertainment owned by Greek Cypriots in Nicosia and its suburbs closed by order for a week as punishment for murder of police officer while visiting his wife and baby in hospital. 23. Clashes between Greek and Turkish crowds in Nicosia followed murder of 2 Turks and curfew was imposed. May 2. Ceylon Cabinet decided to postpone the Colombo Plan exhibition which the Queen Mother was to open in 1957. Cyprus Government offered reward of £10,000 for information leading to arrest of Grivas, leader of terrorist movement. 4. Ceylon's Prime Minister declared that British air and naval bases in the island must be removed. 9. Plebiscite in British Togoland showed majority in favour of integration with the Gold Coast. 10. Two young Greek Cypriots, sentenced to death for murder of policeman and for trying to kill an Englishman, were hanged; work in Nicosia was stopped as protest. 11. Cyprus terrorist organization claimed to have hanged 2 British soldiers as reprisal; doubt was thrown on claim by official statement in Nicosia. 16. New British atomic weapon was exploded from a tower on one of Monte Bello islands. 18. South African court upheld legality of Senate Act and rejected application by a coloured voters to prevent removal of their names from common voters' roll. 22. Lord Carrington appointed High Commissioner for United Kingdom in Australia, and Sir Saville Garner to similar post in Canada. 23. Sir Eric Harrison chosen for appointment as Australian High Commissioner in London. 24. Angered by murder of Turkish policeman, Turkish rioters in Nicosia and Larnaca attacked Greek Cypriots and wrecked and burned their shops. 27. Further clashes took place near Nicosia between Turks and Greeks after another Turkish policeman had been killed. 29. Dr. J. E. Holloway appointed South African High Commissioner in London. 30. Army lorry was ambushed by Cypriot terrorists at Famagusta, 2 British soldiers being killed and many injured; curfew was at once imposed on town. June 1. Fine of £40,000 imposed on Famagusta as punishment for recent terrorist activities there. 3. British forces completed operations in north west of Cyprus which resulted in capture of 17 terrorists, destruction of a gangs and seizure of large quantity of weapons and equipment. 7. Mr. David Marshall resigned office of Chief Minister of Singapore because of failure of talks on colony's future and was succeeded by Mr. Lim Yew Hock. Bill authorizing construction of pipeline to convey oil across Canada received Royal Assent after passage through Canadian Parliament. 11. Big operation began in Cyprus in hunt for rebel leaders. 17. Seven terrorists were captured, but their chief narrowly escaped. Serious forest fire in area of search caused death of 20 British soldiers, caught by sudden change of wind which cut them off. 19. Britain's atomic tests in Monte Bello Islands ended with spectacular explosion. 21. Loan of

£28,600,000 towards first stage of Kariba hydro-electric power scheme in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland announced by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. British police sergeant shot and killed at Larnaca, Cyprus, by unknown assailant, who escaped. 25. Maj.-Gen. F. H. Brooke appointed to command the Federation of Malayan Army. Mr. Justice Shaw, senior special judge in Cyprus, shot by two terrorists in Nicosia and seriously wounded. 29. Mr. Lennox-Boyd told House of Commons that he had proposed to Mr. Mintoff that U.K. Government should contribute £7,500,000 to Malta over period of 18 months from April 1956. July 8. British customs official and wife ambushed and shot dead by Cypriot terrorists near Famagusta, and British soldier shot dead in village of Morphou. 14. Lord Radcliffe arrived in Cyprus for talks and an examination of the situation preliminary to his task of making recommendations for a future Constitution. 16. Seventeen Cypriot terrorists arrested after air operation against them in the Troodos mountain range. 17. Dr. Azikiwe, Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, threatened resignation as result of alleged conflict of opinion with Governor over a motion for a commission of inquiry into the investment of public funds in the African Continental Bank, founded by Dr. Azikiwe. 18. In Gold Coast election, Dr. Nkrumah's Convention People's Party won 71 seats out of 104; the Northern People's Party securing 15 seats. 19. Lord Radcliffe had meeting with the Mayor of Nicosia. 21. 101 people killed by earthquake in the area of Kutch, on the west coast of India. 24. Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced that he would appoint commission of inquiry into dispute about relationship between Dr. Azikiwe and the African Continental Bank. 25. R.A.F. man and Maltese civilian murdered by Cypriot terrorists. Aug. 2. Lord Radcliffe returned to London. Royal Assent given to British Caribbean Federation Act, providing for the constitution of the Federation to be embraced in an Order in Council and the Federation to be established in due course. Mr. Cremer, a retired British civil servant living in Cyprus, kidnapped by terrorists who threatened to kill him if three Cypriots under sentence of death were executed. 3. Government resolution introduced into Gold Coast Legislative Assembly calling for independence. All Opposition members boycotted the debate. 5. Mr. Cremer released after being held for more than three days bound, gagged and blindfolded. 6. Indian Congress Party decided to form a new Bombay State with both Marathi and Gujarati-speaking people and including Bombay city. 8. Riots in Ahmedabad as result of Congress Party plan; police fired on demonstrators, 7 of whom were killed. As sequel to setting up of inquiry into actions relating to Dr. Azikiwe and African Continental Bank, East Nigerian House of Assembly passed motion demanding immediate recall of Governor. 9. The three Cypriot terrorists under sentence of death were executed and general strike was called in the island. Five more persons killed in further rioting in Ahmedabad. 10. Riots continued in Ahmedabad with more loss of life, and also spread to other towns, 2 demonstrators being killed at Kolol. 12. Maltese Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff, ordered all transmission lines of British-owned retransmission company to be put out of action. This followed company's refusal to accept a notice for broadcasting from Mr. Mintoff advising fishermen and bathers to ignore instructions from the civil aviation authorities to keep clear of two days where flying-boats were to land British wives and children brought from Egypt. 13. Mr. Mintoff

said that Maltese Government funds would be exhausted by the end of the month in spite of the British Government's promise of £5,000,000, of which "not a halfpenny" had reached Malta. Police again opened fire on crowds in two areas of Ahmedabad. 14. Governor of East Pakistan prorogued provincial legislative assembly before it had transacted any business. Maltese Government appealed to Sir Anthony Eden for urgent high-level political decisions. 15. Two prisoners undergoing treatment in Nicosia General Hospital abducted by four armed men. Clashes with police continued in Ahmedabad. The Colonial Office said that they had paid £800,000 to the Maltese Government in March, and since April a further £2,208,000. 16. More than 30 political workers, including joint secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League and prominent Muslim League workers arrested in Karachi under Security of Pakistan Act. Eoka leaflets circulated in Cyprus ordering the suspension of terrorism. They bore the name of Digenis, the Eoka leader, who was identified as Col. Grivas, formerly of the Greek Army. 17. Colonial Office said that no further funds could be issued to the Maltese Government until detailed statements of this year's grant-in-aid requirements had been received in London and examined. 20. President of the Indian National Congress mobbed during further outbreaks of violence at Ahmedabad. 21. It was announced that a huge deposit of bauxite, the raw material for aluminium, had been found on the west coast of Cape York peninsula in Queensland. U.K. Government agreed to make immediate payment of £500,000 to Malta to cover ensuing three months. Mr. Mintoff said that the sum would meet Maltese Government's needs for a little time, but would not be sufficient. Bishop of Vitiu, acting head of Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus, said that the Church was not connected with cease-fire leaflets and that there could be no negotiations on future of colony in absence of Archbishop Makarios. 22. Sir John Harding announced surrender terms, open for 3 weeks, to Cypriot terrorists, who would be allowed to renounce British nationality and leave the island for Greece without prosecution. If they remained, they would be brought to trial if there was evidence of an offence involving violence against the person, and if not they might remain in detention. 23. Eoka leader said that he would end his truce unless British terms were withdrawn within 4 days and negotiations resumed "on the basis of Archbishop Makarios' terms". 26. Captured documents containing extracts from Col. Grivas' private diary, showing that Archbishop Makarios was the leader of the terrorist campaign in Cyprus, disclosed by Colonial Office. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he was absolutely satisfied about the authenticity of the documents. 27. Renewed violence at Ahmedabad, in which one person was killed and about 200 injured. 30. East Pakistan United Front Ministry resigned. 31. Gun battle in Nicosia hospital when terrorists tried to rescue prisoner taken to hospital for treatment; 4 killed including British Serviceman. President of Pakistan took over administration of East Pakistan. Report of commission of inquiry into affairs of Cocoa Purchasing Company in Gold Coast found that the Convention People's Party controlled the company, that loans were only given to farmers who were members of a C.P.P. organization, that bribery, corruption and extortion existed among company officials, and that the Government had connived at and condoned irregularities. Sept. 1. Mr. Mintoff arrived in London for talks at Colonial Office. 2. Cyprus Government allowed reopening of secondary schools. Railway bridge

over flooded stream near Hyderabad collapsed as passenger train passed across it; 112 persons lost their lives. 3. Inquiry into affairs of African Continental Bank opened in Lagos. 4. Police opened fire at Dacca, East Pakistan, on crowd demonstrating against food scarcity, 3 persons being killed. 7. After talks between Mr. Mintoff and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, British Government agreed to advance £750,000 at once to cover Maltese Government expenditure during Oct. and Nov., and a further £250,000 later. An economic commission was set up to examine the Maltese Government's budgeting proposals. 8. Mr. Mohamad Ali announced his resignation of the Premiership of Pakistan and his membership of the Muslim League. 10. Leader of Gold Coast Opposition parties, with delegation from Ashanti, Northern Territories and Togoland made representations to Colonial Office for the safeguard of rights of Northern Territories under Gold Coast independence. House in course of construction in Nicosia for C.-in-C., Middle East Land Forces, almost completely destroyed by fire after explosion. 12. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan. Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, including the copperbelt, placed under state of emergency by Northern Rhodesian Government; 32 leaders of African Mineworkers' Union arrested. 17. Gold Coast Government took powers to control public corporations. 18. Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced that Gold Coast would attain independence within the Commonwealth on March 6, 1957. 19. Work inaugurated on Canada's first pilot nuclear power station, at Desjardins, on the Ottawa River. Mr. Strydom said that if the British High Commission Territories in South Africa were transferred to the Union the policy of *apartheid* would apply to them. 21. Three Greek-Cypriot gunmen sentenced to death for terrorism were executed in Nicosia. 23. State of emergency declared in Southern Rhodesia in view of threatened strike by African railwaymen. 25. In first general election under new Trinidad constitution, left-wing People's National Movement won 13 out of 24 elected seats on Legislative Council, 3 Ministers being defeated. 26. Lord Radcliffe arrived in Cyprus for a second visit. At tribal gathering at Serowe, Government announcement was made that Seretse Khama had renounced his claim to chieftainship of Bamangwato tribe, and would be allowed to return to Bechuanaland as private citizen. 27. British atomic bomb successfully exploded from platform at Maralinga, South Australia. 28. Four Britons murdered in Eoka attacks in Cyprus.

UNITED STATES. (1955.) Oct. 8. President Eisenhower was well enough to be visited by Mr. Nixon, the Vice-President. 9. Annual Freedom Award, given to Sir Winston Churchill, was received on his behalf by British Ambassador at anniversary dinner in New York. 11. Mr. Dulles had bedside conversation with the President at Denver. 12. In letter to Marshal Bulganin, the President offered to let Soviet teams inspect key American military concentration points if Moscow would accept his proposal for exchanging military blueprints and aerial inspection rights. 23. Marshal Bulganin acknowledged the letter in cordial terms. Nov. 3. Department of Commerce announced easing of controls on export of non-strategic goods to Soviet Union and other Communist countries in Europe. 7. Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to bar negroes from public swimming pools and golf courses. 8. Democrats made many gains in state and municipal elections. 11. President Eisenhower flew from Denver to Washington and was

welcomed by great crowd at the airport and along route to White House. **14.** He flew to his Gettysburg farm for convalescence. **15.** Mr. Adlai Stevenson announced in Chicago that he would stand for Democratic nomination for the Presidency. **16.** Mr. Donald Malcom Campbell set up world water speed record of 216.2 miles an hour in two runs over kilometre course on Lake Mead, Nevada, in his speedboat *Bluebird*. **22.** President Eisenhower held Cabinet meeting at mountain lodge near Gettysburg. **Dec. 2.** Congress of Industrial Organizations decided to merge with American Federation of Labour, which had already approved merger. **10.** President's doctors stated that he had begun to show "signs of fatigue" and urged him to slow down. **12.** The Ford Foundation announced gift of £178,000,000 to 4,115 private colleges, hospitals and medical schools. **18.** United States and Britain offered Egypt financial aid in construction of new Nile dam. **20.** Mr. Dulles said Congress would be asked to provide £36,000,000 as foreign aid to meet challenge of Soviet economic penetration in Middle East. **23.** Several towns and villages flooded when rivers in California, Oregon and Nevada broke their banks, thousands of people being rendered homeless and over 20 drowned.

(1956.) **Jan. 3.** Congress reassembled for last session of the Presidential term. **8.** President Eisenhower returned to Washington. **9.** He resumed his full duties. **9.** Referendum in Virginia endorsed proposal to amend the constitution to enable grants for private tuition to be paid to parents objecting to send their children to mixed schools. **16.** President's budget message to Congress provided for large increase in defence estimates, including record expenditure for atomic energy and guided missiles. **21.** State Department repeated intention of United States to defend Formosa. **22.** Diesel train overturned on curve at Los Angeles, killing 29 passengers and injuring 140. **28.** President Eisenhower in reply to letter from Marshal Bulganin, who suggested treaty of friendship between Soviet and United States, pledging non-interference in internal affairs, said that proposal was covered by United Nations' Charter and that friendly collaboration between States depended upon deeds and not words. **30.** Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in New York and flew to Washington where they opened their discussions with President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles. **Feb. 1.** At close of the talks joint official announcement proposed discussions with France on nature of the action to be taken in event of use or threat of force in the Middle East and enlargement of United Nations supervisory organization. **2.** Sir Anthony Eden addressed both Houses of Congress separately, dealing mainly with Anglo-American unity against the Soviet challenge. Marshal Bulganin, in further letter to the President, offered to conclude treaty of friendship with Britain and France, similar to that suggested to United States. **3.** Sir Anthony Eden left Washington for Ottawa. **14.** President's doctors expressed opinion that there was no medical reason why he should not serve for a second term. **17.** President vetoed bill releasing producers of natural gas from Government controls. **29.** Mr. Eisenhower announced that he was ready and willing to serve a second term as President. **March 1.** In letter to Marshal Bulganin, the President proposed ban on production of nuclear weapons. **19.** In message to Congress, President asked for £1,732,000,000 for foreign aid for 1957. Series of heavy snow storms in New York and other states resulted in death roll of 150. **20.** Strike of electrical workers in Westinghouse Electric Cor-

poration ended after 156 days with acceptance of wage contract previously rejected. **April 2.** Tornadoes struck eight states, causing many deaths and serious damage. **12.** Both Houses of Congress, against President's advice, passed compromise Farm Bill, which restored rigid price supports for a year. **16.** Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the Farm Bill. **26.** Mr. Nixon announced that he would seek re-election to vice-presidency if asked. **30.** Senator Barkley, former vice-president, died suddenly. **May 2.** Lord Mayor of London was received by President Eisenhower at the White House. **18.** Announced at Washington that United States Army planned to cut its man-power by 5 per cent., giving average strength of 1,034,100 men. Senate passed new Farm Bill to replace measure vetoed by the President. **20.** Hydrogen bomb exploded in Central Pacific after being dropped by bomber from 10,000 feet. **22.** Mr. Gaitskill, British Labour leader, saw President at the White House. **23.** House of Representatives also approved modified Farm Bill. **28.** The President signed the Bill. **29.** He asked Congress for large additional sum for atomic programme in current year. **June 4.** State Department published full text of Mr. Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin. **7.** House of Representatives rejected Mr. Eisenhower's appeal to restore cut in his foreign aid programme. **8.** The President was taken from the White House to hospital where it was found that he had intestinal trouble. **9.** Emergency operation successfully performed on the President to relieve obstruction of the small intestine. **11.** His condition was described as excellent. **13.** Agreement signed at Washington extending exchange of information on peaceful uses of atomic energy between United States and Britain. **14.** The President had brief meeting in hospital with Dr. Adenauer, German Chancellor. **20.** Discussions with M. Pineau ended with agreement on United States atomic aid for France. **25.** President Eisenhower accepted Mr. Nehru's suggestion that their talks, arranged for July 7, should be postponed. **30.** The President left hospital for convalescence at his Gettysburg farm. **July 1.** Strike of 650,000 steelworkers began at midnight, halting mills producing nine-tenths of nation's steel. **5.** The Attorney-General, Mr. Brownell, said that the Government intended to take action against General Motors, alleging illegal monopolistic practices in the manufacture of buses. **15.** President signed Bill providing death penalty for anyone convicted of causing loss of life through sabotage of an aircraft or commercial vehicle carrying passengers in inter-state or overseas travel. **16.** President returned to the White House. Mr. George Allen, in charge of Middle East affairs at the State Department, appointed Ambassador in Greece, and Mr. Henry Byvoade, Ambassador in Egypt, appointed Ambassador to South Africa, being succeeded in Cairo by Mr. Raymond Hare, director-general of the Foreign Service. U.S. called on Soviet Government for information about American airmen shot down in 1949 and believed to be detained in Russia. **18.** It was announced that the U.S. military command in Japan would be withdrawn within a year. **19.** The U.S. Government's offer of assistance to Egypt towards the building of the High Aswan Dam was withdrawn after a long conversation between Mr. Dulles and the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington. **21.** President Eisenhower flew to Panama City to attend meeting of Pan-American Congress. **23.** Mr. Stassen, the President's adviser on rearmament, announced his support for Governor Herter of Massachusetts, for the Vice-Presidential nomination. **27.** Agreement reached for settlement of the steel strike.

30. Mr. Stassen granted four weeks leave of absence from his duties "to pursue certain political activities", understood to be continuance of his campaign for an alternative candidate to Mr. Nixon for the Vice-Presidency. 31. Senator Kefauver announced that he would not contest Democratic nomination for Presidency and pledged support to Mr. Adlai Stevenson. Aug. 2. Albert Woolson, last survivor of the Union Army of the Civil War, died at Duluth, Minnesota, aged 109. 7. State Department refused to allow 15 American correspondents who had been invited to visit China to accept the invitation. 12. Mr. Truman, on arrival at Chicago for the Democratic Convention, said that he would support Governor Harriman as Presidential candidate. 13. Democratic Convention opened. 16. Mr. Stevenson elected Democratic candidate on first ballot by 905½ votes against 210 for Governor Harriman. 17. Senator Kefauver elected Vice-Presidential candidate after a close contest with Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts. 20. Republican Convention opened at San Francisco. 22. President Eisenhower re-nominated at Convention by acclamation. Mr. Stassen withdrew his opposition to Mr. Nixon's candidature as Vice-President. U.S. Navy aircraft, with 16 on board, missing after being attacked 32 miles off the Chinese coast, north of Formosa. 23. Mr. Nixon unanimously re-nominated as Republican candidate for Vice-Presidency. 24. Month-old baby, Peter Weinberger, found dead 8 miles from his Long Island home, from which he had been missing since JULY 4. F.B.I. arrested a taxi driver named Angelo LaMarca. Sept. 2. Chinese Communist Government rejected American claim for compensation for aircraft shot down in August. Rioting in Clinton, Tennessee, against attendance of Negro children at a local school. Ten tanks and two battalions of National Guard called out. 4. President Eisenhower offered to supply Mr. Strauss with weekly intelligence reports on international situation during election campaign. Crowd outside Mansfield high school, Texas, prevented enrolment of Negro children. 6. At Sturgis, Kentucky, National Guardsmen with fixed bayonets cleared way through crowd to escort 11 Negro children to register at school. 12. President Eisenhower gave picnic at his Gettysburg farm for 500 Republican leaders, at which election strategy was discussed. 19. President Eisenhower opened election campaign with broadcast to nation on peace. School board of Union County, Kentucky, ruled that Negro children could not attend Sturgis High School and must go to an all-Negro school 12 miles away.

FRANCE.—(1955.) Oct. 1. Sultan of Morocco retired to Tangier in hope of easing the situation. 2. Government decided to cease participation in work of United Nations General Assembly because of inclusion of situation in Algeria in its agenda. 6. Four Gaullist Ministers resigned from Cabinet on Moroccan policy. 6. Troops at Rouen barricaded themselves in their barracks after orders to leave for Morocco. 7. Police were injured in struggles with civilians supporting the mutineers outside barracks. 9. Assembly passed by 477 to 140 motion approving the Moroccan policy. 15. Formation of a council of the throne for Morocco to set up representative government announced. 18. Assembly voted confidence in Government's Algerian policy by 308 to 54. 19. Ban on motor-racing imposed by the Government after Le Mans disaster was lifted, new safety measures being introduced. 21. Cabinet decided to ask Assembly for general election in December under new electoral law abolishing party lists. 24. Western

Foreign Ministers conferred in Paris in readiness for the Geneva conference. 28. Government received vote of confidence in Assembly by majority of 12. 30. Sultan of Morocco abdicated to enable return of deposed Sultan, ben Yusef. 31. ben Yusef arrived in France from his exile in Madagascar. Nov. 2. M. Faure received by 330 to 211 another confidence vote on holding general election in December. 6. Sidi Mohammed ben Yusef, at ceremony near Paris, was reinstated Sultan of Morocco. 6. M. Mendès-France elected first and only vice-president of Radical Party. 9. M. Dubois, Paris prefect of police, appointed Resident-General in Morocco. Council of the Republic adopted Government bill ending mandate of present Parliament with amendment providing for elections by single member constituencies. Later National Assembly rejected the amendment. 12. Government secured vote of confidence in Assembly by 285 to 247 on system of voting in general election. Madame Germaine Coty, wife of the President, died suddenly. 14. Owing to strike of flying control staff flights to and from Paris airports were banned. 15. Council of the Republic reinstated the single-member provision in electoral bill. 16. Sultan ben Yusef made triumphant return to Morocco. 17. Assembly, by 311 to 286, agreed to take into consideration system of election by double ballot in single member constituencies, but later declined to discuss electoral bill until Government had submitted full proposals for new constituency boundaries. 19. Serious incidents occurred in Morocco, 11 people being killed and many injured by the mob. 23. Conscripts and reservists demonstrated in Paris against fighting in Morocco, several being arrested. 25. Cabinet decided that France would return to United Nations deliberations as Algerian question had been removed from its agenda. 29. M. Faure's Government was defeated in Assembly by 318 to 218 on vote of confidence on a side issue of early general election, the majority making a dissolution possible under the constitution. 30. Council of Ministers decided to dissolve Assembly and hold general election. Dec. 1. Radical Party expelled M. Faure and its members resigned from Ministry. 7. Morocco's first representative Government formed by Si Bekkal. 15. Ministerial meeting of North Atlantic Council in Paris gave Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, co-ordinating authority over air defenses of western Europe. (1956.) Jan. 2. Heavy poll was recorded in general election, feature of results being success of 52 candidates supporting policy of M. Poujadé against payment of taxes; Communists gained 54 seats to give them representation of 150. 19. New National Assembly met formally. 24. M. Faure, head of interim Government, resigned. 29. In violent fighting in northern Morocco, Foreign Legion inflicted heavy losses on rebels. 30. M. Guy Mollet, Socialist, formed new Government, with M. Pineau as Foreign Minister and M. Mendès-France as Minister of State. 31. National Assembly confirmed M. Mollet's Government by 420 to 71, minority being mainly composed of the Poujadists. Feb. 6. M. Mollet's arrival in Algiers was followed by serious demonstrations by French settlers against his policy; General Catroux resigned post of Minister-Resident in Algeria. 7. Wild scenes occurred in the Assembly when it decided by 295 to 194 to unseat a Poujadist because of irregularities. 9. M. Robert Lacoste appointed Minister-Resident in Algeria. 10. Further demonstrations against M. Mollet occurred in Algiers. 12. He flew back to Paris and reported to Ministers on his visit. 14. M. Paul Ramadier appointed Minister of Finance in succession to M. Lacoste.

15. Communists and Poujadists fought each other in National Assembly and sitting was adjourned. 29. General Ely succeeded General Guillaume as Chief of the General Staff as result of differences over Algeria. Council of O.E.E.C. agreed to appoint committee to submit proposals for co-operation in field of nuclear energy among European nations. March 2. France agreed to give Morocco full independence with her own army and control of foreign affairs. 12. Government won four votes of confidence on its North Africa policy in National Assembly. 16. Algerian rebels destroyed or damaged by fire over 100 cars in garage in centre of Algiers and burned factory in suburb. April 10. M. Mollet resigned presidency of Consultative Assembly of Council of Europe. 13. Announced at meeting of North Atlantic Council in Paris that General Gruenther was resigning post of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe and would be succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Lauris Norstad, his Air Deputy. 21. Rebels massacred over 100 pro-French men, women and children in several villages in Algeria. May 2. By 350 to 68 National Assembly gave Government vote of confidence on bill for creation of fund for old people. 5. N.A.T.O. Council appointed Foreign Ministers of Canada, Norway and Italy as a committee to advise on methods of expanding its political and economic activities. Bill for creation of fund for old people was approved by Assembly. 6. Twenty Europeans murdered and 40 farms burned by rebels in eastern Algeria. 7. Marshal Tito arrived in Paris on official visit. 8. French troops killed 100 of Algerian rebels who attacked farms. 13. Strong band of uniformed rebels raided Algerian town of Constantine, killing 25 Moslems before they were ejected. 20. Military secrets trial ended after 52 days with sentences of 4 and 6 years' imprisonment on a former official at National Defence Secretariat. 23. M. Mendès-France resigned from the Government because of disagreement with its Algeria policy. June 5. M. Mollet received vote of confidence from Assembly on his Algerian and general policies by 271 to 59. 14. Express train from Paris to Luxembourg was derailed 15 miles from Rhems, 11 people being killed and 29 injured. 23. Further outbreak of terrorism in Algiers, in which 6 people were killed. July 13. Negotiations for a Franco-Tunisian treaty of friendship and alliance were broken off at the request of the Tunisian delegation. 26. Twenty-four French soldiers, including a colonel and another officer, killed in a rebel ambush 25 miles south of Oran. 24. French Government dropped proposal for 10 per cent. income tax increase to help finance Algerian war, and agreed that the money should be found by public loan. Aug. 10. Tunisian Prime Minister announced prohibition of polygamy in Tunisia. 13. Twenty French soldiers killed and 20 missing in an ambush in mountainous country 70 miles south of Algiers. Sept. 2. As first step in large-scale fiscal reform, French Government adopted plan for simplifying taxation system.

GERMANY. (1955.) Oct. 6. First of German prisoners released by Soviet, including 24 generals, arrived in West Germany. 9. Large parties of released prisoners arrived from Russia and were warmly welcomed. Nov. 24. Dr. Adenauer returned to work after seven weeks' absence through illness. 26. East German Government reconstructed. 29. Soviet commandant in Berlin declared that East Berlin was no longer "an occupied sector" and that "German Democratic Republic" was a sovereign state with East Berlin

as capital. 30. West Berlin city cabinet called on Western Powers to take immediate steps to prevent any unilateral change in the four-Power status. Dec. 1. The Western Powers delivered notes to Soviet Ambassador in East Germany repudiating the claim. 9. East German government announced transfer to them by the Soviet of control of east German and east Berlin borders. 13. Federal Government announced voluntary return to West Germany of Dr. Otto John, former security chief, who fled to East Germany over year before. 18. Christian Democrats won elections in the Saar by small majority.

(1956.) Jan. 2. First recruits to train the West German forces reported for duty. 14. Escorted by armed Soviet guards, 452 former German prisoners of war from Russia, described as "non-amnestied", were handed over at border station and allowed to go home. 16. Federal Government asked for British and United States assistance in building up a navy. More released prisoners arrived from Russia. 18. East German Volkskammer adopted laws for establishment of "national people's army". Feb. 6. Western Powers requested Federal Government to continue contributions towards cost of stationing armed forces in Germany after current agreement expired. 24. Free Democratic Party was excluded from coalition supporting Dr. Adenauer's Government. 25. In collision between express train and goods train at Bornitz, 41 persons were killed and 40 seriously injured. March 6. Bundestag passed bill giving legal status to Federal German army. May 10. Sir Winston Churchill was presented at Aachen with the Charlemagne prize for his services to Europe. June 5. Dr. Adenauer and M. Mollet reached agreement at conference at Luxembourg on future of the Saar; it was to achieve political incorporation into Western Germany by Jan. 1, 1957, and economic union by Dec. 31, 1959. French claims to coal being met. 6. Federal Cabinet unanimously approved the agreement. 7. Dr. Adenauer announced agreement with United States on payment of about £54,000,000 towards cost of occupation troops. 20. Withdrawal of 33,000 Soviet troops from East Germany began. July 4. Conscription Bill given a second reading in West German Bundestag after Social Democratic Party and Refugee Party members had withdrawn from the Chamber. 31. Agreement signed allowing Federal Republic to buy from Britain certain types of atomic reactors for peaceful uses. Aug. 17. Federal Constitutional Court declared judgment declaring Communist Party illegal, ordering forfeiture of its assets and forbidding continuation of its work through existing or new organizations. 20. Number of Communist Party officials arrested.

U.S.S.R. (1955.) Oct. 9. Mr. Molotov publicly admitted making a mistake in implying that a Socialist society has not yet been built in the U.S.S.R., when he addressed Supreme Soviet before Mr. Malenkov's resignation. 12. British squadron, led by aircraft carrier *Triumph*, arrived at Leningrad on goodwill visit as Soviet squadron arrived at Portsmouth. 21. Prime Minister of Burma arrived in Moscow. Nov. 10. British Ministry of Defence announced that Soviet had conducted further nuclear test. 22. Announced that 6 persons had been executed in Georgia and a sentenced to life imprisonment for continuing the work of Beria, former Minister executed for treason. 23. Britain and United States announced another nuclear explosion in the Soviet, believed to be its biggest hydrogen bomb. British company opened short season of *Hamlet* at Moscow

Arts Theatre. **26.** Note to Persia protested against her membership of Baghdad Pact. Foreign Ministry claimed that recent nuclear explosions included powerful hydrogen bomb of "unprecedented" force. **30.** Soviet Government suggested agreement with Britain and United States to stop further experimental explosions of hydrogen bomb. **Dec. 21.** Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev arrived back in Moscow after their visit to India and Burma. **29.** Mr. Khrushchev, addressing closing session of Supreme Soviet, reviewed his Asian tour with Marshal Bulganin, and criticized the "colonialism" of western powers, including Britain.

(1956.) **Jan. 15.** The Kremlin announced new five-year plan providing for increased production in all branches of heavy industry and for concentrating resources in the race for using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. **22.** Government decided to set up Ministry of Automation. **Feb. 11.** Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, British diplomats who disappeared 5 years earlier, saw press correspondents in Moscow and handed them statement that they had been living in Russia since leaving Britain, being convinced that neither Britain nor United States was seriously working for better understanding between the Soviet and the West. **13.** Soviet Foreign Ministry declared that sending of western troops to Near and Middle East would be gross violation of United Nations Charter. **14.** Addressing twentieth congress of Communist Party of Soviet Union, Mr. Khrushchev said one of their tasks was improvement of relations with Britain and other countries. **19.** Several members of Praesidium, addressing the congress, condemned "the cult of personality" which characterized the Stalin era, and praised committee rule, now in operation. **21.** Marshal Bulganin also criticized "the cult of individual" and outlined new five-year plan to increase industrial output. **27.** New central committee of Communist Party re-elected the former Praesidium of 11 and chose six "candidate members", including a woman. **28.** Mr. Khrushchev appointed chairman of new co-ordination bureau of Communist Party. **March 16.** Details announced of speech by Mr. Khrushchev at Communist Party Congress in which he made bitter attack on Stalin, who, he said, decimated Communist Party by purges and ignored warnings during the war that Germany would attack Soviet. **17.** News was received that pro-Stalin demonstrations had taken place in Tiflis. **20.** Announced in London and Washington that Soviet had made new nuclear tests. **April 2.** Another nuclear weapons test conducted in Russia. **7.** Mr. Malenkov arrived in Moscow after his three weeks' tour of Britain and spoke of his warm reception there. **15.** Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev left Baltic port in Soviet warship for their visit to Britain. **17.** Russia promised support for measures undertaken by United Nations to secure peace between Israel and the Arab States. Announced officially in Moscow that the Cominform had been dissolved. **30.** Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev arrived back in Moscow after their visit to Britain, which they said had been a success. **May 4.** Supreme Soviet decrees abolished purge courts, gave political prisoners right of appeal and revoked laws giving secret police power to extract confessions. **14.** Government announced it would reduce armed forces of Soviet Union by 1,200,000 men within next 12 months, 63 divisions being demobilized and 375 ships put into reserve. **15.** Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of France arrived in Moscow. **20.** They returned to Paris after discussions with Soviet leaders. **21.** Text published in Moscow of letters exchanged between

Marshal Voroshilov and Queen Elizabeth on Soviet leaders' visit to London. **28.** Baku newspaper disclosed that former Premier of Azerbaijan and 3 police officers had been executed as accomplices of Beria. **June 1.** Mr. Molotov resigned as Foreign Minister and was succeeded by Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, editor of *Pravda*. **2.** Marshal Tito received enthusiastic welcome on his arrival in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. **20.** He left for Bucharest after signing documents formally restoring relations between Communist parties of Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. **July 15.** Mr. Zorin, first Soviet Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, recalled from Bonn and appointed a Deputy Foreign Minister. **16.** Supreme Soviet passed a resolution appealing to all Governments to "follow the Soviet example in conventional disarmament". **Sept. 7.** Stalin peace prizes renamed Lenin prizes, with retrospective effect.

OTHER COUNTRIES. (1955.) **Oct. 2.** General Perón, former President of Argentina, flew to Paraguayan capital. **4.** Greek Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Papagos, died after long illness. Foreign Office, in statement on Buraimi Oasis frontier dispute with Saudi Arabia, declared that King Saud had promised to give bribe of £30,000,000 to brother of Sheikh of Abu Dhabi to prevent an oil company from operating on disputed territories. **6.** New Greek Government under Mr. Constantine Karamanlis sworn in. Cairo officially confirmed that arms to be supplied to Egypt from Czechoslovakia included MIG fighter aircraft. **10.** Soviet Ambassador in Egypt announced that Russia was ready to give financial help to Egypt and other Arab countries in carrying out development projects. **11.** Persia announced she would join Turkey-Iraq mutual defence pact. **23.** Referendum in the Saar resulted in rejection by 423,434 to 201,973 of the Statute under which the Saar was to be made a "European" territory under independent commissioner. **24.** Text published of defence agreement between Egypt and Syria under which joint command was to be instituted. **26.** Buraimi oasis was taken over by its former occupants, Saudi Arabian force being evacuated. After overwhelming vote in referendum M. Ngo Dinh Diem proclaimed Southern Vietnam to be a republic, with himself as President. **27.** Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, United States, France and Soviet Union began Geneva conference, arranged to follow the "Summit" conference. **28.** Mr. Macmillan urged that German elections should be held as soon as possible to enable German unification and presented plan for European security with demilitarized zone along both sides of eastern frontier. **Nov. 2.** Mr. Ben-Gurion presented new coalition Government to the Knesset. After minor clashes, Israeli troops attacked Egyptian positions in Auji neutral zone, killing 50 and capturing 49 prisoners and military equipment. Senor Perón left Paraguay for Nicaragua. **3.** Egypt claimed to have counter-attacked and recaptured lost position, causing heavy losses. **4.** Western Ministers at Geneva proposed that free and secret elections should be held throughout Germany in following September to elect National Assembly which would draft a constitution and form government for a reunified Germany. Britain accepted Sudan's proposal for plebiscite to decide the country's future. **8.** Mr. Molotov at Geneva conference rejected proposal for free elections in Germany and said East German régime must be upheld if Germany were unified. **10.** Sudanese Government was defeated and resigned. Geneva conference

discussed rearmament and Mr. Molotov said Soviet could not accept Mr. Eisenhower's plan for aerial reconnaissance and exchange of military information as it stood. 11. Brazilian Army assumed control of the country to ensure installation of President-elect Senhor Kubitschek. 13. General Lonardi, provisional President of Argentina, resigned as result of political crisis, and was succeeded by General Pedro Aramburu. 14. Speaking on east-west contacts at Geneva conference, Mr. Macmillan said there had been no satisfactory response to any of the western proposals and he felt growing sense of frustration. Mr. Molotov's reply implied that the "Iron Curtain" would not be raised now or later. 15. Ismail el Azhari re-elected Prime Minister of the Sudan. 16. The conference ended with issue of statement that Foreign Ministers would report result of discussions to their heads of Government and that future course of discussions should be settled through diplomatic channels. 21. Council of the Baghdad Pact opened its inaugural meeting at Baghdad. Mr. Macmillan outlining Britain's proposals for combating Communist infiltration into the Arab countries by increased economic aid. 22. The meeting ended, the five countries having set up political and military committees to defend their territories against aggression and to work to improve welfare of their peoples in full partnership with the United Nations. Mr. Hatoyama re-elected Prime Minister of Japan and reshuffled his Cabinet. 29. Announced in Cairo that 30 Sudanese had been executed for taking part in mutiny in southern Sudan in August. Britain and Egypt agreed on procedure for plebiscite in the Sudan. Dec. 1. Soviet leaders arrived in Rangoon by air from Calcutta. 2. Mr. Khrushchev at Rangoon attacked colonialism and said the British called the Burmese people "savages". 6. Britain and the Soviet recognized "perpetual security" of Austria. 7. Russian leaders left Burma after offering to give technological institute to Rangoon. 11. Sir Knox Helm, Governor-General of the Sudan, announced his impending resignation, and Britain decided not to nominate a successor. 13. Jordan agreed to join Baghdad pact. 14. The Jordan Cabinet resigned. 15. Forces of Sultan of Muscat and Oman occupied rebel fortress in oasis of Nazwa. 16. Nazwa surrendered without resistance. New Jordan Cabinet was formed as rioting broke out in protest against proposed membership of Baghdad pact. 19. King Hussein dissolved Jordan Parliament, and new government resigned. Sudan House of Representatives unanimously declared Sudan a fully independent sovereign state. 28. Marshal Tito arrived at Cairo on state visit to Egypt. (1956.) Jan. 1. Panic followed collapse of staircase at Shinto shrine in northern Japan, 112 people being trampled to death and 75 injured. The Sudan became independent republic, recognized by Britain and Egypt, and Supreme Commission was sworn in and took over the sovereignty. 2. Coalition government formed in the Saar under Dr. Hubert Ney. 7. Jordan Prime Minister resigned and renewed demonstrations against Baghdad Pact took place in Amman. 9. Samir el-Rifai formed Cabinet in Jordan and announced that adherence to new pacts was not his policy. Arab Legion assumed control of the country. 16. Egyptian Prime Minister outlined new constitution for the country, to consist of a President and single legislative chamber. 24. Egypt agreed to United Nations plan for demilitarized zone at Auja near Israeli frontier. 26. The Winter Olympic Games were opened at Cortina by the Italian President. 31. Senhor Kubitschek was invested as President of Brazil. Feb. 2. In past few days 16 Soviet trawlers were arrested by Norwegian warships for fishing

in Norwegian waters. 6. Russians agreed to pay penalties and fines totalling £31,475 inflicted on the captains. 9. Egyptian Government reached understanding with the World Bank on loan of £70,000,000 for construction of the High Dam at Aswan. 15. Prime Minister of Finland, Mr. Kekkonen, elected President. 19. General election in Greece gave Government narrow majority. 20. Britain informed United Nations wheat conference at Geneva that she would stay out of new wheat agreement. 22. 194 cotton farmers arrested after clash with police were found dead from asphyxia in local prison at Kosti in the Sudan. 27. Senor Perón left his Panama hotel on orders of United States Government. 29. New Government formed in Greece by Mr. Karamanlis. March 1. King Hussein of Jordan dismissed General Glubb, commander of Arab Legion, and appointed Jordan officer in his place. 4. Demonstrations supporting the dismissal took place in Amman. 12. Colonel Nasser, King Saud and President of Syria concluded six-day conference at Cairo. 16. Over 130 persons killed and 500 injured in earthquake in southern Lebanon. 31. Last combatant troops left Suez Canal zone, bringing to an end 74 years of British military power in Egypt. April 5. Fighting broke out in the Gaza strip, Egyptian and Israeli guns each shelling the other's positions with many casualties on each side. 6. After further firing, United Nations representative secured a cease-fire. 7. Truce was again broken. After conference between Sultan of Morocco and General Franco in Madrid, joint declaration was issued stating that Spain recognized independence and sovereignty of Morocco in Spanish zone. 18. Civil marriage of Prince Rainier of Monaco and Miss Grace Kelly took place at Monte Carlo. Baghdad Pact council was told at Teheran that United States had become full member of the economic committee. 19. At request of Secretary-General of United Nations, cease-fire agreement between Israel and Egypt came into force. 19. Religious marriage of Prince Rainier and Miss Kelly took place in Monaco Cathedral and they left for honeymoon cruise on the Prince's yacht. 21. Military pact between Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the Yemen signed at Jeddah. 22. Poland announced amnesty for 30,000 political prisoners. May 3. United Nations Secretary-General announced that Israel and the four Arab countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan) had given pledges to observe new unconditional cease-fire agreements on their frontiers. 9. Demonstrations occurred in Athens in protest against failure to reprieve 2 youths sentenced to death in Cyprus. 12. Britain formally announced recognition of Morocco and Tunisia as independent sovereign states. 13. General election in Austria gave People's Party small majority over Socialists. 15. Mr. Syngman Rhee was re-elected president of South Korea, but a political opponent won vice-presidency. 23. Swiss expedition of climbers reached top of Everest. 24. Two other members also reached summit, Lhotse peak having also been conquered. 27. In general election in Italy, pro-Western centre parties strengthened their position. 31. United Nations command announced that neutral commission's activities in South Korea would cease because of Communists' violation of armistice provisions. June 2. Duke of Gloucester unveiled at Groesbeck memorial to commemorate British officers and men who fell in advance from River Seine into Germany in Second World War. 5. U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, resigned and U Ba Swe formed new Cabinet. 10. Martial law declared in Argentina, because of military risings in

favour of Perón, which were quickly suppressed. 13. The last British troops left Egypt, anticipating evacuation date by 5 days. 14. Britain won Olympic Games three days' equestrian event at Stockholm. 15. Netherlands Prime Minister categorically denied that Queen Juliana was seeking divorce, would abdicate or had caused constitutional crisis through her association with a faith-healer. 19. Mrs. Golda Myerson appointed Foreign Minister of Israel on resignation of Mr. Sharett. 24. Col. Nasser declared President of Egypt after election in which voting was compulsory and he was the only candidate. 28. Factory workers in Poznan demonstrated against poor living conditions, and in resulting riots the Soviet flag was pulled down and a prison set on fire. Tanks were called in to quell the rioting. The death toll was later given as 38. 29. Queen Juliana and the Prince of the Netherlands issued statement announcing inquiry would be held into circumstances leading to reports in other countries concerning their family life. July 2. Lebanese Minister of State declared that all Iraq Petroleum Company installations in Lebanon were to be regarded as Lebanese property. 3. Libyan Prime Minister, after visit to London, said that U.K. Government had agreed to create nucleus of Libyan air force and navy and to provide free arms and equipment for 10,000 troops. 8. Polish Minister of the Motor Industry dismissed. 9. Earthquake in the Aegean caused death of some 60 people on island of Santorini. 13. Seven Hungarian students seeking political asylum took control of a Hungarian plane and landed it near Ingolstadt in Western Germany. 14. Ion Opris, Roumanian athlete who took part in A.A.A. Championships at the White City, sought political asylum immediately after his race. 15. Many arrests of supporters of ex-President Perón reported from the Argentine. 17. Egyptian Ambassador in Washington said that his Government had decided that it wanted Western help in building the Aswan Dam. 18. President Tito, Mr. Nehru and President Nasser began discussions at President Tito's villa on the island of Brioni. Mr. Rakosi, First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Gerö, first deputy Prime Minister. 24. President Nasser made bitter attack on withdrawal of Anglo-American offer of help for building Aswan High Dam. Mr. Kisselev, Soviet Ambassador in Egypt, told reporters that Russia would finance the Dam if asked. Aug. 5. Indonesia repudiated debts amounting to over £400,000,000 owing to the Netherlands. 7. More than 1,000 persons reported killed and 2,000 injured in a dynamite explosion at Cali, Colombia, which also caused widespread fires. 8. Many miners trapped by fire in a pit at Marcinelle near Charleroi, the total death-roll amounting to 270, of whom nearly half were Italians. 12. Moroccan Government dismissed 275 French police officers, requiring the majority of them to leave Morocco before the end of the month. 15. President Rhee inaugurated for third term in Seoul. The Vice-President, who was also inaugurated, circulated a statement denouncing President Rhee's record. 14. Queen Juliana and the Prince of the Netherlands issued a statement thanking the commission of inquiry for their advice, which had been a very valuable contribution to the solution of difficulties which had arisen. 26. After long meeting between Signor Saragat and Signor Nenni, leaders of the two Italian Socialist Parties, Signor Saragat said that they had found their views on all problems to be very close. 27. Signor Nenni confirmed Signor Saragat's statement. 30. M. Commia, deputy secretary of French Socialist

Party, arrived in Rome to preside over round-table conference of Italian Socialist leaders. Sept. 12. Large number of French settlers arrested by the Moroccan police and expelled from the country at short notice. 21. Canadian Government decided to make available to Israel 24 Sabre jet aircraft. 22. President Somoza of Nicaragua shot and seriously injured by an assailant who was killed on the spot. 23. Jordan attack on archaeological expedition in Israel territory; 4 persons were killed, including chief librarian of Hebrew University and National Library. 25. As reprisal, Israeli troops stormed Jordan army position in Housan area, causing many casualties. 27. Trials began in Poznan of 154 Poles on charges arising out of the riots in June. 30. President Somoza of Nicaragua died from his injuries, his son being elected President for the remainder of his father's term.

SUEZ CANAL CRISIS. July 26. President Nasser announced that Egypt was taking over the Suez Canal forthwith and would use the revenue from it to build the Aswan High Dam. He said that the Canal company had been "nationalized", and that Egyptian Government officials had already moved into the company's installations and offices in Egypt. 27. Egypt rejected a British Note protesting against the nationalization of the Canal. The Egyptian Government confiscated £2,050,000 from the Canal company's account with the Ottoman Bank in Cairo. 28. Mr. Macmillan signed statutory instruments forbidding transfer of cash, securities or gold belonging to the Canal company in the U.K., and transfers into or out of Egyptian sterling accounts in U.K. without Treasury's permission. 29. M. Pineau flew to London, and with British and U.S. representatives discussed the situation. 30. Prime Minister stated in House of Commons that all exports of war material to Egypt had been stopped. He said that no arrangements for future of Canal would be acceptable to H.M. Government which would leave it in unfettered control of a single power. Canal company stated that its employees were cut off from the company's authority and subjected to compulsory work under penalty of imprisonment in a zone under martial law. 31. Admiralty and War Office announced that certain naval movements and precautionary military measures had been ordered. Aug. 1. Mr. Dulles joined three-power discussions in London, at which it was agreed that a draft scheme for making Canal an internationally controlled thoroughfare should be presented to a conference of interested nations. 2. It was announced that the international conference would meet in London on Aug. 16. The Air Ministry ordered a number of Canberra twin-jet bomber squadrons to fly to Malta, and the Admiralty said that tank-landing craft were being brought from reserve and made ready for service. The French Mediterranean Fleet was officially stated to be assembling at Toulon for an undisclosed destination. 3. The Queen, at a Council held at Arundel Castle, issued a Proclamation for calling up the Army Reserve. The Ministry of Supply announced that a number of merchant ships would be requisitioned. Mr. Dulles, in a broadcast from the White House, said that it was inadmissible for the Canal to be exploited by one country for highly selfish purposes. 5. War Office announced suspension of discharge of regular soldiers and said that delays in release of National Servicemen serving overseas was possible. Parachute brigade group embarked at Portsmouth for the Mediterranean. Egypt ordered partial mobilization of the National Guard. 8. Sir Anthony Eden said in a broadcast that the oil route through the Canal was "a matter

of life and death to us all", but that he was confident that the London conference could produce a workable scheme for the future of the Canal. 9. Soviet Government stated that it would send a representative to the London conference, though the conference was incompetent to deal with Suez Canal problem and nationalization of the Canal by Egypt was a fully legal act. 10. Two British oil company employees expelled from Egypt. 12. Colonel Nasser announced that the Egyptian Government would not attend the London Conference. The Greek Government also refused to attend. President Eisenhower invited leaders of both political parties to the White House, where he and Mr. Dulles addressed them on the implications of the Suez crisis. Two troopships with soldiers and airmen left Southampton for the Mediterranean. 13. Airlift of troops to the Mediterranean continued. 14. Mr. Gaitskill, on behalf of Opposition, asked the Prime Minister to recall Parliament immediately after the conclusion of the Suez Canal Conference. Canal Company announced that nearly all its non-Egyptian employees in Egypt had expressed their loyalty to the company and their desire to be repatriated rather than to continue working for the Egyptian authorities. 16. Suez Canal Conference opened at Lancaster House with speech of welcome by Sir Anthony Eden. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd was elected Chairman of the Conference. 17. Mr. Shepilov, Soviet delegate to the Conference, said that new international convention to replace 1888 Convention was required and suggested that if the Conference reached agreement on principles, they should be put to a fuller and wider conference. 20. Mr. Dulles proposed to the Conference an international board to control the Canal, and Mr. Krishna Menon suggested a board with consultative and advisory powers only. 21. Seventeen countries showed themselves in favour of Mr. Dulles' plan, after minor amendments to it, proposed by Pakistan, had been accepted. Russia, Indonesia and Ceylon supported the Indian plan. 22. Egyptian spokesman said that if British and French pilots ceased to work in Canal, French and British ships would only be taken through after ships of all other nationalities. 23. London Conference ended after it had been agreed by the nations forming the majority that a committee with Mr. Menzies as chairman, and representatives from U.S.A., Persia, Ethiopia and Sweden should approach the Egyptian Government and initiate discussions. Admiralty announced that R.N. ratings and R.M. other ranks whose seven-year engagements were due to end on or after Sept. 1 would be temporarily retained. 27. Two Britons arrested in Cairo on charges of espionage. 28. Col. Nasser agreed to meet the 5-power Committee in Cairo. Egyptian Government requested the withdrawal of two members of British Embassy staff whom it alleged were implicated in "espionage ring". Mr. Dulles said at Press Conference that Suez Canal was given international status by 1888 Convention. 29. Foreign Office said that British Government had agreed that contingent of French troops should be temporarily stationed in Cyprus. Third British subject arrested in Cairo. 30. Two members of Egyptian Embassy in London asked to leave within 72 hours. French troops began to arrive in Cyprus by air. Sept. 2. Col. Nasser said that he was not prepared to compromise on question of operational control of Canal. 3. Discussions between 5-power com-

mittee and Col. Nasser opened in Cairo. Fourth British subject, a member of an insurance company's Egyptian staff arrested. Thirty persons of different nationalities now stated to be detained as spies. Egyptian War Minister said that Egypt had completed military preparation and was ready to meet any attack. 6. Statement from 10 Downing Street said that Cabinet had decided to ask Chancellor and Speaker to recall Parliament on Sept. 12. 9. Discussions in Cairo ended; documents published showed complete lack of agreement. Mr. Menzies described the situation as "very, very grave." 10. British and French Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers conferred in London. Col. Nasser proposed new Conference of all states using Suez Canal. 11. Canal Company authorised its non-Egyptian employees in Egypt to cease work at the end of the week and to prepare to return home at once. 12. Houses of Parliament met for special session. Prime Minister told Commons that Government, in conjunction with U.S.A. and France, would set up association of users of the Canal, which would employ its own pilots and to which dues could be paid. After Opposition criticism, Government tabled a motion of confidence, to which Opposition proposed an amendment tantamount to censure. Foreign pilots informed Egyptian authority of their desire to leave their posts. 13. Opposition amendment defeated in the Commons by 321 to 251, after Sir Anthony Eden had said that the Government must be the judges of the best moment to have recourse to the Security Council. In Lords Opposition amendment was defeated by 145 to 18. Mr. Dulles said that America would assist Europe if passage through the Canal was denied. He said that the U.S. would not give military support to the use of force. 14. Further London conference of 18 countries arranged. 17. Mr. Dulles reaffirmed U.S. offer to finance American oil exports to Western Europe if progress through the Canal became impracticable. Mr. Krishna Menon visited Col. Nasser. Egypt asked the U.N. Security Council to keep a "vigilant eye" on the Suez Canal crisis, and accused Britain and France of "shocking acts" in violation of U.N. Charter. 19. Eighteen-power Conference opened in London, Mr. Dulles elaborating his views on Canal Users' Association, which were opposed by representatives of Denmark and Pakistan. Moscow Radio broadcast suggestion by Marshal Bulganin for meeting of heads of Governments of U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Egypt, India and France. 21. London Conference closed with declaration in favour of establishment of users' association. France expressed reserve. 23. Britain and France announced that they had instructed their permanent representatives at the United Nations to ask the President of the Security Council to call a meeting to consider the situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government. M. Mollet, speaking at Lens, said that France felt bitterness and anxiety at the lack of support from some of her friends and allies. 24. Colonel Nasser, the King of Saudi Arabia and the President of Syria, after three meetings in Saudi Arabia, issued a joint statement that they were completely unanimous on the Suez issue. 26. Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Paris for discussions with the French Ministers. Security Council agreed to debate Anglo-French protest against Egypt and Egyptian counter-complaint against Western nations.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1955—SEPT. 30, 1956

- Airlie, Mabell, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Dowager Countess of, close friend of Queen Mary, aged 90—April 7.
- Alness, Robert Munro, P.C., G.B.E., 1st and last baron, former Secretary for Scotland and Scottish Judge, aged 87—Oct. 6, 1955.
- Altrincham, Edward William Macleay Grigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., 1st Baron, former Governor of Kenya and Minister Resident in Middle East, aged 76—Dec. 1, 1955.
- Andrews, Rt. Hon. John Miller, C.H., former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, aged 85—Aug. 5.
- Anstey, Most Rev. Arthur Henry, C.B.E., formerly Archbishop of the West Indies, aged 82—Nov. 13, 1955.
- Arlen, Michael, novelist and short story writer of the 'twenties, aged 60—June 23.
- Ayres, Ruby Mildred, prolific romantic novelist, aged 72—Nov. 14, 1955.
- Baillie, Rev. Albert Victor, K.C.V.O., former Dean of Windsor for 27 years, aged 91—Nov. 3, 1955.
- Bannatyne, Sir Robert Reid, C.B., former Assistant Under Secretary of State of Home Office, aged 81—April 8.
- Barkley, Senator Alben, former Vice-President of United States, aged 78—April 30.
- Bartley, Patrick, Labour M.P. for Chester-le-Street division, aged 47—June 25.
- Bayes, Walter, painter and writer on artistic subjects, aged 88—Jan. 21.
- Beerbohm, Sir Max, caricaturist, author, critic and wit, aged 83—May 20.
- Bell, Sir Arthur Clive Morrison-, Bt., former Conservative M.P. for Honiton, aged 84—April 16.
- Bentley, Edmund Clerihew, journalist, author and inventor of "clerihews", aged 80—March 30.
- Bernard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Denis John Charles Kirwan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Governor of Bermuda, aged 73—Aug. 25.
- Bessborough, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, P.C., G.C.M.G., 9th Earl of, former Governor-General of Canada, aged 75—March 10.
- Bicester, Vivian Hugh Smith, 1st Baron, merchant banker and Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, aged 88—Feb. 17.
- Bishop, Air-Marshal William Avery, T.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., famous pilot of First World War and later Director of Royal Canadian Air Force, aged 62—Sept. 11.
- Bourdillon, Thomas Duncan, outstanding mountaineer and member of team which conquered Everest, aged 32—July 29 (accidentally killed).
- Brand, Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert George, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., former Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, aged 85—Dec. 14, 1955.
- Brangwyn, Sir Frank, R.A., painter and artist of wide range, aged 88—June 11.
- Brecht, Berthold, German dramatist, aged 58—Aug. 14.
- Bromfield, Louis, popular American novelist, aged 59—March 19.
- Brown, Sir John Alfred Arnesby, R.A., landscape painter, aged 89—Nov. 16, 1955.
- Buller, Sir Mervyn Edward Manningham-, Bt., ex-Conservative M.P. and father of the Attorney-General, aged 80—Aug. 22.
- Bulteel, Sir John Crocker, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., Clerk of the Course at Ascot, aged 65—Feb. 18.
- Bussé, John, C.B.E., Q.C., Recorder of Gloucester, aged 53—Sept. 29.
- Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, 5th Marquess of, Scottish landowner, aged 49—Aug. 14.
- Camacho, Genl. Manuel Avila, former President of Mexico, aged 58—Oct. 13, 1955.
- Campbell, Rev. Reginald John, D.D., forceful preacher, Congregational and Church of England, aged 89—March 1.
- Carpenter, Vice-Adm., Alfred Francis Blakeney, T.C., commander of *Vindictive* in Zebrugge raid, aged 74—Dec. 27, 1955.
- Carter, General, Sir Charles Bonham-, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Governor of Malta, aged 79—Oct. 21, 1955.
- Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., judicial officer in the service of the Crown, aged 86—April 24.
- Charles, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Chief Royal Engineer, aged 80—Dec. 23, 1955.
- Charlot, André, theatrical producer and creator of many revues, aged 73—May 20.
- Charpentier, Gustave, French composer of opera *Louise*, aged 95—Feb. 18.
- Chilton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice Somerville, K.B.E., C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces since 1955, aged 58—Aug. 21.
- Clarendon, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 6th Earl of, former Governor-General of South Africa and Lord Chamberlain, aged 78—Dec. 13, 1955.
- Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., 3rd Baron, first-class marksman and authority on the rifle, aged 94—July 19.
- Cowan, Admiral Sir Walter Henry, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., gallant fighter from 1898 until 1944, aged 84—Feb. 14.
- Cruikshank, Robert James, C.M.G., former editor of the *News Chronicle*, aged 85—May 13.
- Curie, Madame Joliot-, distinguished French scientist, aged 60—March 17.
- Curtis, Lionel George, C.H., federalist and part founder of Royal Institute of International Affairs, aged 83—Nov. 24, 1955.
- Culbertson, Ely, American expert on game of contract bridge, aged 64—Dec. 28, 1955.
- de la Mare, Walter John, O.M., C.H., writer of imaginative poetry and prose, aged 83—June 22.
- Doughty, Sir Charles, Q.C., arbitrator in industrial questions, aged 77—May 2.
- Douglas, Rev. Canon John Albert, D.D., authority on Orthodox Churches of the East, aged 87—July 3.
- Dowd, James Henry, illustrator, painter and draughtsman of children, aged 72—March 16.
- Duckworth, Dr. Wynfrid Laurence Henry, former Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and anthropologist, aged 85—Feb. 14.
- du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip, Bt., pioneer of pneumatic tyre industry, aged 84—Oct. 28, 1955.
- Dudley, Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir Sheldon Francis, K.C.B., O.B.E., formerly Medical Director-General of the Navy, aged 71—May 6.
- Dundas, Hon. Sir Charles Cecil Farquharson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., former Governor of Uganda, aged 71—Feb. 10.
- Dynevor, Walter Fitz-Uryan Rhys, 7th Baron, former Lord Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire, aged 82—June 8.
- Edmonds, Brig.-Gen. Sir James Edward, C.B., C.M.G., historian of the First World War, aged 94—Aug. 2.
- Ellis, Walter, playwright, aged 81—Jan. 21.
- Elphinstone, Sidney Herbert Buller-Fullerton, Elphinstone, K.T., 16th Baron, uncle of the Queen, aged 86—Nov. 28, 1955.
- Ely, Rt. Rev. Harold Edward Wynn, D.D.,

- Esdaile, Arundell James Kennedy, C.B.E., bibliographer and scholar, aged 76—June 22.
- Essenhigh, His Honour Judge Reginald Clare, County Court Judge for 19 years, aged 65—Nov. 1, 1955.
- Exeter, William Thomas Brownlow Cecil, K.G., C.M.G., 5th Marquess of, former Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, aged 79—Aug. 6.
- Fairey, Sir Richard, aircraft constructor, aged 69—Sept. 30.
- Finlayson, General Sir Robert Gordon-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Adjutant-General to the Forces, aged 75—May 23.
- Finzi, Gerald, British composer, aged 55—Sept. 27.
- Fletcher, Sir Walter, C.B.E., former Conservative M.P., aged 63—April 6.
- Freeman, Peter, Labour M.P. for Newport, Mon., aged 67—May 19.
- Fry, Charles Burgess, famous cricketer and athlete and for many years director of T.S. *Mercury*, aged 84—Sept. 7.
- Gallienne, Walter Hansford, C.B.E., British Ambassador to Cuba, aged 59—July 17.
- Garbett, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cyril Forster, Archbishop of York, aged 80—Dec. 31, 1955.
- Garstang, Professor John, C.B.E., archaeologist, aged 80—Sept. 12.
- Ghulam Mohammad, Governor-General of Pakistan, 1951-55, aged 61—Aug. 29.
- Gilliat, Sir William, K.C.V.O., Surgeon-gynaecologist to the Queen, aged 72—Sept. 27 (accidentally killed).
- Glanville, Stephen Ranulph Kingdon, M.B.E., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, aged 56—April 26.
- Goedhart, Dr. Gerrit Jan van Heuven, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, aged 55—July 8.
- Goldstone, Sir Frank Walter, former Secretary of National Union of Teachers, aged 85—Dec. 25, 1955.
- Gorton, Right Rev. Neville Vincent, Bishop of Coventry since 1943, aged 67—Nov. 30, 1955.
- Graves, Sir William Ewart, former Indian Judge and president of National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, aged 86—March 14.
- Graves, Prof. William Michael Herbert, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland, aged 58—Dec. 24, 1955.
- Griffin, Cardinal Bernard, Archbishop of Westminster, aged 57—Aug. 20.
- Hagan, Very Rev. Edward James, O.B.E., D.D., former Moderator of General Assembly of Church of Scotland, aged 76—Jan. 11.
- Haig, Sir Harry Graham, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., former Governor of the United Provinces, aged 75—June 14.
- Hall, John Thomas, Labour M.P. for Gateshead West, aged 58—Oct. 11, 1955.
- Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, 5th Earl of, former M.P. and Lord Lieutenant, aged 91—March 30.
- Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, Bt., K.B.E., former Deputy Governor of Bank of England, aged 88—Dec. 17, 1955.
- Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, 21st holder of thirteenth-century barony, aged 73—Jan. 18.
- Hayday, Arthur, former Labour M.P. for Nottingham Ham West and one of pioneers of trade union movement, aged 86—Feb. 28.
- Hildyard, His Honour Gerard Moresby Thoroton, Q.C., former County Court Judge, aged 81—April 22.
- Hirst, Sir Amos Brook, former chairman of Football Association, aged 76—Nov. 26, 1955.
- Hodson, James Lansdale, O.B.E., author, aged 65—Aug. 28.
- Honegger, Arthur, Franco-Swiss composer, aged 63—Nov. 27, 1955.
- Hornby, Admiral Robert Stewart Phipps, C.M.G., veteran of 1882 Egyptian Campaign, aged 90—Aug. 12.
- Ho Tung, Sir Robert, K.B.E., Chinese millionaire and philanthropist aged 93—April 26.
- Houldsworth, Sir Hubert Stanley, Bt., Q.C., chairman of National Coal Board, aged 66—Feb. 1.
- Humphreys, Rt. Hon. Sir Travers, former High Court Judge and distinguished criminal lawyer, aged 88—Feb. 20.
- Jones, Jesse Holman, former United States Secretary of Commerce, aged 82—June 1.
- Jones, Dr. Thomas, C.H., former Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet and chairman of Pilgrim Trust, aged 85—Oct. 15, 1955.
- Kelly, Sir William Raymond, K.B.E., Chief Judge of Australian Arbitration Court, aged 57—July 26.
- Kennard, Rt. Hon. Sir Howard William, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., former Ambassador to Poland, aged 77—Nov. 12, 1955.
- Kentish, Brig.-Gen. Reginald John, C.M.G., D.S.O., advocate for fitness in the Army and among civilians, aged 79—July 5.
- Kinsey, Dr. Alfred Charles, American biologist, aged 62—Aug. 25.
- Kirby, Group-Capt. Frank Howard, V.C., C.B.E., D.C.M., won V.C. in 1900 during South African War, aged 84—July 8.
- Konstam, His Honour Edwin Max, C.B.E., Q.C., former County Court Judge, aged 85—April 7.
- Korda, Sir Alexander, leading figure in British film industry, aged 62—Jan. 23.
- Legh, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Piers Walter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., former Master of the Household, aged 64—Oct. 16, 1955.
- Levick, Surg. Cdr. George Murray, founder of British Schools Exploring Society, aged 79—May 29.
- Lewin, Octavia Margaret Sophia, M.B., B.S., one of pioneers of medical women—Dec. 27, 1955.
- Liddell, General Sir Clive Gerard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., former Governor of Gibraltar, aged 73—Sept. 9.
- Lockhart, John Harold Bruce, former headmaster of Sedburgh, aged 67—June 4.
- Londonderry, Edward Charles Stewart Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 8th Marquess of, former Ulster Unionist M.P., aged 52—Oct. 17, 1955.
- Loraine, Violet, popular actress of the First World War period, aged 69—July 19.
- Lowe, Mrs. Evelyn Mary, first woman chairman of London County Council, aged 86—May 30.
- Lubbock, Cecil, scholar and former Deputy Governor of Bank of England, aged 83—Jan. 18.
- Lund, Lt.-Gen. Sir Otto Marling, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade, aged 64—Aug. 15.
- McCormick, Admiral Lynde D., former C.-in-C., U.S. Atlantic Fleet, aged 61—Aug. 16.
- McDonnell, Sir Michael Francis Joseph, K.B.E., former Chief Justice of Palestine, aged 73—April 12.
- MacKay, Alexander Morrice, Lord, former Lord of Session in Scotland, aged 80—Nov. 2, 1955.
- Mackenzie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin John, K.C.B., survivor of Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, aged 94—July 7.
- Macmillan, Right Rev. John Victor, O.B.E., D.D., former Bishop of Guildford, aged 79—Aug. 15.
- McNeil, Rt. Hon. Hector, M.P., Labour M.P. and former Minister of State, aged 48—Oct. 12, 1955.
- Madelin, Louis, French historian, aged 85—Aug. 18.

- Marchant, Sir James, K.B.E.**, social worker and investigator, aged 88—May 20.
- Martin, Glenn Luther**, pioneer of flying in United States, aged 69—Dec. 4, 1955.
- Masserene and Ferrard, Algernon Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O.**, 12th and 5th Viscount, aged 82—July 20.
- Maxwell, Sir John Stirling-, Bt., K.T.**, former chairman of Forestry Commission, aged 89—May 30.
- Mayne, General Sir Ashton Gerald Oswald Mosley, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.**, former G.O.C. Eastern Command, India, aged 66—Dec. 17, 1955.
- Mencken, Henry Louis**, American author and journalist, aged 75—Jan. 28.
- Milkas, Wilhelm**, President of Austrian Republic from 1928 to 1938, aged 83—March 20.
- Mine, Alan Alexander**, novelist, essayist and playwright, aged 74—Jan. 31.
- Mistinguet (Jeanne Bourgeois)**, famous French music-hall artiste, aged 83—Jan. 5.
- Mitchell, Sir Miles Ewart, K.B.E.**, former Lord Mayor of Manchester, aged 80—Dec. 14, 1955.
- Morgan, Dr Hyacinth Bernard Wenceslaus**, former medical adviser to Trades Union Congress and Labour M.P., aged 70—May 7.
- Morris, Sir John Demetrius, K.C.M.G.**, Chief Justice of Tasmania, aged 53—July 3.
- Myers, Most Rev. Edward**, Coadjutor-Archbishop of Westminster, aged 81—Sept. 13.
- Nash, Eveleigh**, publisher and founder of magazine, aged 82—July 9.
- Neurath, Baron Konstantin von**, former German Ambassador in London and Foreign Minister under Nazi régime, aged 83—Aug. 15.
- Norwood, Sir Cyril, D.Litt.**, former Master of Marlborough, Headmaster of Harrow and President of St. John's College, Oxford, aged 80—March 13.
- Orange, Sir Hugh William, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.**, former Accountant-General of Board of Education, aged 90—July 24.
- Palaret, Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.**, former British Ambassador to Greece, aged 73—Aug. 4.
- Paliser, Admiral Sir Arthur Francis Eric, K.C.B., D.S.C.**, former Commander-in-Chief on East Indies Station, aged 65—Feb. 22.
- Papagos, Field Marshal Alexander**, Prime Minister of Greece, aged 71—Oct. 4, 1955.
- Paterson, Sir William**, engineer and designer of "Anderson" air-raid shelter, aged 82—Aug. 9.
- Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.**, former Keeper of Duchy of Cornwall Records, aged 84—Feb. 24.
- Perry, Percival Lea Dewhurst Perry**, 1st and last Baron, promoter of cheap motoring, aged 78—June 17.
- Peterborough, Rt. Rev. Spencer Leeson, D.D.**, Bishop of, former headmaster of Winchester, aged 63—Jan. 27.
- Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett**, former general manager of Great Western Railway, aged 78—Jan. 15.
- Porter, Samuel Lowry, P.C., G.B.E.**, Life Baron, former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, aged 79—Feb. 13.
- Racemakers, Louis**, anti-German cartoonist of First World War, aged 87—July 26.
- Rankine, Prof. Alexander Oliver, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.**, developer of "Fido" to disperse fog, aged 74—Jan. 19.
- Redmayne, Sir Richard Augustine Studdert, K.C.B.**, former Chief Inspector of Mines, aged 90—Dec. 27, 1955.
- Rees, His Honour John Tudor**, former County Court Judge, aged 75—Feb. 27.
- Rich, Rt. Hon. Sir George Edward, K.C.M.G.**, former Australian Judge, aged 93—May 14.
- Richardson, His Honour Thomas**, former County Court Judge, aged 76—April 22.
- Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt., former M.P. and Master Cutler**, aged 73—Dec. 13, 1955.
- Robinson, Prof. Harold Roper, F.R.S.**, former Vice-Chancellor of London University, aged 66—Nov. 28, 1955.
- Rowlatt, Sir John, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., M.C., Q.C.**, First Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, aged 57—July 4.
- Royden, Mande, C.H., D.D. (Mrs. W. Hudson Shaw)**, pioneer woman preacher, aged 79—July 30.
- Russell, Archibald George Blomefield, C.V.O., F.S.A.**, Clarenceux King of Arms, aged 76—Nov. 30, 1955.
- Ruthven, Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.**, 9th Baron, former G.O.C. London District and Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, aged 85—April 16.
- St. David's, Rt. Rev. William Thomas Havard, M.C., T.D., D.D.**, Bishop of, aged 66—Aug. 17.
- Schuster, Claud Schuster, G.C.B., C.V.O., Q.C.**, 1st and last Baron, former secretary to the Lord Chancellor, aged 86—June 28.
- Scorgie, Sir Norman Gibb, C.V.O., C.B.E.**, former Controller of the Stationery Office, aged 71—March 26.
- Scott, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., M.D.**, former Director of Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, aged 82—Aug. 6.
- Sherwood, Robert Emmet**, distinguished American author and playwright, aged 59—Nov. 14, 1955.
- Shine, Most Rev. Thomas**, Roman Catholic Bishop of Middlesbrough, aged 83—Nov. 22, 1955.
- Smith, Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.**, co-pilot of pioneer flight from England to Australia, aged 64—Dec. 19, 1955.
- Smith, Sheila Kaye- (Mrs Theodore Penrose Fry)**, prolific novelist of Sussex, aged 68—Jan. 15.
- Snagge, His Honour Sir Thomas Mordaunt**, former County Court Judge, aged 87—Nov. 4, 1955.
- Soddy, Dr. Frederick, F.R.S.**, former Lee's Professor of Chemistry at Oxford and Nobel Prize winner, aged 79—Sept. 22.
- Somoza, Gen. Anastasio**, President of Nicaragua, 1937-47 and since 1951, aged 60—Sept. 30 (assassinated).
- Spicknell, Sir Frank Todd, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.**, secretary to Admiral Earl Beatty, aged 70—March 31.
- Steed, Henry Wickham**, former editor of *The Times* and authority on European politics, aged 84—Jan. 13.
- Storrs, Sir Ronald Henry Amherst, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.**, former Governor of Jerusalem, Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia, aged 73—Nov. 1, 1955.
- Strickland, Paymaster Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Foster, K.C.B., O.B.E.**, former Paymaster-Director-General of the Navy, aged 73—Oct. 19, 1955.
- Tansley, Sir Arthur George, F.R.S.**, botanist and ecologist, aged 84—Nov. 25, 1955.
- Tartakower, Dr. Savielli Grigorievitch**, master of chess and writer on the game, aged 68—Feb. 6.
- Tate, Maurice**, former Sussex and England all-round cricketer, aged 61—May 18.
- Taylor, Dr. Frank Sherwood**, Director of the Science Museum, aged 58—Jan. 5.
- Thomas, Prof. Frederick William, C.I.E.**, doyen of British orientalist, aged 89—May 6.
- Thomas, His Honour Judge Gerwyn Pappal**, County Court Judge for Glamorganshire, aged 60—April 9.
- Tiffin, Arthur Ernest, O.B.E.**, general secretary of Transport and General Workers' Union, aged 59—Dec. 27, 1955.

Trenchard, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Hugh Montague Trenchard, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 1st Viscount, founder of Royal Air Force and former Commissioner of Police, aged 83—Feb. 10.

Trent, John Campbell Boot, 2nd and last Baron, head of large chemists' firm, aged 67—March 8.

Trevelyan, Mrs. Janet Penrose, C.H., author and worker for London children, aged 76—Sept. 7.

Trueman, Sir Arthur Elijah, K.B.E., F.R.S., former chairman of University Grants Committee, aged 61—Jan. 5.

Tsouderos, Emmanuel, war-time Prime Minister of Greece, aged 74—Feb. 10.

Utrillo, Maurice, French painter of street portraiture, aged 71—Nov. 5, 1955.

Waithman, Robert, Washington correspondent of *News Chronicle* and interpreter of America, aged 49—May 2.

Watson, Sir Malcolm, pioneer in methods of controlling tropical diseases, aged 82—Dec. 28, 1955.

Webb, Rt. Hon. Maurice, former Labour Minister of Food, aged 51—June 10.

Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., former chief general manager of L.N.E.R., aged 82—Sept. 5.

Wheatley, John, A.R.A., R.W.S., painter and engraver, aged 63—Nov. 17, 1955.

Whiteley, Rt. Hon. William, C.H., M.P., former Chief Whip of Labour Party, aged 73—Nov. 3, 1955.

Whittaker, Sir Edmund, F.R.S., distinguished mathematician and astronomer, aged 82—March 24.

Williams, Rt. Hon. Charles, M.P. for Torquay for 35 years and former Deputy Speaker, aged 69—Oct. 28, 1955.

Wilson, Sir Mark, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, aged 59—April 10.

Wright, Rt. Rev. George William, D.D., former Bishop of Sierra Leone, aged 82—Aug. 11.

Zaharias, Mrs. Mildred ("Babe") Didrikson, famous American golfer and athlete, aged 42—Sept. 27.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1957

In the opening months of the year 1857 a dispute with China had serious repercussions at home. A party of Chinese having boarded the vessel *Arrow* and torn down the British flag, the British authorities at Hong Kong took punitive action, destroying a number of Chinese forts. These steps were criticized by Cobden and others in this country as high-handed, and on March 3 a vote of censure, supported by the Conservatives and Peelites and by Lord John Russell, was carried against the Government in the House of Commons. Parliament was dissolved but at the ensuing General Election Cobden and two of his principal supporters, Bright and Milner Gibson, lost their seats, and Lord Palmerston's Government was returned by a substantial majority, computed at 87. The new Parliament met on April 30.

The state of war with Persia, consequent on the Shah's siege of Herat in the previous autumn, came to an end when a treaty between Queen Victoria and the Shah was signed at Paris on March 4. Fresh difficulties in the East, however, soon arose. Signs of disaffection among the native troops in India had been apparent as early as January, and on May 10 the natives among the garrison at Meerut broke out in revolt. The mutineers marched on Delhi and were joined by the sepoys there, and by the end of June the mutiny had spread to twenty-two stations, mainly in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. On July 15 the massacre of Cawnpore took place.

A large body of British troops on their way to China was diverted to India, and 40,000 more were despatched *via* the Cape, but it was not until Sept. 20 that Delhi was recaptured by an assault in which the famous John Nicholson was mortally wounded. Meanwhile the siege of Lucknow had continued and its defender, Sir Henry Lawrence, had been killed. On Sept. 25 Sir Henry Havelock managed to reach Lucknow with reinforcements, and on Nov. 17 Sir Colin Campbell, the recently appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, relieved the city. On Nov. 24 Havelock died of dysentery contracted during the siege. By the end of the year, though the general situation had much improved, fighting continued in a number of places.

At home the chief item of legislation during the session was the Divorce Act, which was passed after strenuous opposition. The Act set up a court to hear divorce causes, and brought to an end the procedure whereby divorce could only be obtained

by a private Act of Parliament, after sentence in the Ecclesiastical Court.

On February 19 one of the worst mining disasters in this country took place when an explosion at the Lundhill Colliery near Barnsley caused the loss of 189 lives. On February 23 Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road was destroyed by fire.

Queen Victoria's youngest child, Princess Beatrice, was born on April 14. On February 24, a Supplement to the *Gazette* contained the names and citations of those to whom the Victoria Cross had been awarded for bravery in the Crimean War, and on June 26 the Queen made the first distribution of the Cross to 62 recipients in Hyde Park. In August Napoleon III, and the Empress Eugénie paid a short private visit to the Queen and Prince Albert at Osborne.

Towards the end of the year the failure of a number of banks and commercial houses and the resulting alarm caused a financial crisis. The Government authorized the Bank of England to issue £2,000,000 in excess of the statutory amount, and on Dec. 3 the Queen opened a special session of Parliament called to pass a Bill indemnifying the Government and its advisers for their action.

On June 30 the celebrated trial of Madeleine Smith, accused of murdering by poison Pierre L'Angelier, opened in Edinburgh. The trial lasted ten days and ended with a verdict of "Not Proven".

Publications in 1857 included Dickens' *Little Dorrit*, Trollope's *Barchester Towers*, Kingsley's *Two Years Ago*, Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Brontë and Thomas Hughes' *Tom Brown's School-days*, which first appeared anonymously. During the year the first serial number of Thackeray's *The Virginians* was published, and Matthew Arnold was appointed Professor of Poetry at Oxford. The new Reading Room at the British Museum was opened to the public on May 8 and the South Kensington Museum on June 24.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1957

The following is a list of some of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1957.

Died 1857

Mar. 13. Earl Amherst. Former Governor-General of India.

- Mar. 21. William Scoresby. Arctic explorer.
Apr. 30. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester. Last surviving child of George III.
- May 2. Alfred de Musset. French poet.
June 8. Douglas Jerrold. Dramatist and wit.
Aug. 3. Eugène Sue. French man of letters.
Aug. 5. Dr. C. J. Blomfield. Former Bishop of London.
- Aug. 10. John Wilson Crocker. Politician and writer.
Sept. 5. Auguste Comte. French philosopher.
Sept. 22. Daniele Manin. Italian patriot.
Sept. 23. John Nicholson. Soldier. (Mortally wounded in assault on Delhi.)
- Nov. 24. General Sir Henry Havelock. Defender of Lucknow. (Died of dysentery following the siege.)
- Born 1857*
Feb. 7. Alfred Lyttelton. Statesman and cricketer.
Feb. 22. Robert Stephenson Smyth, Lord Baden-Powell. Defender of Mafeking and Founder of the Boy Scout Movement.
- Mar. 13. Herbert Charles Onslow, Viscount Plumer. Field-Marshal.
Mar. 16. Sir Charles Harding Firth. Historian.
Mar. 17. Robert Smillie. Labour leader.
Mar. 27. Karl Pearson. Mathematician and biologist.
- Apr. 11. John Davidson. Poet.
Apr. 14. Princess Beatrice, youngest child of Queen Victoria.
May 12. Sir Edward Tyas Cook. Journalist and man of letters.
May 13. Sir Ronald Ross. Discoverer of mosquito cycle in malaria.
May 13. Frederick William Sanderson. Headmaster of Oundle.
- May 31. Sir John James Burnet. Architect.
May 31. Pope Pius XI.
June 2. Sir Edward Elgar, Bt. Composer.
June 6. Gabrielle Réjane. French actress.
July 19. Clement King Shorter. Journalist and man of letters.
- July 27. Sir Wallis Budge. Assyriologist and Egyptologist.
Aug. 19. Edgar, Viscount D'Abernon. Diplomat.
- Sept. 1. William Douglas Caroe. Architect.
Sept. 24. Sir Ben Greet. Actor-manager.
Sept. 30. Hermann Sudermann. German dramatist.
- Nov. 18. Stanhope Forbes. Artist.
Nov. 22. George Gissing. Novelist.
Dec. 6. Joseph Conrad. Novelist.
Dec. 6. Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise. Pioneer of Borstal system.
- Dec. 21. Nathaniel (Nat) Gould. Writer of popular racing novels.
- Died 1757*
Mar. 14. Admiral Byng. (Shot by order of court-martial for loss of Minorca.)
Oct. 17. René de Réaumur. Scientist.
Dec. 11. Colley Cibber. Poet Laureate.
- Born 1757*
Jan. 11. Alexander Hamilton. American statesman.
Mar. 11. Lord de Saumarez. Admiral.
June 1. James Gillray. Caricaturist.
Sept. 6. Marquis de la Fayette. French revolutionary leader.
Nov. 1. Antonio Canova. Sculptor.
Nov. 28. William Blake. Artist and poet.

Died 1657

June 3.

Aug. 17.

William Harvey. Discoverer of circulatory system of the blood.
Robert Blake. Admiral.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1958

The following is a list of some of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1958.

Died 1858.

Jan. 4.

Jan. 5.

Jan. 23.

Mar. 13.

Apr. 22.

June 15.

Nov. 17.

Born 1858.

Jan. 9.

Jan. 19.

Jan. 22.

Feb. 24.

Mar. 8.

Mar. 10.

Mar. 18.

Mar. 28.

Apr. 23.

May 8.

May 15.

May 26.

May 31.

June 12.

June 12.

June 19.

June 22.

July 14.

Aug. 2.

Aug. 16.

Aug. 18.

Sept. 16.

Sept. 16.

Sept. 24.

Oct. 20.

Oct. 27.

Nov. 4.

Nov. 20.

Died 1758.

Jan. 7.

Born 1758.

Sept. 9.

Sept. 29.

Oct. 16.

Died 1658.

Sept. 3.

Oct. 23.

Died 1558.

Sept. 21.

Nov. 17.

Nov. 17.

- Rachel. French actress.
Field Marshal Radetzky. Austrian commander-in-chief.
Louis Lablache. Italian singer and instructor of Queen Victoria.
Lord Braybrooke. Editor of Pepsy's Diary.
Robert Stephen Rintoul. Founder of the *Spectator*.
Ary Scheffer. French historical painter.
Robert Owen. Philanthropist and reformer.
- Joseph Armitage Robinson. Dean of Westminster.
Eugène Brieux. French dramatist.
Lord Lugard. Colonial administrator.
Arnold Dolmetsch. Musician.
Ruggiero Leoncavallo. Composer.
Henry Watson Fowler. Lexicographer.
Rudolf Diesel. Inventor.
Aylmer Maude. Translator of Tolstoy.
Dame Ethel Smyth. Composer.
John Meade Falkner. Author.
Sir Cecil Burney. Admiral of the Fleet.
Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. General.
Graham Wallas. Political writer.
Sir Harry Johnston. Explorer.
Henry Scott Tuke. Painter.
Sir George Alexander. Actor-manager.
Giacomo Puccini. Composer.
John Atkinson Hobson. Economist.
Emmeline Pankhurst. Woman suffragist.
Sir William Watson. Poet.
Joseph Havelock Wilson. Trade union leader.
Lord Chalmers. Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.
Andrew Bonar Law. Statesman.
Sir Edward Marshall Hall. Advocate.
Allan Gibson Steel. Cricketer.
John Burns. Labour leader.
Theodore Roosevelt. President of the U.S.A.
Sir Frank Benson. Actor.
Selma Lagerlöf. Swedish actress.
- Allan Ramsey. Poet.
Alexander Nasmyth. Painter.
Horatio, Viscount Nelson. Admiral.
Noah Webster. Lexicographer.
- Oliver Cromwell. Lord Protector.
Thomas Pride. Parliamentarian leader.
- Emperor Charles V.
Queen Mary I.
Reginald, Cardinal Pole.

[illegible]

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general Census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since that date there has been a fresh numbering every ten years (except in 1941). Results since 1851 are as follows:—

1851.....27,513,551	1901.....21,609,091
1861.....29,070,529	1911.....45,370,530
1871.....31,629,299	1921.....47,273,710*
1881.....35,026,708	1931.....49,113,870*
1891.....37,880,764	1951.....53,327,333†

Population Enumerated in England and Wales (1801–1951), Scotland (1801–1951), Northern Ireland (1851–1951), and Islands (Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey and Associated Islands) (1891–1951).

ENGLAND AND WALES	Population			Increase		No. of Females to 1,000 Males
	Total	Males	Females	Decennial	Per Cent	
1801.	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801	—	—	1,057
1811.	10,164,256	4,873,605	5,290,651	1,271,720	14.00	1,054
1821.	12,000,236	5,850,319	6,149,917	1,835,980	18.06	1,036
1831.	13,896,797	6,771,196	7,125,601	1,896,561	15.80	1,040
1841.	15,914,148	7,777,586	8,136,562	2,017,351	14.27	1,046
1851.	17,927,609	8,781,255	9,146,354	2,013,461	12.65	1,042
1861.	20,066,224	9,776,259	10,289,965	2,138,615	11.90	1,053
1871.	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332	2,646,022	13.21	1,054
1881.	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537	3,262,173	14.36	1,055
1891.	29,002,525	14,052,901	14,949,624	3,028,086	11.65	1,064
1901.	32,527,843	15,728,613	16,799,230	3,525,318	12.17	1,068
1911.	36,070,492	17,445,068	18,624,884	3,542,649	10.89	1,068
1921.	37,886,699	18,075,239	19,811,460	1,816,207	4.95	1,096
1931.	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367	2,065,678	5.53	1,088
1951.	43,744,924†	21,024,187†	22,720,737†	3,792,547	4.65	1,081
SCOTLAND.						
1801.	1,608,420	739,091	869,329	—	—	—
1811.	1,805,864	826,296	979,568	197,444	12.27	—
1821.	2,091,521	982,623	1,108,898	285,657	15.82	—
1831.	2,364,386	1,114,456	1,249,930	272,865	13.04	—
1841.	2,620,184	1,241,862	1,378,322	255,798	10.82	—
1851.	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263	268,558	10.25	—
1861.	3,062,294	1,449,848	1,612,446	173,552	6.00	—
1871.	3,360,018	1,603,143	1,756,875	297,724	9.72	—
1881.	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098	375,555	11.18	—
1891.	4,025,647	1,942,717	2,082,930	290,074	7.77	—
1901.	4,472,103	2,173,755	2,298,348	446,456	11.09	—
1911.	4,760,004	2,308,839	2,451,065	288,801	6.46	—
1921.	4,882,497	2,347,642	2,534,855	121,593	2.55	—
1931.	4,842,980	2,325,523	2,517,457	339,517	50.81	—
1951.	5,096,415	2,434,358	2,662,057	253,435	5.20	1,094
NORTHERN IRELAND						
1851.	1,442,517	697,887	744,630	2206,428	112.50	—
1861.	1,396,453	667,935	728,518	246,064	13.20	—
1871.	1,359,190	647,285	711,905	337,263	24.70	—
1881.	1,304,816	620,839	683,977	244,374	14.00	—
1891.	1,236,056	590,352	645,704	268,760	15.30	—
1901.	1,236,952	589,955	646,997	896	0.10	—
1911.	1,250,531	602,539	647,992	13,579	1.70	—
1921.	1,258,000*	610,000*	648,000*	7,469	0.60	—
1931.	1,243,000*	601,000*	642,000*	115,000	11.20	—
1951.	1,370,709†	667,854†	702,855†	126,579	11.00	—
ISLANDS.						
1891.	147,842	69,555	78,287	6,582	4.66	—
1901.	150,370	70,570	79,794	2,528	1.71	—
1911.	148,915	70,166	78,749	11,455	50.06	—
1921.	150,514	69,070	81,444	1,599	1.07	—
1931.	142,399	66,447	75,952	8,115	55.40	—
1951.	157,983†	75,125†	82,858†	15,584	5.90	—

In computing the proportion of females to males, 1801–31, the numbers of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service at home have been estimated as 131,818; 145,137; 87,740; and 78,968 respectively.

* Censuses were taken in Northern Ireland in 1926 and 1937, and in the Irish Republic in 1926 and 1936, but not in 1921 and 1931. Estimates given are the revised figures published in the Registrar-General's Annual Reports for 1936 (Irish Republic) and 1939 (Northern Ireland).

‡ Decrease.

† Figures for 1951 are provisional and may be materially altered.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The area of the United Kingdom is 93,053 square miles. Estimated population, excluding H.M. forces overseas, on June 30, 1955, was 51,221,000: England and Wales, 44,441,000; Scotland, 5,133,000; Northern Ireland, 1,394,000. Distribution of the population by sexes and ages was:—

thousands

Age Groups	United Kingdom		England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		
	Total*	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all ages	51,221	24,773	26,447	21,389	23,052	2,455	2,678	679	715
0-4	3,851	1,973	1,878	1,682	1,601	221	210	70	66
5-9	4,283	2,190	2,093	1,887	1,803	234	223	70	67
10-14	3,566	1,821	1,745	1,560	1,493	198	191	63	60
15-19	3,330	1,688	1,642	1,375	1,399	175	188	59	54
20-24	3,320	1,681	1,639	1,362	1,405	163	183	49	51
25-29	3,465	1,735	1,730	1,490	1,497	178	183	44	49
30-34	3,814	1,898	1,916	1,657	1,679	181	188	45	49
35-39	3,385	1,669	1,715	1,460	1,503	156	169	41	43
40-44	3,874	1,862	1,922	1,632	1,685	177	189	45	48
45-49	3,736	1,841	1,895	1,625	1,668	173	183	40	44
50-54	3,464	1,674	1,790	1,477	1,575	159	174	37	41
55-59	2,946	1,340	1,606	1,183	1,416	125	154	32	36
60-64	2,512	1,094	1,418	966	1,253	102	134	26	31
65-69	2,106	886	1,220	785	1,082	81	112	21	26
70-74	1,666	676	990	596	880	63	89	17	21
75-79	1,134	440	694	385	617	43	61	13	16
80-84	586	217	369	189	329	21	32	7	9
85 and over	273	88	185	78	167	7	15	2	4

* Including H.M. forces overseas.

LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1938	735,573	15.5	409,132	17.2	559,598	11.8
1950	818,000	16.2	406,700	16.2	590,100	11.8
1951	798,600	15.8	410,400	16.4	532,300	12.6
1952	792,500	15.7	399,800	15.9	673,800	11.4
1953	804,000	15.9	394,800	15.6	577,100	11.4
1954	794,300	15.6	391,700	15.5	578,400	11.5
1955	786,500	15.8	410,600	16.1	595,900	11.6

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1951

Birthplaces of the Population

The Registrar-General's Report on the 1951 Census of Scotland shows that of a total population of 5,096,415 persons enumerated, 4,695,829 or 92.14 per cent. were born in Scotland and 400,537 or 7.86 per cent. outside Scotland.

England and Wales.—222,162 persons or 4.36 per cent. of the total population of Scotland were born in England and 9,632 persons (0.19 per cent.) in Wales.

Ireland.—89,007 residents in Scotland (Males, 46,119; Females, 42,888) were born in Ireland, 35.289 or 28.4 per cent. less than at the Census of 1931. Of this total, 43,354 (48.7 per cent.) were born in Northern Ireland, compared with 67,905 at the 1931 Census.

British Commonwealth.—28,810 persons born in the British Commonwealth were enumerated in Scotland (Residents, 27,548; Visitors, 1,262). Their birthplaces included Canada (7,884); Australia (2,549); New Zealand (1,123); Union of South Africa (2,721); Southern Rhodesia (261); India (7,991); Malaya (742); Pakistan (734); Malta (560) and Gibraltar (257).

Foreign Countries.—48,461 persons resident in Scotland in 1951 were born in foreign countries. Distribution by country of birth was as follows:—

<i>Europe</i>		<i>Turkey</i>	89
Austria.....	1,013	Yugoslavia...	727
Belgium.....	730	Other	
Bulgaria.....	19	countries ..	333
Czechoslovakia	379	<i>Asia</i>	
Denmark.....	507	China.....	822
Finland.....	108	Japan.....	86
France.....	1,253	Israel.....	167
Germany.....	7,018	Burma.....	681
Greece.....	237	Other countries	560
Hungary.....	180	<i>Africa</i>	
Italy.....	5,268	Egypt.....	711
Netherlands...	821	Other countries	172
Norway.....	739	<i>America</i>	
Poland.....	10,603	U.S.A.....	6,914
Portugal.....	80	Argentina.....	407
Roumania.....	217	Brazil.....	173
Russia.....	5,711	Chile.....	236
Spain.....	415	Mexico.....	42
Sweden.....	248	Other countries	300
Switzerland..	485	<i>Oceania</i>	10

Gaelic Speakers in Scotland

At the 1951 Census of Scotland, 95,447 persons of 3 years of age and upwards, out of a total population of 4,826,814 (of these ages), were returned as able to speak Gaelic: Males, 44,579 or 1.94 per cent. (of male population); Females, 50,868 or 2.01 per cent. (of female population).

The total number of Gaelic speakers fell by 40,688 or 29.9 per cent. in the period 1931–1951: males by 19,151 or 30.1 per cent.; females by 21,537 or 29.7 per cent. There has been a continual decline from the peak recorded figure of 254,415 Gaelic speakers at the Census of 1891.

In 1951, 2,178 persons of 3 years and over were able to speak Gaelic only, compared with 6,716 in 1931 and 43,738 in 1891; 93,269 persons could speak Gaelic and English compared with 129,419 in 1931 and 210,677 in 1891.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1955

United Kingdom and the Commonwealth

	Immigration from †	Emigration to †
Canada.....	10,600	27,800
Australia.....	10,300	36,200
New Zealand.....	3,500	10,200
South Africa.....	3,900	5,000
C. African Federation.....	1,400	3,600
E. & W. Africa.....	3,400	4,800
India and Pakistan....	8,500	3,400
Malaya.....	4,800	5,100
Brit. W. Indies and Bermuda.....	11,900	1,400
Other Common- wealth countries....	6,600	5,400
TOTAL.....	64,900	102,900

† Residence of one year or more.

U.K. and the United States.—Immigrants from U.S.A. in 1955, 14,500; Emigrants to U.S.A., 21,900.

TOURISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The total number of foreign visitors arriving in this country rose by 15 per cent. from 901,000 in 1954 to 1,037,000 in 1955 not including tourists from the Republic of Ireland. This was an increase of 150 per cent. compared with the total for 1947 and more than double the total number of tourists in the peak pre-war year of 1937.

Tourist earnings in 1955 were: Visitors from the Dollar Area, £38,500,000; from other Western Hemisphere Countries, £2,300,000; from the Sterling Area, £45,300,000; from O.E.E.C. Countries, £20,600,000; from other Non-Sterling Countries, £3,900,000; TOTAL, £110,500,000.

Foreign Visitors, 1954 and 1955

Country	1954	*1955
Belgians.....	43,000	46,000
Danes.....	18,000	19,000
French.....	124,000	145,000
Germans.....	84,000	96,000
Italians.....	24,000	29,000
Netherlanders.....	63,000	67,000
Norwegians.....	15,000	17,000
Swedes.....	29,000	35,000
Swiss.....	24,000	26,000
Other Europeans.....	35,000	44,000
Total.....	459,000	525,000
Americans:		
United States.....	203,000	239,000
Foreign Central and S. America.....	15,000	14,000
Other non-European Countries.....	24,000	30,000
Grand total.....	700,000	808,000

* Provisional figures.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1954 AND 1955

Cause of Death	1954	1955
Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis.....	7,897	6,492
Syphilitic Disease.....	1,421	1,385
Diphtheria.....	9	13
Whooping Cough.....	139	88
Meningococcal Infections.....	259	205
Poliomyelitis.....	112	241
Measles.....	50	176
Other Infective, etc. Diseases.....	1,106	1,079
Malignant Neoplasm:		
Stomach.....	14,114	14,155
Intestines, etc.....	15,530	15,239
Other digestive organs.....	8,289	8,375
Lung, Bronchus.....	16,331	17,271
Breast.....	8,441	8,572
Uterus.....	3,846	3,864
Leukæmia and aleukæmia.....	2,160	2,224
Other.....	21,384	21,639
Other Neoplasms.....	1,736	1,665
Thyrototoxicosis.....	394	370
Anæmias.....	1,764	1,730
Diabetes.....	3,028	3,291
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....	72,142	74,152
Non-meningococcal Meningitis.....	353	395
Rheumatic Fever.....	299	217
Heart Diseases.....	150,823	155,263
Hypertension.....	8,165	8,138
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	12,013	12,783
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	15,009	15,960
Influenza.....	1,811	2,983
Pneumonia.....	18,079	20,994
Bronchitis.....	25,543	28,792
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4,973	5,225
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	5,478	5,517
Appendicitis.....	969	845
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, etc.....	2,230	2,283
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	5,273	4,901
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	4,334	4,090
Pregnancy, Child- birth, Abortion.....	420	438
Congenital Malforma- tions.....	4,493	4,563
Other Diseases.....	41,788	41,235
Deaths by Violence		
Accidents:		
Motor accidents.....	4,559	4,922
Other transport accidents.....	895	847
Poisoning.....	1,032	1,173
Falls.....	5,353	5,329
Burning, etc.....	781	817
Other.....	2,895	3,083
Suicide, etc.....	5,043	5,000
Homicide and Opera- tions of War.....	281	297
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.....	501,896	518,865

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1951

Housing Statistics

The total number of occupied private houses* in Scotland in 1951 was 1,375,083, compared with 1,146,852 in 1931, an increase of 228,231 or 19.9 per cent. The following table shows for houses of various sizes: (a) Numbers and proportions of houses of each size in 1931 and 1951; (b) Numbers of persons per house of each size, with percentage increase or decrease since 1931; (c) Numbers of households§ occupying houses of various sizes in 1951.

Houses of:—	Private Houses				Persons per House			Households
	Number		Per cent†		1931	1951	Per cent‡	Number occupying:
	1931	1951	1931	1951				
1 Room	109,498	71,784	9.5	5.2	332,684	173,598	—47.8	125,590
2 Rooms	422,823	361,433	36.9	26.3	1,726,745	1,087,882	—37.0	387,435
3 „	284,944	429,262	24.8	31.2	1,220,468	1,517,824	+24.4	431,181
4 „	136,304	295,293	11.9	21.5	563,677	1,227,829	+117.8	286,214
5 „	71,361	105,469	6.2	7.7	288,427	427,120	+48.1	100,969
6 „	41,977	46,122	3.7	3.4	175,530	169,245	—3.6	43,693
7 „	27,004	26,854	2.4	1.9	115,441	101,544	—12.0	25,326
8 „	19,584	17,601	1.7	1.3	87,403	69,577	—20.4	16,442
9 „	12,179	9,109	1.1	0.6	56,503	38,161	—32.5	8,393
10 „ and over.	21,178	12,156	1.8	0.9	116,311	57,088	—50.9	10,682
TOTAL.....	1,146,852	1,375,083	100	100	4,683,189	4,869,868	+4.0	1,435,925

*As in previous Censuses a house is taken to be a dwelling (a) with a distinct outside entrance from a street, etc., and (b) with a door opening directly into it from a common stair or passage. §Household.—Any person or group of persons included in a separate Census return as being in separate occupation of any premises or part of premises, including any persons boarding with the household and included in the same return. Households living in hotels, camps, caravans, etc. are not included above. †Of total houses. ‡Increase+ or decrease—, since 1931.

Households.—The total of 1,435,925 households in Scotland included 4,869,868 persons, a rate of 3.39 persons per household; they occupied 4,623,623 rooms, a rate of 3.22 rooms per household. The average number of persons per room was 1.05, compared with 1.27 in 1931.

Shared Houses.—116,039 private households (8.1 per cent.) were sharing houses in 1951. The population of sharing households was 316,173 or 6.5 per cent. of all persons in private households and the average number of persons in these households was 2.72.

Household Arrangements.—Questions as to the availability of conveniences such as piped water, water closets and fixed baths were asked in 1951 for the first time at a British census. Numbers and proportions were:—

		Households	Per cent
Piped water supply within the house	Exclusive..	1,254,410	87.3
	Shared	118,078	8.2
	None	64,941	4.5
Cooking Stove or Range	Exclusive..	1,274,341	88.5
	Shared	90,848	6.3
	None	74,240	5.2
Kitchen Sink	Exclusive..	1,264,074	88.0
	Shared	105,260	7.3
	None	68,095	4.7
Water Closet	Exclusive..	942,451	65.6
	Shared	416,167	28.9
	None	78,811	5.5
Fixed Bath	Exclusive..	733,997	51.1
	Shared	83,911	5.8
	None	619,521	43.1
All Conveniences	Exclusive..	725,708	50.5
	Shared	67,994	4.7
	None	17,543	1.2

U.K. POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS
Houses and Flats completed

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	For Govt. Departments†	TOTAL
<i>England and Wales</i>				
1945-46 ..	21,710	30,657	168	52,535
1947	86,567	39,626	1,348	127,541
1948	170,821	31,210	4,374	206,405
1949	141,766	24,688	5,326	171,780
1950	139,356	26,576	6,428	172,360
1951	141,587	21,406	8,910	171,903
1952	165,637	32,078	11,260	208,975
1953	202,891	60,528	15,812	279,231
1954	193,642	88,024	21,282	302,952
1955	162,525	109,934	10,867	283,326
1956*	33,292	25,450	2,154	60,896
<i>Scotland</i>				
1945-46 ..	5,239	640	Nil	5,879
1947	10,773	1,354	22	12,149
1948	19,547	1,541	123	21,211
1949	24,180	1,102	565	25,847
1950	24,314	782	715	25,811
1951	20,997	1,145	786	22,928
1952	27,623	2,242	1,082	30,947
1953	35,992	2,393	1,163	39,548
1954	35,331	2,608	714	38,653
1955	29,278	3,523	868	33,669
1956*	5,551	1,070	77	6,698
<i>Northern Ireland</i>				
1945-46 ..	232	368	60	660
1947	688	507	Nil	1,195
1948	3,180	1,639	28	4,847
1949	4,860	2,667	103	7,630
1950	4,247	2,882	127	7,256
1951	3,899	2,934	192	7,025
1952	5,917	2,350	130	8,397
1953	6,033	1,946	46	8,025
1954	4,345	1,787	192	6,324
1955	4,221	2,636	171	7,028
1956*	1,257	398	63	1,718
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
1945-56*†	1,743,498	528,695	95,156	2,367,349

†Incl. housing associations and accommodations for families of police, prison staff, H. M. Forces, etc.

*To March, 1956, only.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS
Crimes and offences made known to the police.
England and Wales, 1939-54

Indictable Offences	1939	1945	1953	1954
Violence against the Person.....	2,899	4,743	7,083	7,506
Sexual Offences.....	5,015	8,546	16,317	16,096
Receiving.....	3,483	10,132	7,786	6,468
Frauds and False Pretences.....	14,078	13,122	27,763	26,267
Breaking and Entering.....	52,295	108,266	88,607	75,888
Larceny.....	219,478	323,310	308,578	285,199
Other Indictable Offences.....	6,523	10,275	16,855	16,993
Total.....	393,771	478,394	472,989	434,327

Scotland, 1938 and 1953-1955

Indictable Offences	1938	1953	1954	1955
Crimes				
Against the person:-				
With violence.....	2,418	1,265	1,179	1,195
Other.....	1,339	1,967	2,054	1,948
Against Property:-				
Housebreaking.....	14,772	26,847	27,081	25,597
Theft.....	29,394	33,486	31,406	33,522
Malicious Mischief.....	5,436	5,893	5,596	5,347
Other.....	4,465	6,128	6,100	5,773
Other Crimes.....	1,152	1,280	1,558	1,391
Offences:-				
Breach of Peace.....	19,762	21,312	20,996	21,131
Drunkenness.....	17,583	12,433	13,064	14,254
Against the Road Acts.....	66,254	47,945	51,855	54,098
Other Offences.....	32,719	30,584	32,024	31,496
TOTAL ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES.....	195,294	189,140	192,913	195,752

Cases of Murder

England and Wales

In 1954, 136 cases of murder of persons aged one year and over were known to the police. Of the 109 offenders known or suspected to have been concerned in 130 of these cases, 36 committed suicide before arrests could be made and one was accidentally killed while resisting arrest. In the other 6 cases the murderers were undetected.

72 persons were proceeded against for the murder of 75 victims over one year of age and also one infant. Of this number one died and one committed suicide while awaiting trial. Of those committed for trial 10 were found insane on arraignment, 8 were acquitted and 23 were found

guilty but insane. Of 29 persons convicted, 3 (under 18 yrs.) were detained during H.M. pleasure and one sentenced to life imprisonment. Of 25 persons sentenced to death, 12 were executed, 10 had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, 2 were certified insane and removed to Broadmoor Institution and one sentence was quashed by the court of Criminal Appeal.

Scotland

Eleven cases of murder were made known to the police in 1955. 7 persons were proceeded against and of these one was discharged and not called for trial, 5 were found insane and unfit for trial, and one was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, but was subsequently reprieved.

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales

	1938	1953	1954
Dissolution			
Petitions filed.....	9,970	29,845	28,347
By husbands.....	4,649	13,159	12,708
By wives.....	5,321	16,686	15,639
On grounds of			
Adultery.....	4,989	12,299	11,907
Desertion.....	3,909	12,672	11,622
Cruelty.....	699	4,528	4,485
Lunacy.....	326	225	238
Presumed death.....	47	96	66
Rape, etc.....	..	25	29
Decrees ab. granted	6,092	29,736	27,471
Nullity of Marriage			
Petitions filed.....	263	697	689
Decrees ab. granted	158	590	556
Judicial Separations...	25	60	74

Scotland

	1938	1953	1954
Divorce			
Actions completed.....	822	2,420	2,271
By husbands.....	402	1,057	996
By wives.....	420	1,363	1,275
On grounds of			
Adultery, etc.....	453	922	861
Desertion.....	369	1,265	1,153
Insanity.....	..	..	24
Cruelty.....	..	212	241
Divorces granted.....	822	2,353	2,200
Separation			
Actions completed.....	2	8	9
Separation granted.....	2	4	6

Northern Ireland.

	1953	1954
Divorce.....	169	136
Nullity of marriage.....	10	9
Judicial Separation.....	1	1

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus+ or Deficit—
1899-1900 (South African War).....	£129,805,000	£143,687,000	— £13,883,000
1900-01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	— 53,208,000
1914-15 (First World War).....	226,694,000	500,474,000	— 333,779,000
1915-16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	— 1,222,392,000
1916-17 do.	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	— 1,624,685,000
1917-18 do.	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	— 1,988,987,000
1920-21.....	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,557,000
1930-31.....	775,895,000	799,171,000	— 23,276,000
1939-40 (Second World War).....	1,049,189,000	1,325,122,000	— 275,933,000
1940-41 do.	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	— 2,475,421,000
1941-42 do.	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	— 2,701,637,000
1942-43 do.	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	— 2,817,516,000
1943-44 do.	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	— 2,749,873,000
1944-45 do.	3,238,063,000	6,062,904,000	— 2,824,841,000
1945-46 (Two Budgets).....	3,284,450,000	5,484,333,000	— 2,199,883,000
1946-47.....	3,341,200,000	3,910,300,000	— 569,100,000
1947-48.....	3,844,800,000	3,209,500,000	+ 635,300,000
1948-49.....	4,006,600,000	3,175,600,000	+ 831,000,000
1949-50.....	3,924,000,000	3,375,300,000	+ 548,700,000
1950-51.....	3,977,800,000	3,257,300,000	+ 720,500,000
1951-52.....	4,433,400,000	4,053,600,000	+ 379,800,000
1952-53.....	4,438,700,000	4,350,600,000	+ 88,100,000
1953-54.....	4,368,100,000	4,274,500,000	+ 93,600,000
1954-55.....	4,737,893,000	4,304,726,000	+ 433,167,000
1955-56 (Two Budgets).....	4,893,142,000	4,466,040,000	+ 397,102,000
1956-57*.....	5,197,500,000	4,737,685,000	+ 459,815,000

* "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1930-31. * Budget Estimate, April 17, 1956.
See also Civil and Defence Estimates.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1956

ORDINARY REVENUE:		ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:	
<i>From Taxes:—</i>		<i>Consolidated Fund:—</i>	
Income Tax.....	£1,542,502,000	Interest and Management of the National Debt.....	£637,884,353
Surtax.....	138,600,000	Sinking Funds.....	36,489,125
Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax.....	192,500,000	Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer.....	59,152,386
Excess Profits Levy.....	18,450,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services.....	10,172,608
Estate (Death) Duties.....	175,700,000	Supply Services (excluding "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure).....	3,752,342,000
Stamps.....	70,630,000		
Other Inland Revenue Duties	770,000		
Customs.....	1,148,580,000		
Excise.....	864,511,000		
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	86,947,000		
		<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure.....</i>	<i>£4,496,040,472</i>
<i>Total from Taxes.....</i>	<i>£4,637,618,000</i>	<i>Total Ordinary Revenue.....</i>	<i>£4,893,142,564</i>
Wireless and Television Licences	25,800,000	<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure.....</i>	<i>£4,496,040,472</i>
Sundry Loans.....	29,857,743		
Miscellaneous.....	197,866,221		
		<i>Excess of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure..</i>	<i>£397,102,092</i>
<i>Total Ordinary Revenue.....</i>	<i>£4,893,142,564</i>		

NET RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total	Budget Estimate	Standard Rate	Product of 1d.
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£
1942-43	925,990,935	70,750,290	10,571,238	1,007,312,463	913,000,000	10 0	8,394,271
1943-44	1,087,588,004	82,802,300	12,437,584	1,182,827,888	1,175,000,000	10 0	9,856,899
1944-45	1,201,556,253	92,438,994	15,621,585	1,309,616,832	1,300,000,000	10 0	10,913,474
1945-46	1,262,592,632	93,045,498	15,773,471	1,371,411,601	1,350,000,000	10 0	11,428,430
1946-47	1,063,876,231	78,652,323	13,056,487	1,155,585,041	1,111,000,000	9 0	10,699,861
1947-48	1,101,411,403	79,776,334	13,297,310	1,194,485,047	1,086,000,000	9 0	11,060,047
1948-49	1,248,640,018	95,061,352	16,713,565	1,360,414,935	1,309,150,000	9 0	12,596,435
1949-50	1,315,047,099	104,875,207	16,793,117	1,436,715,423	1,490,000,000	9 0	13,302,921
1950-51	1,299,654,944	97,580,166	16,977,622	1,414,212,732	1,388,000,000	9 0	13,094,562
1951-52	1,549,809,078	112,282,767	20,100,46	1,682,252,091	1,624,750,000	9 6	14,756,597
1952-53	1,617,915,983	114,556,993	18,758,185	1,751,231,161	1,804,225,000	9 6	15,611,677
1953-54	1,586,945,577	111,803,654	17,611,778	1,716,361,009	1,782,250,000	9 0	16,215,103
1955-56	1,733,491,111	110,323,01	20,33,619	1,874,114,741	1,800,000,000	9 0	17,353,277

1955-56 and 1956-57.—Net receipts from Income Tax for the United Kingdom in 1955-56 were estimated at £1,942,902,000 (Standard Rate, 8s. 6d.) and in 1956-57 (Standard Rate, 8s. 6d.), £2,085,500,000.

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1953-56

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Liquor and other Licences*	Sugar, Molasses, Glucose & Saccharin	Entertainments	Matches, etc.	Purchase Tax	Betting
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1953	243,374,425	74,647,061	4,490,018	4,492,175	44,168,465	9,080,457	314,460,340	28,628,373
1954	242,031,712	81,068,978	4,509,469	4,323,513	44,230,265	9,275,203	299,311,182	29,414,793
1955	237,452,121	90,105,431	4,539,323	4,078,192	41,276,670	8,768,527	342,199,666	28,943,320
1956†	243,181,000	97,466,000	5,478,000	4,001,000	39,518,000	8,780,000	418,802,000	28,207,000

† Provisional receipts.

* The Number of other Licences issued in 1953-54 included: Tobacco Manufacturers, 113; Tobacco Dealers, 417,660; Gun, 261,121; Game (including Gamekeepers), 40,867; Game Dealers, 3,556; Methylated Spirit Retailers, 28,012. Dog Licences in 1954-55 numbered 2,849,037 (E. & W. 2,665,456; Scotland, 183,581).

NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1953-56

Year ended March 31	Tea	Sugar Molasses, etc.	Tobacco	Wine	Spirits	Oil	1932 Act	Ottawa Duties
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1953	157,081	7,931,167	616,759,098	16,171,483	28,706,340	263,557,538	61,856,874	4,525,024
1954	155,805	7,340,094	627,042,869	17,658,043	26,304,488	279,260,124	53,490,848	4,800,788
1955	315,471	7,801,411	650,789,158	19,617,586	26,501,445	295,798,601	62,255,896	5,839,078
1956†	277,000	7,945,000	668,175,000	20,641,000	27,970,000	314,000,000	67,319,000	5,155,000

* Customs and Excise duties.

† Provisional receipts.

Smuggling.—During the year ended March 31, 1955, there was a further reduction in the number of smuggling offences detected. Diamonds to the value of £98,000 were seized from intending smugglers. Among contraventions of import duties discovered, was the irregular import through European countries of considerable quantities of nylon yarn from dollar sources. Currency seized realized £30,000 and sales of confiscated goods £390,000, including £250,000 from the sale of brass and copper. Of the total of 1,899 convictions for revenue offences in 1954-55 (1953-54, 2,041), 1,204 concerned smuggling for the evasion of duty or purchase tax, 47 the evasion of import controls, 167 Purchase Tax offences other than smuggling, and 343 Excise Licences other than Liquor Licences.

NET RECEIPTS FROM DEATH DUTIES, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, ETC. 1953-56

Year ended Mar. 31	DEATH DUTIES	INCOME TAX	PROFITS AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES	SUR-TAX	STAMPS (on Stocks and Shares, Property Sales, Cheques, etc.)	POST OFFICE REVENUE		
						Postal	Telegraph	Telephone
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1953	154,076,052	1,751,231,161	379,548,293	331,689,020	51,024,971	107,936,051	10,570,313	90,502,271
1954	162,480,320	1,716,361,009	188,423,904	132,954,124	56,987,365	113,438,575	13,246,004	106,670,332
1955	168,077,322	1,874,153,851	173,098,415	134,323,256	75,164,544	119,522,309	14,053,383	114,973,569
1956†	170,000,000	2,102,000,000	216,000,000	144,000,000	63,000,000	..	..	..

† Estimated Exchequer receipts.

CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

A table showing (a) Ordinary Expenditure of the Central Government, including Sinking Fund Payments when met from Revenue; and (b) Expenditure of Local Authorities as measured by the amount of rates collected, i.e. excluding Government grants. Figures shown in *italics* are estimated.

	Expenditure of			Expenditure of	
	Central Government	Local Authorities		Central Government	Local Authorities
1938-39...	£1,069,431,000*	£212,578,000	1948-49...	£3,198,792,000	£298,591,000
1940-41...	3,818,719,000	226,267,000	1949-50...	3,345,350,000	310,000,000
1941-42...	4,839,849,000	220,968,000	1950-51...	3,245,636,000	322,424,000
1942-43...	5,433,296,000	222,496,000	1951-52...	4,120,420,000	353,614,000
1943-44...	5,797,498,000	226,320,000	1952-53...	4,340,303,000	378,610,000
1944-45...	6,036,815,000	230,501,000	1953-54...	4,280,240,000	423,478,000
1945-46...	5,648,652,000	248,414,000	1954-55...	4,321,220,000	458,170,000
1946-47...	5,836,287,000	270,915,000	1955-56...	4,496,041,000	454,870,000
1947-48...	3,212,661,000	313,805,000	1956-57...	4,737,685,000	..

* Including issues under the Defence Loans Acts, 1937 and 1939 (1938-39, £128,050,000; 1939-40, £491,750,000).

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1955-56 AND 1956-57

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1956-57 was £2,953,282,938, an increase of £79,449,783 over the total for 1955-56 (including the supplementary estimates). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid. Supplementary estimates are included in totals for 1955-56 in all classes. Reductions in Government expenditure in 1956-57 were announced on June 26, 1956, affecting the Civil Estimates by the net amount of approximately £39,500,000. Individual subheads below are corrected and amounts appear in *italic* figures.

Classes and Principal Items

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

	1955-56	1956-57
House of Lords.....	£129,326	£146,282
House of Commons.....	1,119,525	1,134,466
Registration of Electors	590,000	600,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments...	3,407,714	3,396,237
Privy Council Office.....	31,037	31,969
Privy Seal Office.....	8,510	14,100
Charity Commission.....	96,854	102,922
Civil Service do.....	409,600	440,700
Exchequer and Audit Dept.....	468,975	499,677
Friendly Societies Registry.....	77,080	81,890
Government Actuary.....	28,932	29,911
Government Chemist.....	294,518	318,505
Government Hospitality	55,000	55,000
Royal Mint.....	*110	100
National Debt Office...	3,260	3,230
National Savings Committee.....	883,975	870,900
Public Record Office.....	112,020	115,012
Public Works Loan Commission.....	£100	100
Royal Commissions.....	163,500	186,000
Secret Service.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Silver.....	6,159,500	5,470,000
Miscellaneous.....	198,690	172,989

Scotland

Scottish Home Office.....	2,085,222	2,141,143
Scottish Record Office.....	37,178	38,242
† Including "Payments of Members" (1955-56); £586,022 (1956-57); and Travelling Expenses £79,385 (1955-56); £81,660,000 (1956-57).		

* Gross totals £10,334,750 (1955-56); £10,202,650 (1956-57).
 † Gross totals £56,572 (1955-56); £54,310 (1956-57).

CLASS II: COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Foreign Service.....	£15,157,220	£14,919,720
Foreign Office Grants and Services.....	44,201,315	22,051,830
British Council.....	1,757,400	2,202,650
United Nations.....	1,900,000	1,750,000
Commonwealth Relations Office.....	1,993,723	2,105,662
Do. Services.....	1,386,087	1,830,091
Overseas Settlement.....	200,050	197,700
Colonial Office.....	1,227,128	7,352,965
Colonial Services.....	30,174,993	21,496,526
Development and Welfare:—		
Colonies, etc.....	18,000,000	17,250,000
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and South African Territories.....	1,050,000	1,380,000
Imperial War Graves Commission.....	1,142,750	1,331,984

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE

	1955-56	1956-57
Home Office.....	£4,172,496	£4,648,035
Civil Defence Services.....	10,862,630	9,020,737
Police (E. & W.).....	36,765,704	40,995,966
Prisons (E. & W.).....	8,238,328	8,320,693
Child Care.....	8,740,400	8,431,400
Fire Services.....	4,722,389	5,150,800
Supreme Court.....	3,944	62,151
Legal Aid Fund.....	1,556,125	1,833,100
Law Charges.....	492,904	599,876
County Courts.....	630,850	481,090
Legal Expenses.....	65,135	64,190

Scotland

Civil Defence Services.....	£892,369	£808,952
Police.....	3,887,383	4,384,627
Prisons.....	731,239	751,204
Approved Schools.....	251,400	252,550
Fire Services.....	458,684	533,180
Law Charges, etc.....	251,792	273,441

Northern Ireland

Supreme Court.....	£57,166	£59,263
Land Purchase.....	1,189,180	1,183,220

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING

Ministry of Education.....	£276,493,636	£303,448,218
British Museum.....	480,996	524,622
Do. Nat. History.....	352,987	360,193
Imperial War Museum.....	44,320	46,910
London Museum.....	24,615	28,620
National Gallery.....	96,450	73,038
Tate Gallery.....	48,730	54,532
Nat. Maritime Museum.....	51,392	51,294
National Portrait Gallery.....	25,952	27,417
Wallace Collection.....	33,544	34,057
Grants for Science and the Arts.....	1,381,664	1,567,055
Universities & Colleges.....	32,253,300	34,419,900
Broadcasting.....	28,947,000	28,894,000

Scotland

Public Education.....	£38,744,090	£42,537,493
National Galleries.....	57,232	35,253
National Museum of Antiquities.....	13,868	17,301
National Library.....	34,711	64,526

CLASS V: HEALTH, HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Housing & Local Government.....	£13,652,580	£19,347,185
Housing.....	62,170,020	62,998,280
Ministry of Health.....	36,328,740	73,800,000
National Health Service.....	425,592,225	*37,274,455
Med. Research Council.....	2,268,460	446,263,175
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues.....	68,800,000	2,349,000
Registrar General.....	410,577	403,905
Central Land Board.....	749,500	382,500
War Damage Commission.....	837,010	656,000

Scotland

Dept. of Health.....	6,258,120	6,487,770
National Health Service Housing.....	53,745,180	55,878,955
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues.....	12,845,500	13,981,540
Registrar General.....	9,525,000	10,050,000
	61,344	56,097

* Hospital, Specialist and Ancillary Services £330,492,015; Grants to Local Health Authorities £22,647,010; Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supply. Ophthalmic Services £143,004,800.

CLASS VI: TRADE, LABOUR AND SUPPLY

	1955-56	1956-57
Board of Trade.....	£4,495,800	£4,577,690
Do. Assistance to Industry and Trading Services.....	2,524,469	2,831,594
Do. Strategic Reserves.....	4,290,000	3,590,000
Services in Development Areas.....	6,267,540	4,517,300
Financial Assistance in Development Areas.....	1,012,510	507,510
Export Credits.....	100	100
Do. Special Guarantees.....	100	100
Ministry of Labour and National Service....	20,292,080	20,783,000
Ministry of Supply....	186,719,000	213,400,000
Do. Purchasing (Repayment) Services.....	100	100
Royal Ordnance Factories.....	7,022,000	5,800,000

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES (WORKS, STATIONERY, ETC.)

Ministry of Works....	£8,295,095	£8,430,120
Houses of Parliament Buildings.....	384,000	361,000
Public Buildings, U.K. Do. Overseas.....	26,339,100	27,180,150
Royal Palaces.....	1,825,000	1,763,000
Royal Parks.....	491,000	509,500
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments.....	741,000	783,000
Rates on Govt. Property.....	834,000	885,000
Stationery and Printing Central Office of Information.....	13,593,590	17,645,693
Peterhead Harbour....	12,798,900	13,381,100
	1,462,900	1,792,200
	37,000	34,000

CLASS VIII: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food....	£15,833,332	£15,756,720
Agricultural and Food Grants and Subsidies.....	265,056,760	213,392,430
Agricultural and Food Services.....	9,043,305	262,118
Food (Strategic Reserves).....	22,593,300	100
Fishery Grants and Services.....	4,560,080	4,849,770
Surveys of Great Britain, etc.....	2,869,250	2,982,570
Office of Commissioners of Crown Lands.....	94,592	100,927
Agricultural Research Council.....	3,462,000	3,560,000
Nature Conservancy... Development Fund... Forestry Commission..	203,400	280,000
	1,012,000	1,134,000
	8,351,000	8,791,000
Scotland		
Dept. of Agriculture.. Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry....	28,087,908	30,110,096
	2,784,585	2,430,001

* FOOD SUBSIDIES.—Under Agricultural Price Guarantees: Cereals, (1955-56) £43,900,000; (1956-57) £38,450,000; Eggs, (1955-56) £25,600,000; (1956-57) £17,800,000; Fatstock, (1955-56) £61,943,357; (1956-57) £56,700,000. Other Direct Subsidy Payments: Bread (payments to bakers, (1955-56) £40,500,000; (1956-57) £15,500,000. Milk (to Marketing Boards), (1955-56) £31,600,000; (1956-57) £21,300,000; (School Milk Scheme) (1955-56) £535,000; (1956-57) £500,000. (National Milk Scheme,

mothers and young children). (1955-56) £27,650,000; (1956-57) £27,250,000.

CLASS IX: TRANSPORT, FUEL, POWER and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

	1955-56	1956-57
Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation..	8,451,255	£8,647,700
Roads, etc.....	41,018,500	47,358,000
Transport (Shipping and Special Services)	1,992,000	729,000
Civil Aviation.....	7,983,010	6,555,010
Ministry of Fuel and Power.....	3,452,130	4,032,810
Do. Special Services.....	12,420,010	5,714,000
Atomic Energy.....	54,127,400	68,264,390
Scientific and Industrial Research.....	6,528,170	7,552,100
Scotland		
Roads.....	5,694,000	7,032,630

CLASS X: PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Superannuation and Retired Allowances.....	£11,608,550	£13,438,710
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance	4,631,370	4,348,870
War Pensions, etc.....	89,326,000	*88,841,000
National Insurance and Family Allowances..	†206,832,000	219,782,000
National Assistance Board.....	124,709,000	127,626,000
Pensions, etc. (India, Pakistan, Burma)...	6,854,010	7,056,260
R.I.C. Pensions, etc....	1,055,000	1,160,000

* PENSIONS, ETC. (1956-57).—War of 1914-18: Officers and Nurses, £3,285,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £33,200,000. War of 1939-45 and later Service. Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, Officers and Nurses, £7,753,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £39,425,000. Merchant Navy, Officers, £985,000; Seamen, £1,005,000. Civilians, Disablement Pensions, etc. £2,600,000.

† FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—1956-57, £114,750,000

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

	1955-56	1956-57
Service		
Customs and Excise...	£13,810,700	£14,756,300
Inland Revenue.....	35,849,000	38,014,000
Post Office.....	277,894,000	287,298,000

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

Net Defence Estimates as at June 29, 1956. Reduced estimates announced on June 26, 1956, and other savings are indicated by italic figures.

The Navy Estimates

	1955-56	1956-57
Pay, etc. of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.....	£50,238,000	£63,688,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy...	15,995,000	13,897,000
Medical Establishments.....	1,513,000	1,703,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services.....	8,154,000	8,714,000
Educational.....	1,099,000	1,311,000
Scientific.....	15,224,000	16,884,000
Royal Naval Reserves.....	1,955,000	2,243,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.: Personnel.....	38,735,000	41,417,000
Material.....	49,376,000	42,425,000
Contract Work...	77,571,000	64,838,000

The Navy Estimates—continued

	1955-56	1956-7
Naval Armaments . . .	£27,845,000	£24,128,000
Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad	17,945,000	17,950,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	10,859,900	11,291,300
Admiralty Office	7,520,000	8,073,000
Non-effective Services	16,448,000	19,257,000
Merchant Shipbuilding, etc.	21,000	20,600
Total	£340,500,000	£337,840,000

Personnel

Ranks, etc.	Numbers, All Ranks	
	1955-56	1956-57
<i>Royal Navy:</i>		
Flag Officers	65	65
Officers of Relative Flag Rank	28	28
Commissioned and Subordinate Officers	13,747	13,267
Petty Officers	25,900	25,700
Seamen	70,000	67,200
Boys	5,300	4,900
Artificer Apprentices	2,300	2,200
Total	117,340	113,360
<i>Royal Marines:</i>		
Commissioned Officers	680	680
Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Musicians and Rank and File	10,180	9,760
Total	10,860	10,440
<i>Women's Royal Naval Service:</i>		
Officers	300	280
Ratings	4,275	3,700
Total	4,575	3,980
<i>Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service</i>	225	220
Grand Total	133,000	128,000

The Army Estimates

Finance

	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£
Pay, etc.	64,400,000	100,380,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces	19,600,000	16,370,000
War Office	3,400,000	3,600,000
Civilians	95,030,000	91,340,000
Movements	36,210,000	33,250,000
Supplies, etc.	57,430,000	55,030,000
Stores	130,690,000	88,850,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	37,370,000	37,630,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	10,430,000	12,690,000
Non-effective Services	19,440,000	21,860,000
Total	£474,000,000	£461,000,000

Personnel

Item	Maximum Number 1956-57	
	Officers	Other Ranks
<i>Garrisons in Europe:</i>		
British Troops:—		
Male	26,000	305,000
Female†	1,100	5,000
Colonial Troops	100	2,200
Commonwealth do. (in U.K.)	400	200
Total	27,600	312,400
<i>Garrisons outside Europe:</i>		
British Troops:—		
Male	7,500	68,000
Female†	350	600
Gurkha and Commonwealth, incl. Colonial, Troops	150	50,400
Total	8,000	119,000
Additional Numbers‡	1,000	9,000
Grand Total*	36,600	440,400

† Incl. Q.A.R.A.N.C. (in and outside Europe).—Strength (July, 1955§): Officers, 1037; Other Ranks, 795. § 1956 figures withheld.

‡ To cover possible temporary excesses over the numbers estimated above.

* Excluding 8,000 all ranks on Terminal Leave.

The Air Estimates

Finance

	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£
Pay, etc., of the Air Force	81,480,000	100,160,000
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces	2,710,000	3,089,900
Air Ministry	4,490,000	4,780,000
Civilians at Outstations	34,551,000	35,510,000
Movements	13,530,000	14,250,000
Supplies	86,050,000	74,150,000
Aircraft and Stores	228,000,000	183,500,000
Works and Lands	53,000,000	49,000,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	4,469,000	5,940,000
Non-effective Services	5,620,000	7,070,000
Total	£513,000,000	£477,450,000

Personnel

Service	Maximum Number 1956-57	
	Officers	Airmen and Airwomen
Royal Air Force	26,000	220,000
Women's R.A.F.	500	5,200
Pss. Mary's Nursing Service	800	—
Local Forces abroad	80	3,920
Other Commonwealth Forces	320	480
Total	27,400	229,600

THE NATIONAL DEBT

The National Debt rose by £106,000,000 during the year to the total of £27,040,000,000 on March 31, 1956.

The Debt in 1955

The National Debt outstanding on March 31, 1955, was £27,019,622,947, of which £2,130,352,214 was payable in external currencies, principally to the United States and Canada.

The *Internal Debt*.—The Internal Debt, including both long and short term loans, was as follows:—

Funded Debt	£3,828,356,674
Unfunded Debt	21,049,300,059
Terminable Annuities	11,614,000

Total Internal Debt £24,889,270,733

This total is offset by the sum of £85,926,761 in respect of bonds tendered for Death Duties and held by the National Debt Commissioners until drawn or paid off. The net Internal Debt outstanding at March 31, 1955, was thus £24,803,343,972.

The Floating Debt (short-term loans) rose by £427,235,000 during the year to a total of £5,246,600,000 and amounts outstanding on March 31, 1955, were—Treasury Bills, £4,931,390,000; Ways and Means Advances, £315,210,000.

The *External Debt*.—Debt created under the National Loans Act, 1939, rose during the year by the net amount of £15,804,099 to the total of £2,130,352,214 on March 31, 1955.

United States Loans (1945-52)	£1,615,352,269
Canadian Loans (1946)	451,641,246
* European Payments Union	59,233,928
Govt. of Belgium Loan (1952)	1,001,938
Govt. of Mauritius Loans (Interest free)	2,454,424
Govt. of Ceylon Loan	298,500
Govts. of Trinidad, Singapore and other Loans	369,909

* Reclassified as External Debt, w.c.f. July, 1954.

Other Capital Liabilities.—Other capital liabilities for Telegraph and Telephone extension and liabilities under the Housing Act, 1914, totalled £300,115,028 on March 31, 1955. There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge, such as unclaimed dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by the British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1955, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £315,760; Sudan Loans, £4,485,600; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £947,754; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £5,597,480; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £28,678,819; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £46,800,110; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £21,728,920; Ulster Savings Certificates, £166,554; 24½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, £800,709 plus other liabilities in external currencies; Palestine Loan, £1,984,751; Tanganyika Loan, £284,876; Nyasaland, £936,254; Newfoundland, £13,774,778; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1886-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tûhe Rent Charge* £61,679,804; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U. S. loans to Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Cost of the Debt, 1954-55

The total of £673,664,107 was issued by the Exchequer during 1954-55 for payment of interest of the Debt and for management and expenses.

Interest:—

Of Funded Debt	£128,215,085
Of Terminable Annuities	370,577
Of Unfunded Debt	539,871,189

Total interest

Management and Expenses:—	
Management	£1,483,805
Expenses	3,723,451

Total

Repayments, 1954-55

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable.

Repayment of Terminable Annuities	£986,888
For 3% Funding Loan	6,373,735
For 4% Funding Loan	7,932,139
For 4% Victory Bonds	6,957,105
For 3½% Conversion Loan	13,877,335

Total Sinking Funds ..

Estimated Assets

The estimated Assets include the amount standing to the credit of the *Exchange Equalization Account* £975,000,000; issues for redemption of *Local Loans Stock* £429,196,622; issues under the *Bretton Woods Agreements Act*, £557,122,857; issues under the *European Payments Union Act*, 1950, £12,632,752; *National Coal Board*, £543,555,403; issues to *Local Loans Fund* £2,443,778,749; annual payment by the Bank of England in lieu of dividend £58,212,000; advances to N. Ireland Exchequer under *Misc. Financial Provisions Act*, 1950, £14,467,983; estimated market value of *Suez Canal Shares* £36,542,450; *Land Settlement Loans* outstanding £9,728,277; issues under *Export Guarantees Act*, £23,011,189; issues under *Anglo Turkish (Armaments Credit) Agreement Act*, £4,392,212; value of shares and Stock of *British Petroleum Co. Ltd.*, £5,001,000; value of shares in *Cable and Wireless Ltd.*, £30,000,000; *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, £3,549,034; issues under the *New Towns Acts*, 1946 and 1952, £107,470,392; issues under the *Housing (Scotland) Act*, 1950 £52,896,572; issues to *Colonial Development Corporation*, £39,698,000; issues to *Overseas Food Corporation*, £288,000; issues to *Civil Contingencies Fund*, £16,000,000; issues under *Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act*, 1947 £25,215,936; liability for 5 per cent. War Loan (India), £15,466,928; (Burma), £1,254,075; with some smaller items, making a total of £5,473,858,752.

The *Suez Canal Shares*.—In Nov. 1875 the British Government authorized Messrs. Rothschild to buy the Khedive Ismail's shares in the *Canal Maritime de Suez* (176,602 shares out of a total of 400,000) for £4,080,000, the Khedive to receive the dividends thereon until July 1, 1894. Since that date the dividends have accrued to the British Treasury. Dividends received during 1954-55 on 188,144 ordinary shares and 165,360 "Actions de Jouissance" were £1,663,389 and £1,262,025. On March 31, 1955, the British holdings were valued at £36,542,450. (See Events of the Year.)

The *National Fund*.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately

£500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1956, shows the following net additions during the year:—Contributions received, £111,000; net revenue, £95,840; net profit on investments realized £26,841. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1956, was £2,342,886.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.—The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduc-

tion of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1956, at £1,534,807.

The John Buchanan Fund.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1956, at £13,715.

INCOME TAX—POST-WAR CREDITS

The total amount of post-war credit created was £800,000,000. Amounts repaid were:

1946-47, £57,900,000	1948-49, £19,000,000	1950-51, £16,900,000	1952-53, £16,300,000
1947-48, £55,900,000	1949-50, £17,000,000	1951-52, £16,200,000	1953-54, £16,800,000
	1954-55, £23,900,000	1955-56, £17,000,000	

Year	Created	Repaid to March 31, 1955	Set off against arrears of tax	Outstanding at March 31, 1955*
1941-42.....	£150,000,000	£51,000,000	—	£99,000,000
1942-43.....	180,000,000	57,000,000	—	123,000,000
1943-44.....	45,000,000	20,000,000	—	25,000,000
1944-45.....	210,000,000	61,000,000	—	149,000,000
1945-46.....	215,000,000	51,000,000	£20,000,000	144,000,000

* The total amount of post-war credit (1941-46) outstanding on March 31, 1956, was approximately £523,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES, 1955

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1955 and proportion of income retained after tax. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation

Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income before Tax	Tax	Net Income after Tax	Retained per cent.
£		£	£	£	
155 to 250	8,000,000	1,450,000,000	3,000,000	1,447,000,000	99.8
250 to 500	7,900,000	2,990,000,000	110,000,000	2,880,000,000	96.3
500 to 750	6,500,000	3,980,000,000	230,000,000	3,750,000,000	94.2
750 to 1,000	2,350,000	1,990,000,000	170,000,000	1,820,000,000	91.5
1,000 to 1,500	875,000	1,050,000,000	155,000,000	895,000,000	85.2
1,500 to 2,000	240,000	410,000,000	87,000,000	323,000,000	78.8
2,000 to 3,000	170,000	405,000,000	111,000,000	294,000,000	72.6
3,000 to 5,000	104,000	395,000,000	152,000,000	243,000,000	61.5
5,000 to 10,000	48,000	320,000,000	166,000,000	154,000,000	48.1
10,000 to 20,000	11,000	145,000,000	98,000,000	47,000,000	32.4
Over £20,000	2,000	70,000,000	58,000,000	12,000,000	17.1
TOTAL	26,200,000	£13,205,000,000	£1,340,000,000	£11,865,000,000	89.9

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income before Tax	Tax	Net Income after Tax	Retained per cent.
£		£	£	£	
155 to 250	8,100,000	1,470,000,000	4,000,000	1,466,000,000	99.7
250 to 500	8,700,000	3,440,000,000	154,000,000	3,286,000,000	95.5
500 to 750	6,500,000	4,230,000,000	272,000,000	3,958,000,000	93.6
750 to 1,000	1,860,000	1,720,000,000	156,000,000	1,564,000,000	90.9
1,000 to 2,000	873,000	1,410,000,000	278,000,000	1,132,000,000	80.3
2,000 to 4,000	155,400	730,000,000	327,000,000	403,000,000	55.2
4,000 to 6,000	11,500	174,000,000	122,500,000	51,500,000	29.6
Over £6,000	500	31,000,000	26,500,000	4,500,000	14.5
TOTAL	26,200,000	£13,205,000,000	£1,340,000,000	£11,865,000,000	89.9

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing (a) personal expenditure in 1946 and in 1955 on consumer goods and services at current market prices, with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad; (b) Index Numbers in 1955 of market prices of goods and services on the basis 1948=100.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million		Index 1955	Heads of Expenditure	£ million		Index 1955
	1946	1955			1946	1955	
Food.....	1,816	4,136	157	Clothing.....	638	1,268	123
Household Expenditure.....	1,617	3,706	157	Footwear.....	113	216	120
Bread and Cereals.....	292	492	151	Other Clothing:			
Meat and Bacon.....	319	990	203	Men's and Boys' Wear ..	173	351	140
Fish.....	84	100	156	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear.....	352	701	117
Oils and Fats.....	62	212	252	Recreational Goods.....	190	311	128
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery.....	119	401	124	Books.....	27	44	117
Dairy Products.....	288	552	145	Newspapers.....	51	101	158
Fruit.....	90	267	123	Magazines.....	26	42	140
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	190	377	139	Other.....	86	124	111
Beverages.....	86	199	181	Chemists' Goods.....	104	185	106
Other manufactured food.....	87	116	121	Other Goods.....	113	169	103
Other personal expenditure.....	199	430	161	Private Motoring, Cycling.....	139	562	135
Alcoholic Drink.....	735	859	98	Vehicles, New and Used.....	47	312	130
Beer.....	543	531	97	Running Costs.....	92	250	142
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc.....	192	328	98	Travel.....	305	462	123
Tobacco.....	602	880	106	Railway.....	107	112	105
Cigarettes.....	516	770	106	Other.....	198	350	131
Pipe Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.....	86	110	108	Communication Services.....	54	84	122
Housing.....	665	1,065	131	Postal.....	32	46	121
Rent, Rates and Water.....	557	837	128	Telephone and Telegraph.....	22	38	123
Occupiers' Maintenance.....	108	228	143	Entertainments.....	183	196	117
Fuel and Light.....	278	521	139	Cinema.....	121	106	125
Coal.....	119	219	153	Other.....	62	90	108
Electricity.....	64	132	115	Domestic Service.....	117	103	130
Gas.....	69	115	146	Insurance.....	68	131	132
Other.....	26	55	145	Other Services.....	540	673	
Durable Household Goods.....	334	903	118	Expenditure not included above.....	126	80	157
Furniture and Furnishings.....	151	487	129	Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.....	-13	-140	131
Hardware, Radio and Electrical Goods.....	183	416	108				
Other Household Goods.....	63	149	116	Personal Expenditure:—			
Matches.....	11	19	136	in the United Kingdom.....	7,057	12,597	130
Soap and Detergents.....	30	93	106	abroad.....	121	186	141
Other Cleaning Materials, etc.....	22	37	142	TOTAL.....	7,178	12,783	130

COMPANIES IN U.K.

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1955, 17,507 Companies were registered in Great Britain with nominal capital £115,600,000; 3,589 Companies went into liquidation (Voluntary 3,191; Compulsory, 398). On December 31, 1955, there were 307,596 Companies on the registers in Great Britain, of which 11,204 were Public Companies with total paid-up capital, £4,340,000,000, and 279,949 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital, £2,471,000,000.

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

[Compiled by the Midland Bank Limited]

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1940-45	£25,465,000	1951	£251,990,000
1947	151,108,000	1952	370,485,000
1948	231,365,000	1953	396,031,000
1949	138,448,000	1954	471,130,000
1950	312,932,000	1955	567,192,000

BANKRUPTCIES

Total number of Bankruptcies in the United Kingdom:—

Year	Number	Year	Number
1938	3,169	1951	1,816
1947	626	1952	2,043
1948	1,132	1953	2,222
1949	1,491	1954	2,176
1950	1,823	1955	2,163

GOLD AND U.S. DOLLAR RESERVES

Date Dec. 31	Total gold and U.S. dollar reserves
	£
1952.....	659,000,000
1953.....	899,000,000
1954.....	986,000,000
1955	
Mar. 31.....	953,000,000
June 30.....	957,000,000
1956	
Mar. 31.....	813,000,000
June 30.....	852,000,000

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

GOLD COINS

†Five Pound £5
 †Two Pound £2
 †Sovereign £1
 †Half-Sovereign 10s.

BRONZE COINS

Penny 1d.
 Halfpenny ½d.
 Farthing ¼d.

SILVER

Maundy Money

Fourpence 4d. Twopence 2d.
 Threepence 3d. Penny 1d.

NOTE.—The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is *one inch* in diameter.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945.

Silver.—No silver coins have been struck since 1946, except Maundy money.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

Cupro-nickel is an alloy of nickel 25 parts and copper 75 parts.

Currency Notes.—Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928*, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury notes) of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue were paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment

† Discontinued.

CUPRO-NICKEL

Crown 5s.
 †Double Florin 4s.
 Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
 Florin 2s.
 Shilling 1s.

Sixpence 6d.
 Threepence 3d.

NICKEL-BRASS
 Threepence 3d.

of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Notes of £5 dated before Sept. 2, 1944, are not now legal tender but, like notes of £10 to £1,000, are payable when presented at the Bank of England. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver (dated 1816 onwards), and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper) up to 12d.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1955.—During 1955 the Royal Mint struck 505,586,029 coins, weighing a total of 2,652 tons, an average output of over 10,000,000 coins every working week. Almost 60 per cent. of the total production was for the United Kingdom. Details are shown in the table below.

Of the total of a little under £12 million new cupro-nickel coins produced, £4½ million represented a net addition to the coinage circulation, and just over £7 million were to replace silver coins withdrawn from circulation under the scheme for recovery of silver. The £4½ million expansion in the cupro-nickel currency during 1955 was entirely in the shilling and sixpenny denominations, the net addition to the shilling circulation being over fifty million coins. This was the second year in succession when the whole of the increased coin circulation was in the two smaller denominations, but the demand for these coins remains unabated. At the beginning of the year the large surplus of pennies in circulation persisted, and in continuation of arrangements started in 1954, nearly 48,000,000 pennies were withdrawn. Towards the end of the year, however, a small demand for new pennies arose and some 5 million were issued. These were from a stock manufactured in 1949.

207,605,400 coins were struck in 51 denominations for the British Caribbean Territories, British Honduras, British East Africa, Burma, the Central African Federation, Cyprus, Irish Republic, Fiji, Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Hong Kong, Mauritius, New Zealand, and Uruguay.

During 1955 also, considerable progress was made on the production of new official Elizabeth II Seals for the Colonial Territories, and new Great Seals were also made for the Union of South Africa and for Ceylon.

THE ROYAL MINT, 1955-56

Coins struck in 1955			Coins in circulation, 1956		
Imperial	Number	Value	Number		
<i>Cupro Nickel:</i>					
Half-crown	23,628,726	£2,953,590	Crown	8,000,000	
Florin	25,887,253	2,588,725	Half-crown	376,000,000	
Shilling	73,210,814	3,660,541	Florin	407,000,000	
Sixpence	109,929,554	2,748,239	Shilling	760,000,000	
*Maundy	4,282	44	Sixpence	1,026,000,000	
<i>Nickel-brass:</i>					
3d	41,075,200	513,440	3d. piece (silver) . .	73,000,000	
<i>Bronze:</i>			do. (nickel brass) . .		576,000,000
Halfpenny	18,465,600	38,470	Penny	1,650,000,000	
Farthing	5,779,200	6,020	Halfpenny	874,000,000	
Total U.K. Coin	297,980,629	12,509,069	Farthing	235,000,000	
Commonwealth and Foreign	207,605,400				
GRAND TOTAL	505,586,029		5,985,000,000		

* Maundy coins are made of standard silver, i.e. 92½ per cent. pure silver.

EMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

Classification	June 1939	June 1954	June 1955	June 1956
Total working population.....	19,750,000	23,667,000	23,869,000	23,989,000
Males.....	14,656,000	15,974,000	16,058,000	16,136,000
Females.....	5,094,000	7,693,000	7,811,000	7,853,000
Detailed Classification	June 1939	June 1954	June 1955	June 1956
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services..	480,000	839,000	803,000	761,000
Males.....	480,000	816,000	784,000	745,000
Females.....	Nil	23,000	19,000	16,000
Total in Civil Employment.....	17,920,000	22,604,000	22,890,000	23,031,000
Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishing.....	950,000	1,074,000	1,052,000	1,042,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	873,000	867,000	864,000	861,000
National Government Service.....	539,000	594,000	580,000	559,000
Local Government Service.....	846,000	734,000	735,000	732,000
Gas, Water and Electricity.....	242,000	373,000	378,000	376,000
Transport and Communication.....	1,233,000	1,715,000	1,714,000	1,724,000
Manufacturing Industries.....	6,815,000	8,976,000	9,222,000	9,234,000
Building and Contracting.....	1,310,000	1,453,000	1,460,000	1,515,000
Distributive Trades.....	2,887,000	2,743,000	2,793,000	2,842,000
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services.....	2,252,000	4,077,000	4,092,000	4,146,000
Ex-Members of H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment.....	Nil	6,000	6,000	6,000
Insured persons registered as unemployed.....	1,270,00	218,000	170,000	191,000

UNEMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1941-55 and mid-year figure for 1956.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1941.....	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942.....	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943.....	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944.....	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,500
1945.....	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946.....	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947.....	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948.....	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949.....	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950.....	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951.....	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952.....	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953.....	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954.....	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955.....	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956 (June 11).....	126,072	63,456	20,134	12,915	222,577	250,376

† Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

(June 11, 1956)

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over....	35,348	29,137	57,787	122,272	19,856	142,128
Boys under 18.....	2,302	1,008	490	3,800	278	4,078
Women 18 and over....	19,411	16,673	24,124	60,208	11,906	72,114
Girls under 18.....	1,838	963	447	3,248	1,009	4,257
Total.....	58,899	47,781	82,848	189,528	33,049	222,577

The total of 222,577 includes 38,429 married women.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and the hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Ministry of Labour. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in Great Britain in 1938 and in 1946-1956 were as follows:—

	Men (21 years and over)			Women* (18 years and over)			All Workers†	
	Hours	Wages		Hours	Wages		Hours	Wages
		s.	d.		s.	d.		s. d.
1938 October.....	47·7	69	0	43·5	32	6	46·5	53 3
1946 October.....	47·6	120	9	42·6	65	3	46·2	101 0
1947 October.....	46·6	128	1	41·5	69	7	45·2	108 2
1948 October.....	46·7	137	11	41·6	74	6	45·3	117 4
1949 October.....	46·8	142	8	41·7	78	9	45·4	121 9
1950 October.....	47·6	150	5	42·0	82	7	46·1	128 0
1951 October.....	47·8	166	0	41·5	90	1	46·1	141 1
1952 April.....	47·3	173	7	40·9	92	2	45·6	147 3
October.....	47·7	178	6	41·8	96	4	46·1	151 11
1953 April.....	47·8	185	11	42·0	100	3	46·2	157 7
October.....	47·9	189	2	42·0	102	5	46·3	160 1
1954 April.....	48·3	197	8	42·0	105	3	46·5	166 6
October.....	48·5	204	5	41·9	108	2	46·7	171 9
1955 April.....	48·9	217	5	41·9	112	5	46·9	182 3
October.....	48·9	222	11	41·8	115	5	46·9	187 2
1956 April.....	48·6	235	4	41·5	119	9	46·7	197 9

* Includes Women employed as part-time workers in October, 1954, and April, 1955, on the basis of two part-time workers = 1 full-time worker.

† Includes Youths, Boys and Girls. *Youths and Boys*.—Average weekly hours of work, Apr. 1956, 45·0 (1938, 46·2); Average weekly earnings, Apr. 1956, 100s. 6d. (1938, 26s. 1d.). *Girls*.—Average weekly hours of work, Apr. 1956, 42·4 (1938, 44·6); Average weekly earnings, Apr. 1956, 78s. 4d. (1938, 18s. 6d.).

NATIONAL SERVICE IN 1955

During 1955, 242,766 men were registered for National Service, a decrease of 51,217 from the number registered in 1954. 120,286 men expressed a preference for the Army, 82,449 for the Royal Air Force and 26,263 for the Royal Navy or Royal Marines. 733 men (0·3 per cent.) were registered provisionally as conscientious objectors, 15,700 students wishing to enter universities, technical and agricultural colleges, etc., applied for deferment and in 12,700 cases deferment was granted.

221,354 medical examinations of National Servicemen were conducted by 95 civilian Medical Boards at 61 centres in the United Kingdom during 1955. The men were placed in the following medical grades:—Grade I, 143,332 (65 per cent.); Grade II, 25,878 (11 per cent.); Grade III, 21,145 (10 per cent.); Grade IV, 30,999 (14 per cent.).

156,833 National Servicemen were called up during 1955, compared with 147,975 in 1954, and were posted as follows:—

Royal Navy.....	6,105
Army.....	108,656
Royal Air Force.....	42,072

In addition 45,775 men in the National Service field of call-up entered voluntary regular engagements during the year—Royal Navy, 2,579; Army, 26,692; Royal Air Force, 16,504.

FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1955 a total of 41,898 permits were issued for the admission of foreign workers for employment in Great Britain, an increase of 5,425 over the total in 1954. 2,094 permits were refused.

The principal occupations for which permits were issued were: Domestic service, 21,728; Concert, stage, film, variety and other entertainment, 4,687; Industry and commerce, 4,980;

Hotel and restaurant service, 1,956; Teaching, 1,043; Nursing, 2,382; Student Employees, 4,957; Miscellaneous, 165.

Special facilities are offered by the Ministry of Labour to undermanned industries and services for the bulk recruitment of Italian workers. During 1955 a total of 2,320 Italian men and women were brought to vacancies in Great Britain through these facilities, including a few skilled and technological workers to whom the scheme was successfully extended. The largest numbers were recruited for the brick-making, tinplate, iron and steel, and wool textile industries, for coke oven works and for hospitals. At the end of the year there were outstanding requests for 1,560 Italians.

Nationalities of workers who received permits in 1954 and 1955 were as follows:—

Nationality	1954	1955
American.....	927	1,242
Austrian.....	3,299	2,091
Belgian.....	323	455
Danish.....	1,724	2,031
Dutch.....	2,688	2,393
Egyptian.....	55	67
Finnish.....	558	553
French.....	3,858	3,726
German.....	7,659	8,931
Greek.....	158	184
Israeli.....	63	100
Italian.....	5,968	8,838
Norwegian.....	801	798
Portuguese.....	218	243
Spanish.....	990	1,763
Swedish.....	1029	1,260
Swiss.....	4,951	5,225
Yugoslavian.....	280	538
Other nationalities.....	665	1,140
Stateless.....	259	320
TOTAL.....	36,473	41,898

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1955, 79 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England and Wales the average size was 66 acres compared with 60 in Scotland. In 1950, 36 per cent. of the farms in England had a mains electricity supply; in Wales 10 per cent. An estimate of 16 per cent. was made for Scotland. The National Farm Survey of England and Wales, carried out in the early years of the last war, showed that 47 per cent. of the holdings with farm houses had a piped water supply, while 45 per cent. relied on wells as the principal source of water. The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1955, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, was:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5 acres.....	79,618	16,941	96,559
5 to 50 ".....	153,298	31,753	185,051
50 to 100 ".....	59,556	9,870	69,426
100 to 150 ".....	30,881	5,748	36,629
150 to 300 ".....	33,148	6,488	39,636
Over 300 ".....	13,064	2,226	15,290
TOTAL NUMBER	369,565	73,026	442,591

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 50,000 part-time or "hobby" farmers.

United Kingdom
Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1939	June, 1956*	1939	1955
Total Tillage.....	8,781	11,517	—	—
Wheat.....	1,766	2,282	1,645	2,599
Barley.....	1,013	2,336	892	2,936
Oats.....	2,427	2,577	2,003	2,709
Mixed Corn.....	85	422	73	510
Rye				
(threshed).....	14	25	10	19
Potatoes.....	704	925	5,218	6,278
Sugar Beet.....	345	426	3,529	4,556
Fodder Crops:				
Beans.....	135	105	111	83
Peas.....	37	19	23	18
Turnips and swedes.....	712	533	10,084	8,223
Mangolds.....	216	177	4,069	3,800
Other.....	226	557	—	—
Hops.....	19	20	14	13
Flax for fibre.....	23	10	45	31
Fruit.....	301	306	824	709
Vegetables.....	292	482	2,062	2,269

Production of *Straw* in 1955 was: Wheat, 2,015,000 tons (1939, 1,990,000 tons); Oats, 2,548,000 tons (2,610,000 tons); Barley, 1,931,000 tons (842,000 tons).

* Provisional.

Livestock

The cattle population has increased by 2.3 per cent. since 1954 and now stands at 23.0 per cent. above the 1939 figure. The number of pigs fell by 5 per cent. but is still 26 per cent. above the pre-war level. Sheep numbers have improved during the past year, but have not yet reached the 1939 figure. The number of poultry is now 25 per cent. above the 1939 total.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1939 thousands	June, 1956* thousands
Cattle: total.....	8,872	10,914
Cows and heifers in milk	2,841	3,066
Cows in calf but not in milk	480	545
Heifers in calf with first calf	564	850
Sheep.....	26,887	23,607
Pigs.....	4,394	5,521
Poultry.....	74,357	92,731

* Provisional.

Crop Prices, 1956-57
Guaranteed prices for the 1956 and 1957 Harvests.

Commodity	1956 (a)	1957
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (b).....	29 9	28 3
Barley, price per cwt. (c)....	26 0	26 6
Oats, price per cwt. (c).....	24 9	26 3
Rye, millable, price per cwt.	23 0	21 6
Sugar Beet, 16½ per cent. sugar content, per ton. . .	128 1	130 6
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton (d).....	217 0	225 0

(a) Prior to special review of guaranteed prices for the 1956 Harvest. (b) Subject to seasonal variation. (c) Price of merchantable grain only. (d) The average support price will be on a seasonal scale and will be broken down into a regional price.

There will be no support price for sub-standard potatoes.

Livestock Prices, 1956-57

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1956-57 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1955-56 are indicated where applicable.

FAT CATTLE. —Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums (+ 12s. 4d.)	s. d.
	151 0
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS. —1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses: per lb. estimated dressed carcase weight, excluding caul fat (+ 2d.)	3 2
FAT PIGS. —Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums. (- 6d.)	49 7*

Livestock Products

MILK. —Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon (+ ½d.)	3 2 45
HEN EGGS. —Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support	

price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen 4 1½*

DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz. (—5d.) 2 4½*

WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost (—2d.) 4 8½

* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: Fat Pig price, 1956-57, is related to a feed price of 3rs. 2d. per cwt.; Hen and Duck Egg price, 1956-57, to a feed price of 29s. 8d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom
(£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1953-54	1954-55
Grain	19.8	132.6	136.7
Potatoes	15.6	66.3	63.6
Sugar beet	5.1	29.9	25.1
Other farm crops	4.7	12.0	10.7
Livestock	86.6	370.5	439.1
Milk and milk products	80.3	340.0	333.1
Poultry and eggs	38.8	149.3	147.8
Wool	3.1	15.8	16.5
Other livestock products	2.2	3.3	2.1
Fruit	8.1	36.6	35.6
Vegetables	17.2	59.8	71.8
Flowers	6.3	18.7	20.5
Other receipts and valuation changes	2.6	20.5	—16.9
Total	290.4	1,255.3	1,285.7

Farm Workers in Great Britain

thousands

Class	June, 1939	June, 1955	June, 1956†
Regular workers	600.8	554.4	531.6
Males under 20*	114.1	84.4	72.9
" 20* and over	432.0	420.7	412.0
Females	54.7	49.3	46.7
Casual workers	110.5	177.1	172.6
Males under 20*	7.8	106.4	101.6
" 20* and over	64.1	70.8	70.9
Females	38.5		
All workers	711.3	731.6	703.7

* 21, in 1939 and 1955. † Provisional.

Hours and Wages

Adult Male Workers	1938-39*	1956†
Standard Hours per week	51	47
Minimum Weekly Wage	34s. 9d.	141s. 0d.
Overtime Rates per hour:		
Ordinary	0s. 9½d.	} 45. 6d.
Sunday	0s. 10½d.	

* Age 21 and over. † 20 and over.

Women.—From September, 1956, rate for women agricultural workers (age 21 and over) was 107s. 0d. per week of 47 hours.

Casual and Part-time Workers: Men, 3s. 0d. per hour; Women, 2s. 4d. per hour.

Agricultural Prices—England and Wales

Commodity	1936-38 average	1954*	1955*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cereals and Farm Crops			
Wheat (cwt.)	9 8	31 1	31 0
Barley (cwt.)	10 3	27 6	25 11
Oats (cwt.)	7 5	21 8	24 9
Potatoes (ton)	110 4	225 6	303 0
Sugar Beet (ton)	42 5	120 0	127 6†
Livestock and Products:			
Fat cattle (live cwt.)	44 4	137 6	157 4
Fat sheep (lb. d.w.)	0 10½	2 10½	2 5½
Bacon pigs (20 lb.)	12 5	49 0	51 3
Milk (gall.)	1 0.3	3 2.4	3 3.1†
Eggs (120)	14 11	42 3	43 8

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies. † Provisional.

Percentage Home-Produced of Food Consumed in the United Kingdom

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1954	1955
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	12	28	24
Barley and oats	73	83	85
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent)	16	16	15
Sugar (refined value)	18	21	23
Carcase meat and offal	51	67	61
Bacon and ham	32	46	44
Butter	9	10	7
Cheese	24	38	33
Condensed milk	70	97	99
Dried milk	59	50	57
Shell eggs	71	86	91

Production Objectives and Price Guarantees

In the *Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees* 1956, presented to Parliament in March 1956, the Government announced that the Agricultural net output for the year 1955-56 is forecast at 55 per cent. above prewar level. This compares favourably with 51 per cent. in 1954-55, although in that year outcome was seriously affected by the weather and is equal to the 1953-54 level, the highest previously recorded. The increase was mainly due to record yields of cereal crops and an upward trend in egg and milk production, which offset falls in tillage area and lower pig production.

Production objectives for the future have been made with special regard to the United Kingdom's Balance of Payments problems. For this reason importance has been attached to the saving of direct imports of food by increased home production and the saving of additional imports of feeding stuffs that might be required for this purpose. To achieve these aims, the Government calls for a policy of:—(1) Maintaining a large arable area with emphasis on feed crops and crop yields. (2) Greater use of grass in producing beef, mutton and milk. (3) Increased economy and skill in feeding methods.

To encourage the production of feed crops the prices of barley and oats have been increased by 6d. and 1s. 6d. per cwt. respectively, wheat and rye prices being reduced by 1s. 6d. per cwt. Good quality beef, mutton and lamb is still required and the

standard price of fat cattle has been increased by 12s. 4d. to 151s. 0d. per cwt. and for fat sheep and lambs by 2d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. estimated dressed carcass weight. For pig meat, although production has fallen, the subsidy is still high at £50 million and a further reduction of 6d. per score dead weight is being made.

Better market prices have reduced the unit cost of subsidy for hen eggs and no change is being made in the guarantee, for milk, however, it is being increased by 1d. per gallon because of higher production costs. The price of wool paid to farmers is being brought down nearer the market value by 2d. per lb. The support price for potatoes is increased by 8s. 0d. per ton and for sugar beet by 2s. 5d. to 130s. 6d. per ton.

In the Annual Review the Government announced a new method of paying guarantees for fatstock. Under the system introduced after decontrol farmers sold their products in the open market, the Government giving support to those products which did not realize a standard or minimum price. There will now be a single deficiency payment for each group of fatstock, which will be the difference between the standard price and the average of realized prices for that group of fatstock. If necessary it will be adjusted to ensure that the average returns of producers each week remains within certain limits on either side of the respective standard price. For other products the method of payment remains the same.

The Crops of 1956

The Times (September 10, 1956) published the following table showing the condition of the principal crops in Great Britain on September 1, 1956, compared with the previous five years, and with the 10-year averages. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury.

Wind and rain have played havoc with this year's harvesting. The cost has increased and many acres of corn crops have already been lost. Unless the weather holds off to enable the remaining crops to be gathered, the estimates for 1956 are probably too high. Grass and root crops are more promising and if they can be lifted a good yield is expected.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1951	90	90	87	90	92	94
1952	95	44	87	89	89	87
1953	97	95	94	96	100	100
1954	91	91	88	90	91	100
1955	96	98	96	84	85	67
1956	92	91	86	94	96	98
10-year avgs.	92	92	90	89	91	86

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking Landed in Great Britain during 1955*

Kind of Fish	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)
Cod.....	6,717,423	15,290,950	735,939	1,897,001	7,453,362	17,187,951
Haddock.....	1,576,338	4,583,143	1,332,884	3,108,367	2,909,222	7,691,510
Hake.....	261,864	2,080,073	60,050	379,208	321,914	2,459,281
Plaice.....	634,050	3,679,238	103,715	589,648	737,765	4,268,886
Skate and Rays.....	236,167	800,003	101,594	247,425	337,761	1,047,428
Whiting.....	221,458	394,086	742,112	1,315,247	963,570	1,709,333
Herring.....	809,651	1,000,285	2,406,833	2,095,253	3,216,484	3,095,538
Mackerel.....	37,497	92,595	45,899	48,434	83,396	141,029
Other.....	2,414,977	5,396,625	616,125	1,516,907	3,031,102	6,913,532
Total.....	12,909,425	33,316,998	6,145,151	11,197,490	19,054,576	44,514,488
Shellfish.....		1,030,944		467,783		1,498,727
Grand Total.....		34,347,942		11,665,273		46,013,215

* In 1955, 25,136 fishermen were regularly, and 3,186 occasionally, employed.

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME

The *Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954*, lays down a close season for wild birds generally from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

Capercaillie and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1–Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1–Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and Wild Goose (in or over water areas), Feb. 21–Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, widgeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-footed).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any

time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, sparrowhawk, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer nor hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Division†	Imports		Exports	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£
Live animals for food.....	34,456,383	36,697,136	1,026,109	997,887
Meat and meat preparations.....	255,819,628	292,583,261	3,206,133	3,630,803
Dairy products, eggs and honey.....	160,400,602	156,486,884	3,733,083	5,666,920
Fish and fish preparations.....	22,101,696	22,425,936	5,884,921	5,778,433
Cereal and cereal preparations.....	175,654,659	222,311,447	13,076,393	13,365,064
Fruits and vegetables.....	203,120,181	222,125,140	7,503,413	8,284,411
Sugar and sugar preparations.....	103,445,927	102,902,646	32,991,902	35,111,035
Coffee, tea and cocoa.....	217,056,968	201,304,918	15,768,793	16,526,961
Feedingstuffs for animals.....	43,147,287	54,981,815	1,710,966	1,013,612
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	13,074,480	17,915,533	5,352,639	6,514,944
Beverages.....	23,988,280	27,288,251	45,993,994	51,460,336
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	76,248,034	86,531,455	22,041,601	23,717,204
Total Class A.....	1,328,514,125	1,443,554,422	158,289,857	172,068,210
B. Basic Materials—				
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed.....	43,795,505	45,752,542	2,149,733	2,468,306
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels.....	67,886,734	55,233,331	4,559	53,548
Rubber, including synthetic, etc.....	50,552,384	96,474,207	1,126,002	1,381,003
Wood and cork.....	155,201,065	192,762,171	1,115,551	492,444
Pulp and waste paper.....	86,636,446	106,780,271	891,741	1,097,609
Silk.....	1,310,359	985,297	15,332	4,430
Wool and other animal hair.....	196,750,319	192,331,884	63,078,042	65,434,603
Cotton.....	125,897,204	98,813,474	2,608,517	2,392,253
Textile fibres and waste.....	34,464,857	35,939,564	8,193,882	12,664,281
Crude fertilizers & minerals, excl. fuels.....	35,718,663	40,392,619	8,641,173	9,979,038
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	137,044,754	163,068,285	1,387,934	1,701,997
Misc. animal & vegetable crude materials.....	35,088,527	38,409,424	3,341,121	3,095,524
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.....	52,190,338	56,840,744	9,347,769	10,631,485
Total Class B.....	1,022,537,155	1,123,783,813	101,197,356	111,396,521
C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants—				
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	16,955,032	73,937,429	67,997,730	63,876,402
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	311,992,202	335,692,149	84,206,069	77,575,924
Total Class C.....	328,947,234	409,629,578	152,203,799	141,452,326
D. Manufactured Goods—				
Chemicals.....	101,558,718	112,268,547	204,452,711	232,818,505
Leather and manufactures and dressed furs.....	20,589,941	21,326,013	16,841,740	18,190,421
Rubber manufactures.....	1,427,552	2,071,452	31,935,375	36,309,126
Wood and cork manufactures.....	39,044,445	51,584,206	2,299,706	2,720,725
Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	51,565,289	65,590,814	33,449,092	37,629,047
Woolen & worsted yarns, woven fabrics.....	6,268,369	7,860,155	83,354,056	87,967,784
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics.....	21,647,026	23,907,260	112,050,828	97,676,666
Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics.....	12,618,358	11,829,855	40,049,214	33,902,954
Miscellaneous textile manufactures.....	30,199,738	30,558,239	89,104,361	91,201,550
Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures.....	8,000,352	9,681,402	58,858,260	70,064,324
Silver, platinum and jewellery.....	9,718,185	13,702,645	13,750,514	18,231,084
Iron and steel.....	28,216,802	98,982,586	136,722,026	156,535,701
Non-ferrous base metals.....	174,327,105	231,193,091	55,809,025	74,599,401
Manufactures of metals.....	9,766,149	12,740,577	146,428,014	105,357,847
Machinery, other than electric.....	75,003,843	92,150,016	409,443,795	459,959,808
Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances.....	15,959,506	23,509,398	170,164,550	191,879,393
Railway vehicles.....	1,651,238	469,407	44,316,428	40,453,531
Road vehicles and aircraft.....	23,854,997	26,669,689	307,519,462	337,471,069
Ships and boats.....	2,403,052	1,805,377	51,027,077	53,580,838
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and light fixtures, etc.; prefab. buildings; furniture.....	2,369,790	3,286,853	21,602,688	25,594,637
Clothing, footwear, travel goods, etc.....	13,401,999	18,367,793	44,692,286	44,909,666
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.....	12,721,036	14,789,304	31,419,415	35,274,512
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	17,351,717	19,893,839	66,462,812	75,345,258
Total Class D.....	679,665,207	894,238,518	2,171,753,435	2,387,673,847
E.—Postal packages.....	8,154,393	8,301,656	85,450,796	86,921,123
Live animals not for food.....	6,107,333	6,613,678	5,342,999	5,957,277
Total Class E.....	14,261,726	14,915,334	90,793,795	92,878,400
Total, All Classes.....	3,373,925,437	3,866,121,665	2,674,238,242	2,905,469,304

† Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations.

§ Provisional figures.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The Greatest Seaports

Port	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast Foreign and Coastwise during 1955	Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1954
	Arrived Thousand tons	Departed Thousand tons
London	35,114,943	35,013,610
Liverpool	17,687,303	17,937,753
Hull	5,661,604	5,591,436
Manchester (including Runcorn)	7,369,914	6,955,096
Glasgow	7,109,574	7,090,922
Southamp- ton	20,124,998	20,037,293
Bristol	5,579,841	5,609,986
Swansea	5,108,644	5,073,220
Tyne Ports	8,277,948	8,398,272
Harwich	3,604,955*	3,575,309*
Dover	4,302,694*	4,285,469*
Middles- brough	4,064,780	4,106,254
		£
		2,067,241,692
		1,451,957,157
		361,146,865
		338,916,130
		262,972,129
		254,600,867
		156,310,535
		112,609,990
		107,145,294
		67,149,631
		63,435,052
		60,969,387

Value of imports and exports through United Kingdom Airports in 1954 was £131,596,192.

*Excluding Coastwise.

Passenger Movements at U.K. Ports, 1955

Port	Inward	Outward
<i>United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland</i>		
Glasgow	26,000	27,000
Liverpool	159,000	145,000
Holyhead	397,000	373,000
Fishguard	120,000	114,000
Other ports	8,000	9,000
TOTAL	710,000	669,000

United Kingdom and Continent of Europe

Southampton	61,000	63,000
Newhaven	219,000	213,000
Folkestone	279,000	247,000
Dover	870,000	856,000
London	40,000	39,000
Harwich	298,000	310,000
Hull	8,000	8,000
Tyne ports	58,000	59,000
Other ports	7,000	7,000
TOTAL	1,839,000	1,801,000

United Kingdom and Non-European Countries

Glasgow	3,000	9,000
Liverpool	60,000	75,000
Bristol	2,000	2,000
Plymouth	24,000	4,000
Southampton	171,000	188,000
London	60,000	79,000
Other ports	7,000	6,000
TOTAL	327,000	361,000

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register

At July, 1955, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 3,631 steamships of 11,181,398 tons gross and 2,001 motorships of 8,175,262 tons; a total of 5,632 ships of 19,356,660 tons gross. Ships of less than 100 tons are not included.

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports

(Net Tonnage)

Year	Entered (a)	Cleared (a)
1938	91,880,000	92,105,000
1952	81,603,000	82,120,000
1953	87,331,000	87,621,000
1954	90,550,000	91,135,000
1955	96,822,000	97,101,000

(a) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1955

(Net Tonnage)

Flag	Entered†	Cleared†
Commonwealth	43,628,000	31,273,000
Belgian	1,440,000	1,328,000
Danish	2,016,000	1,658,000
Finnish	661,000	554,000
French	2,797,000	1,971,000
German	1,533,000	1,204,000
Greek	654,000	167,000
Italian	1,069,000	131,000
Netherland	4,556,000	3,815,000
Norwegian	6,585,000	2,492,000
Panamanian	2,554,000	484,000
Polish	165,000	121,000
Spanish	575,000	288,000
Swedish	3,594,000	1,620,000
U.S.A.	2,714,000	1,870,000
U.S.S.R.	224,000	142,000
Yugoslavia	126,000	83,000
Other	4,384,000	923,000

Total..... 79,275,000 50,126,000

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1952-55 were:—

	Entered†	Cleared†
1938	68,372,000	58,881,000
1952	64,200,000	47,008,000
1953	69,435,000	50,173,000
1954	72,379,000	51,174,000
1955	79,275,000	50,126,000

† Net tonnage with cargo; vessels with mail only are excluded.

Fastest Atlantic Passages

Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862a	9	Scotia	3,871
1869a	8	City of Brussels	3,081
1882a	7	Alaska	6,400
1889a	6	City of Paris	10,669
1894a	5½	Lucania	12,950
1897b	6	Kaiser Wilhelm	14,349
1903c	5½	Deutschland	16,502
1909a	4d. 10h. 41m.	Mauretania	30,696
1924c	5d. 1h. 49m.	Mauretania	30,696
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	Bremen	51,650
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	Europa	51,656
1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	Europa	51,656
1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	Bremen	51,650
1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	Emp. of Britain	42,348
1935f	4d. 3h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1936f	4d. 0h. 27m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1936g	3d. 23h. 57m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1937f	3d. 23h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1938f	3d. 21h. 45m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1938g	3d. 20h. 42m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1952g	3d. 10h. 40m.	United States	51,500
1952f	3d. 12h. 12m.	United States	51,500

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg; f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT

As recorded in Lloyd's Register

NAME	Pro- vision	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Dimensions in Feet			Year Built	Speed (knots)	Owners
					Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer			
Queen Elizabeth.....	Tb.	Brit.	83,673	4	1031.0	118.6	39.5	1940	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen Mary.....	Tb.	Brit.	81,437	4	1010.5	118.6	39.4	1936	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
United States.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	53,330	4	N.R.	101.6	N.R.	1952	29	United States Lines Co.
Liberté (ex Europa).....	Tb.	Fr.	51,830	4	936.8	102.0	34.3	1928	23½	Cie Generale Transatlantique.
Ile de France.....	Tb.	Fr.	44,356	4	783.9	81.9	34.1	1926	22½	Cie Generale Transatlantique.
Nieuw Amsterdam.....	Tb.	Neth.	36,667	2	738.5	88.3	31.5	1938	21½	Holland-Amerika Lin.
Mauretania.....	Tb.	Brit.	35,674	2	771.8	89.4	30.9	1939	23	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Sinclair Petroleum (Ore & Oil Carrier).....	Tb.	Lib.	35,432	2	N.R.	106.4	40.5	1955	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
Caronia.....	Tb.	Brit.	34,183	2	715.0	91.4	31.6	1955	22	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Spyros Niarchos (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	31,000	2	757.0	97.3	37.9	1956	N.R.	Neptune Tanker Corp.
Pastor.....	Tb.	Fr.	30,447	4	696.8	88.2	30.6	1939	22	Cie de Nav. Sud Atlantique—Mgrs.
Aradia.....	Tb.	Brit.	29,734	2	721.3	90.7	31.0	1954	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Iberia.....	Tb.	Brit.	29,614	2	718.7	90.8	30.4	1954	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Cristoforo Colombo.....	Tb.	It.	29,191	2	700.0	90.2	30.3	1954	23	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Orsova.....	Tb.	Brit.	28,790	2	722.8	90.6	31.0	1954	22	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Al-Malik Saud Al-Awal (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Arab.	28,738	2	775.6	95.8	38.9	1954	N.R.	Saudi Arabian Tankers Co., Ltd.
Edinburgh Castle.....	Tb.	Brit.	28,705	2	747.4	84.0	32.0	1948	22	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Pretoria Castle.....	Tb.	Brit.	28,705	2	747.4	84.0	32.0	1948	22	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Orades.....	Tb.	Brit.	28,104	2	768.7	93.5	31.0	1948	22	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Himalaya.....	Tb.	Brit.	27,955	2	768.7	90.8	31.0	1949	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
World Glory (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	27,812	2	736.3	102.3	37.5	1954	16	World Tankers Company Inc.
Britannic.....	M.	Brit.	27,666	2	711.8	84.4	35.0	1930	18	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Wafra (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	27,662	2	N.R.	100.5	N.R.	1956	N.R.	Mathiasen's Tanker Industries Inc.—Mgrs.
Verdon (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Brit.	27,632	2	768.7	93.5	31.0	1951	22	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Augustus.....	M.	Lib.	27,490	2	680.4	87.5	28.0	1952	21	Mathiasen's Tanker Industries Inc.—Mgrs.
Giulio Cesare.....	M.	It.	27,090	2	680.4	87.5	28.0	1951	21	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Capetown Castle.....	M.	Brit.	27,002	2	734.0	82.5	32.0	1938	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Willem Barendsz (Whale Oil Factory).....	M.	Neth.	26,830	2	677.5	90.5	35.2	1955	N.R.	Vinke & Co.—Mgrs.
Dominion Monarch.....	M.	Brit.	26,463	4	682.1	84.8	34.1	1939	18½	Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
America.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	26,314	4	723.0	93.5	32.7	1939	22½	United States Lines Co.
Empress of Scotland.....	Tb.	Brit.	26,313	2	666.5	83.8	31.6	1930	20½	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Phoenix (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	25,733	2	722.0	97.3	36.4	1953	16	Universe Tankships Inc.
Andes.....	Tb.	Brit.	25,676	2	669.3	83.5	29.3	1939	21	Royal Mail Lines Ltd.
Athlone Castle.....	M.	Brit.	25,567	2	725.0	82.5	32.0	1936	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Stirling Castle.....	M.	Brit.	25,554	2	725.0	82.5	32.0	1936	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
World Grandeur (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Brit.	25,516	2	640.0	85.2	29.0	1956	N.R.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Tina Onassis (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	25,317	2	N.R.	97.8	35.7	1955	N.R.	Panoeceanic Transport Corp.
	Tb.	Lib.	25,010	2	775.6	95.8	37.8	1953	16½	Palmas Transportation Co.

Tb. = Turbine Engines. M. = Motorship. N.R. = Not recorded.

MERCHANT SHIPPING **STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS OWNED IN THE WORLD** *From Lloyd's Register Books, 1939 and 1955*

Countries where Owned	1939			1955		
	Total			Motorships		
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,722	17,897,134*	3,631	11,181,398	2,001	8,175,262
Canada.....	792	1,223,961	494	1,225,479	601	2,051,536
Other Commonwealth Countries..	1,463	1,886,830	897	1,796,412	621	556,369
Total: British Commonwealth	8,977	21,001,925	5,022	14,203,289	3,223	9,027,167
Argentina.....	295	290,602	215	595,470	149	447,586
Denmark.....	705	1,174,944	172	264,405	508	1,307,281
France.....	1,231	2,933,933	505	1,970,655	715	1,951,823
Germany.....	2,459	4,482,662	501	820,011	1,394	1,832,727
Greece.....	607	1,780,666	255	1,146,234	95	99,154
Italy.....	1,227	3,424,804	523	2,457,907	1,449	1,432,691
Japan.....	2,337	5,629,845	652	2,092,077	1,770	1,643,141
Liberia.....	...	...	362	3,589,327	74	497,577
Netherlands.....	1,223	2,969,578	311	1,606,703	1,405	2,088,907
Norway.....	1,987	4,833,813	599	1,120,260	1,752	6,108,827
Panama.....	159	717,325	438	3,133,926	117	788,603
Spain.....	777	902,251	684	833,833	541	549,406
Sweden.....	1,231	1,577,120	354	530,347	863	2,276,819
United States of America.....	2,958	11,496,177	3,490	25,329,832	1,047	1,092,851
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	699	1,305,959	881	1,865,396	1,158	620,454
Other Countries.....	2,591	3,993,628	1,943	4,465,535	1,681	2,728,398
World total.....	29,763	68,509,432	16,907	66,045,267	15,585	34,523,512
					32,492	100,568,779

* Including Eire (134 ships of 188,077 tons gross).

† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July 1955, 92.2% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the World, 42.922,000 tons were classed with that Society.

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1955

As Recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (a) the countries in which new ships were built, (b) the countries for which they were built.

(a) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		(b) Country of Registration	Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross		No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and N. Ireland.....	80	697,355	196	776,582	276	1,473,937	Great Britain and N. Ireland.....	211	971,676
Canada.....	1	5,729	12	15,985	13	21,714	Canada.....	17	52,776
Other Commonwealth Countries.....	5	9,457	11	23,935	16	33,392	Other Commonwealth Countries.....	53	103,529
Total: British Commonwealth.....	86	712,541	219	816,502	305	1,529,043	Total: Brit. C'wth.....	281	1,127,981
Belgium.....	3	38,100	16	42,062	19	81,062	Belgium.....	6	33,033
Denmark.....	..	..	37	154,076	37	154,076	Brazil.....	6	15,950
Finland.....	19	22,869	11	26,712	30	49,581	Denmark.....	31	124,779
France.....	20	257,951	35	68,228	55	326,179	Finland.....	10	20,847
Germany.....	37	239,531	352	689,038	389	928,569	France.....	51	247,695
Indonesia.....	..	..	2	777	2	777	Germany.....	280	525,277
Irish Republic.....	1	734	..	..	1	734	Greece.....	9	83,860
Italy.....	3	35,937	41	131,320	43	167,257	Israel.....	8	44,034
Japan.....	33	480,667	155	348,063	188	828,730	Italy.....	40	145,027
Netherlands.....	16	204,667	133	191,878	149	396,545	Japan.....	135	245,564
Norway.....	2	2,250	57	138,450	59	140,700	Liberia.....	40	662,500
Portugal.....	..	..	4	5,800	4	5,800	Netherlands.....	119	328,296
Spain.....	3	4,315	31	68,704	34	73,019	Norway.....	135	771,692
Sweden.....	21	100,818	74	424,996	95	525,814	Panama.....	15	236,729
Turkey.....	..	..	5	8,410	5	8,410	Portugal.....	5	15,300
United States of America.....	5	64,594	21	8,410	26	73,004	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	77	127,499
Yugoslavia.....	1	6,700	5	23,900	6	30,600	Spain.....	34	73,019
World Total:	249	2,171,674	1,198	3,145,068	1,447	5,316,742	Sweden.....	59	192,325
							Turkey.....	10	71,102
							United States of America.....	30	111,854
							Yugoslavia.....	4	18,600
							Other Countries.....	56	93,859
							World Total:	1,447	5,316,742

* Returns from China, Poland and U.S.S.R. are not available.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1955, 55 per cent. (2,912,249 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,361,408 tons (52 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING LINES

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES

ABERDEEN & COMMONWEALTH LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and 112 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE, LTD., 52/54 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and 9 Haymarket, S.W.1.

ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., St. Helen's Court, E.C.3. Marine Managers: Shell Tankers Ltd., Ibbex House, Minorities, E.C.3.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

BELFAST STEAM SHIP CO., LTD., London House, New London Street, E.C.3.

BERGEN LINE (Bergen Steamship Co. Ltd.), 21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE, LTD., (Agents: Howden & Co., Ltd., 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.)

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

BLUE STAR LINE LTD., Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; 15 West Smithfield, E.C.1.

BOWRING STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH & IRISH S. P. CO., LTD., 3 Regent Street, S.W.1.; and London House, New London Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH TANKER CO., LTD., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

BROCKLEBANK AND WELLS LINES (T. & J. Brocklebank Ltd.), London Agents: Alexander Howden & Co., Ltd., 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LTD., 61 & 62 Gracechurch Street, E.C.2.

BURNS AND LAIRD LINES LTD., London House, New London Street, E.C.3. and 227 Regent Street, W.1.

CANADIAN NATIONAL S.S., 17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.: CAYZER, IRVINE & CO., LTD., 2 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

COAST LINES LTD., London House, New London Street E.C.3. and Seaway House, 338 The Highway, E.1.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (CUNARD WHITE STAR), 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1. and 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

DONALDSON LINE, LTD., 31-35 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES, LTD., Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

ELDERS & FYFFES, LTD., 15 Stratton Street, W.1.

ELLERMAN LINES, LTD., 104-106 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 104-106 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, LTD.: Agents: 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

FRANCE, FENWICK & CO., LTD., 23 Rood Lane, E.C.3.

FRENCH LINE, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

FURNESS, WITTHY & CO., LTD., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

GLEN LINE, LTD., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

HARRISON LINE: THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

HENDERSON LINE (P. HENDERSON & CO.), 4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE (LONDON), LTD., 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 53 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

HOUSTON LINE (LONDON), LTD., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

LAMPART & HOLT, LTD., 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

MACANDREWS & CO., LTD., Plantation House, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

MCILWRAITH, MCEACHARN, LTD., 154-156 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

MITSUI STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Staple Hall, Stonehouse Court, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

MOSS HUTCHISON LINE, LTD., 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND LINE ROYAL DUTCH MAIL: D. H. Drakeford, General Passenger Agents, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Baltic House, 27 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 7-11 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Chief Passenger Office, 26-27 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE, Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION CO., LTD., 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and 112 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

SMITH, SIR W. R. & SONS, LTD., 37-45 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 3 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

UNITED STATES LINES, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.; and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

WATTS WATTS & CO., LTD., 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

WEIR (ANDREW) SHIPPING AND TRADING CO., LTD., 21 Bury Street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

(See also Societies and Institutions)

Shipowners.—The representative bodies for shipowners are the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the General Council of British Shipping, and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, 10 Water Street, Liverpool, 2.

Labour Relations.—The National Maritime Board, Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, E.C.3., is the joint Industrial Council for the Mercantile Marine. It consists of representatives of the shipowners' and seafarers' organizations and is responsible for negotiation of wages and conditions of service. The employers' associations concerned with labour relations and the regulation of employment are the Shipping Federation and the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool: these two bodies form the Merchant Navy Establishment Administration which makes arrangements for the employment of all officers and seamen not serving continuously with one company. The Mercantile Marine Service Association, other associations and the respective trade unions represent masters, officers and seamen.

Safety and Classification.—The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation is responsible for the survey of shipping to ensure the maintenance of necessary standards of safety in passenger ship construction, efficiency of life-saving and fire-fighting equipment and correct marking of load-lines. Lloyd's Register of Shipping surveys and classifies shipping (including foreign ships) according to standards of safety and efficiency.

Shipping Exchange.—Contracts for movements of cargo and charter of tramp shipping are arranged at the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, 3 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

NAUTICAL MEASURES

Distance is measured in nautical (or sea) miles. The nautical mile is traditionally defined as the length of a minute of arc of a great circle of the earth; but as this length varies in different latitudes (owing to the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere), 6,080 feet, a "rounded off value" of the mean length, has been adopted in British practice as the standard length of the nautical mile. On this basis 33 nautical miles exactly equal 38 statute miles; the statute (land) mile contains 5,280 feet. A cable, as a measure used by seamen, is 600 feet (100 fathoms) approximately one-tenth of a nautical mile. Soundings at sea are recorded in fathoms (6 feet).

6 feet = 1 fathom.

100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

Note.—In the United States the nautical mile is legally defined and has a length of 6,080.2 (U.S.) feet. Some other countries have adopted the nautical mile of 1,852 metres as recommended by the International Hydrographic Bureau in 1929.

Speed is measured in nautical miles per hour, called knots. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots" and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour. In 1945 the Royal Air Force adopted the knot and the nautical mile as the standard measurements for speed and distance.

Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.
1	1.1515	15	17.2727	29	33.3939
2	2.3030	16	18.4242	30	34.5454
3	3.4545	17	19.5757	31	35.6969
4	4.6060	18	20.7272	32	36.8484
5	5.7575	19	21.8787	33	38.0000
6	6.9090	20	23.0303	34	39.1515
7	8.0606	21	24.1818	35	40.3030
8	9.2121	22	25.3333	36	41.4545
9	10.3636	23	26.4848	37	42.6060
10	11.5151	24	27.6363	38	43.7575
11	12.6666	25	28.7878	39	44.9090
12	13.8180	26	29.9393	40	46.0606
13	14.9696	27	31.0908	41	47.2121
14	16.1212	28	32.2424	42	48.3636

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The Beaufort Scale of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0-17, each representing a certain strength or velocity of wind.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots
0	Calm	1	1
1	Light air	1-3	1-3
2	Slight breeze	4-7	4-6
3	Gentle breeze	8-12	7-10
4	Moderate breeze	13-18	11-16
5	Fresh breeze	19-24	17-21
6	Strong breeze	25-31	22-27
7	High wind	32-38	28-33
8	Gale	39-46	34-40
9	Strong gale	47-54	41-47
10	Whole gale	55-63	48-55
11	Storm	64-72	56-63
12	Hurricane	73-82	64-71
13	—	83-92	72-80
14	—	93-103	81-89
15	—	104-114	90-99
16	—	115-125	100-108
17	—	126-136	109-118

LIGHTHOUSES

In 1954-55 the income of the General Lighthouse Fund was £3,508,022, made up of £3,245,802 United Kingdom Light Dues, £17,814 Bahamas Light Dues, £4,868 Sombrero Light Dues, £15,846 Basses and Minicoy Light Dues, £68,970 Miscellaneous Receipts and £154,722 Grant by Ministry of Transport towards expenditure in connection with the removal of wrecks. Expenditure during the year totalled £2,743,954, made up of £2,652,921 in respect of maintenance and operation of lighthouses, etc., under the control of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and Commissioners of Irish Lights), £69,735 in respect of Lighthouses Abroad and £20,938 miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting dues. The surplus of £764,428 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. In September 1940, United Kingdom Light Dues were increased from 150 per cent. of the statutory rates laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1898, to 200 per cent., and in March, 1942, to 300 per cent. The dues were reduced to 200 per cent. in January, 1946, but general increases in costs and expenditure on renewals and replacements necessitated increases to 300 per cent. in July, 1947, to 400 per cent. in June, 1948 and to 460 per cent. in April, 1956.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened. year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width,§ feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	4	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	11½	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35.5	28-30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50.5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1.6	22	100
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20-25	142
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26.75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

§ At the bottom.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1955

The British Transport Commission set up by the terms of the Transport Act, 1947, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive.

(1) The London Midland Region, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The Western Region, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway.

(3) The Southern Region, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The Eastern Region, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The North Eastern Region, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The Scottish Region, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railway.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

By the terms of the Transport Act, 1953, the Railway Executive ceased to exist on September 30, 1953, when its functions, together with those of the other Executives excepting the London Transport Executive, were assumed by the British Transport Commission.

Under the terms of the 1953 Act, the Commission was required to submit to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation a scheme for the re-organization of British Railways incorporating de-centralization of management whilst reserving to the Commission general financial control and general control of charges. This scheme, providing for the introduction of Area Boards, was received by the Minister on April 15, 1954, and came into effect on Jan. 1, 1955.

Gross Receipts, 1955:

Railway Passenger and Freight Services of British Railways

Passengers.....	£118,146,815
Freight, parcel and mails....	£316,167,407
Miscellaneous.....	£5,657,055
Total.....	£439,971,277

Road Collection and Delivery and Other Road Services of British Railways:

Freight, parcels and mails, etc.	£12,274,585
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Ships and Vessels: Passenger and Cargo Services of British Railways:

Passengers.....	£6,207,945
Freight, parcels and mails....	£7,365,087
Miscellaneous.....	£774,190
Total.....	£14,347,222

The gross receipts of British Railways (excluding Road Collection and Delivery and other Road Services for 1955 at £439,971,277 compare with £435,520,555 for 1954. Working expenses were £437,822,301 (£418,951,279); so that net traffic receipts were £2,148,976 (£16,569,276) and the operating ratio 100 per cent. (96 per cent.).

British Railways Road Collection and Delivery and other Road Services showed a deficit for 1955 of £1,086,055, compared with a deficit for 1954 of £1,220,345. The net traffic receipts for 1955 of the Passenger and Cargo Shipping Services of British Railways were £2,013,622 (against

£1,106,221 for 1954) and the operating ratio 92 per cent.

The total net traffic receipts of the Commission from all its carrying activities were £15,283,238.

OPERATING STATISTICS (1955)

Passengers journeys.....	993,943,000
Includes 175,819,000 made by holders of Workmen's and Early Morning tickets.	
Railway Motor Vehicles and Trailers.....	35,795
Railway Horses.....	323
Horse-drawn Vehicles.....	2,489
Containers.....	34,223
Ships:—	
Operational Fleet.....	130
Net register tonnage.....	78,401
Rolling Stock:—	
Steam Locomotives.....	17,955
Diesel, Diesel Electric and Petrol Locomotives.....	456
Electric Locomotives.....	71
Gas Turbine Electric.....	2
Narrow Gauge Locomotives....	5
Total owned.....	18,539
Rail Motor Vehicles:—	
Diesel.....	116
Electric.....	2,777
Passenger Carrying Vehicles (all kinds).....	
Number of Seats or Berths....	2,458,916
Non-Passenger Carrying Stock. Freight Wagons.....	1,124,812
Mileage (Standard Gauge):—	
Total Mileage—First Track....	19,060
Total Track Mileage (including sidings).....	51,306
Total Mileage Electrified—First Track.....	980
Track (including sidings)....	2,606
Engine Mileage:—	
Train, coaching.....	229,850,000
Train, freight.....	133,397,000
Shunting, coaching.....	14,238,000
Shunting, freight.....	77,127,000
Grand total, including Departmental, etc.	511,856,000
Freight Train Miles per Train Engine Hour.....	
8.84	
Net Ton Miles per Total Engine Hour.....	
632	
Passenger miles, average distance:—	
Ordinary.....	26.68
Early morning and Workmen..	9.71
Season tickets.....	13.13
Freight Traffic Tonnage:—	
Merchandise and live-stock....	43,400,000
Minerals.....	64,007,000
Coal and Coke.....	166,202,000
Equipment:—	
Passenger and Freight Stations..	3,878
Passenger Stations.....	1,716
Freight Stations.....	2,305
Weight of rail per yard (Standard) Main Lines (lb.).....	109

STAFF AND WAGES
(Week ended March 26, 1955.)

Category	Number on which average is based	Average Weekly Earnings
Men	493,567	5. 6
Youths and Boys	21,730	8. 3
Women	31,976	12. 6
Girls	1,955	66. 5

WORKING CASUALTIES, 1954

Persons	Killed	Injured	
		Serious	Minor
<i>Passengers:—</i>			
Train Accidents...	—	2	484
Movement do.....	40	52	4,491
Non-Movement do	4	84	2,737
<i>Railway servants:—</i>			
Train Accidents...	1	10	75
Movement do.....	138	494	1,650
Non-Movement do	25	1,144	12,823
<i>Other Persons:—</i>			
Train Accidents...	14	6	37
Movement do.....	18	12	34
Non-Movement do	11	44	378
Total	251	1,848	22,709

MODERNIZATION

The British Transport Commission announced on April 12, 1956, a further programme of immediate work in connection with the £1,240,000,000 railway modernization plan which was outlined by the Commission early in 1955 and which has since made significant progress. The complete plan, covering a period of 15 years, envisages the provision of at least 170 main-line locomotives, 1,000 multiple-unit diesel vehicles and a large number of diesel shunting engines; track and signalling improvements to allow for higher train speeds; electrification of certain suburban and main line services; major improvements to certain passenger stations, goods marshalling yards and goods stations; and the provision of new passenger rolling-stock and carriage cleaning facilities. Details of the 1956-57 programme included the following:—

Track and Signalling.—Construction of three new tunnels between New Barnet and Potters Bar

(Eastern Region), and quadrupling of the track, thus removing a bottle-neck on the London-Edinburgh run. New track layout, with colour-light signalling, at Manchester (Victoria).

Diesel Traction.—Delivery of 174 main-line diesel locomotives costing over £11,000,000, will start in 1957, and 400 more diesel shunting locomotives will be brought into use to augment over 500 already in service. About £23,000,000 will be spent on the construction of some 1,750 vehicles for diesel multiple-unit trains. Main line diesel services are expected to be introduced between Edinburgh-Glasgow, Birmingham-Swansea and London-Hastings, and further multiple-unit diesel trains will be introduced on cross-country and secondary lines in various parts of the country.

Electrification.—The extension of electrification from Shenfield to Chelmsford was completed in June, 1956. The extension to Southend (Victoria) will be completed in 1957. These extensions form the basis of future electrification of the Eastern Region main-lines to Ipswich, Clacton, etc. Preliminary work to begin on (a) the electrification of Fenchurch Street-Tilbury, Liverpool Street-Bishop's Stortford and remaining steam traction lines in E. Kent; (b) electrification of the line between Manchester and Crewe as a "pilot" scheme for the main-line electrification between London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.

Freight Traffic.—Work to begin on new marshalling yards at Ripple Lane, Barking, and Margam, Port Talbot. Work was in progress in 1956 on new yards at Temple Mills (Stratford) and Millerhill (Edinburgh). Work to begin on a new goods yard to serve Crawley New Town and on the modernization of goods depots at Lincoln, Liverpool (Spekeland) and in Manchester.

Passenger Stations.—Improvements to be made at Barrow (Central), Cannon Street (London), Banbury, Glasgow Central, Chichester, Weymouth, Forest Hill and Plymouth (North Road). A start will be made with the provision of escalators and deep-level interchange subways at the Bank Station (Waterloo & City Railway), and on the construction of a new station to serve Harlow New Town.

Rolling Stock.—Some £26,000,000 to be spent in 1956-57 on the construction of new passenger coaches, including multiple-unit electric vehicles and corridor main-line vehicles for haulage by either steam or diesel locomotives. 70,000 new freight wagons to be built in 1956.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1905

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1905	July 27	Hall Road	L. & Y.	21	Collision.
1906	July 1	Salisbury	L. & S.W.	28	Deraiment.
1906	Dec. 28	Fenny Jet	N.B. & Cal.	22	Collision.
1915	May 22	Quintinshill	Caledonian	227	Collision.
1928	June 27	Darlington	L. & N.E.	25	Collision.
1937	Dec. 10	Castle Cary	L. & N.E.	35	Collision.
1940	Nov. 4	Norton Fitzwarren	G.W.	27	Deraiment.
1941	Dec. 30	Fecles	L.M. & S.	23	Collision.
1945	Sept. 30	Bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Deraiment.
1948	Apr. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	222	Collision.

INLAND WATERWAYS

About 2,400 miles of inland waterways are in use in Great Britain. Of these about 2,000 miles are administered by British Transport Waterways (British Transport Commission), which has organized them into four divisions, exclusive of Scotland, each of which is based on a major river estuary. These divisions have headquarters at Leeds, Liverpool, Watford and Gloucester. The Commission was set up under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1947.

Tonnage of traffic carried on the waterways of the Transport Commission:—

Traffic	1953	1954	1955
Coal and other	Tons	Tons	Tons
Fuel	5,205,000	4,838,000	5,055,000
Liquids in bulk ..	1,893,000	1,931,000	2,109,000
General Merchandise	3,114,000	3,284,000	3,313,000
Total	10,212,000	10,053,000	10,477,000

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1955
N.E. Division	278	4,095,000
N.W. Division	366	1,438,000
S.E. Division	409	3,177,000
S.W. Division	257	1,696,000
Scottish Canals	107	71,000

The more important of the Waterways excluded from these arrangements are as follows:—

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1955
Bridgewater	40	654,868
Manchester Ship	36	16,359,612
Thames Conservancy	136	311,325
		292,174

Scotland

Canals in Scotland are administered separately by a Board of Management. The Caledonian Canal, a chain of 6 lochs and connecting canals, with a total length of 60 miles, including Lochs Ness, Lochy and Linnhe, was first opened for navigation in 1823. Length of artificial canal, 23 miles; average depth 17 feet. The Crinan Canal, completed in 1801, connects Loch Crinan, off the Sound of Jura, with Ardrishaig, a distance of about 9 miles. The Forth and Clyde Canal, completed in 1790, connects Bowling on the River Clyde with Kirkintilloch, Falkirk and Grangemouth (on the Forth), a distance of about 40 miles. The Union Canal runs from the Forth and Clyde Canal near Falkirk to Edinburgh, a distance of about 32 miles.

Northern Ireland

The only inland waterways now open to traffic in Northern Ireland are the Lagan Canal (Lower Reaches), the Strabane Canal and the Lower Bann Navigation. Traffic carried on these waterways, principally building materials, totalled 18,315 tons in 1954.

RIVER BOARDS

- AVON AND DORSET.—*Chairman*, H. Gifford; *Clerk*, D. W. Treadgold, 3 St. Stephen's Road, Bourne-mouth.
- BRISTOL AVON.—*Chairman*, W. E. Vince; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, G. M. Yates, 18 Bennett Street, Bath.
- CHESHIRE.—*Chairman*, W. A. Gibson, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, Maj. G. C. Scrimgeour, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., St. John's House, Chester.
- CORNWALL.—*Chairman*, W. E. Miller; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, R. G. Davey, St. John's Western Road, Launceston.
- CUMBERLAND.—*Chairman*, J. Watson; *Clerk and Financial Officer*, R. Birkett, River Board House, London Road, Carlisle.

- DEE AND CLWYD.—*Chairman*, Sir Geoffrey Summers, Bt., C.B.E.; *Executive Officer*, G. A. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., 45 Nicholas Street, Chester.
- DEVON.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. T. Gracey; *Clerk*, H. G. Godsall, The Castle, Exeter.
- EAST SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK.—*Chairman*, Capt. W. W. Flatt, M.C.; *Clerk*, S. V. Ellis, The Cedars, Albemarle Road, Norwich.
- EAST SUSSEX.—*Chairman*, E. T. Wadman; *Clerk*, R. W. Fovargue, Upper Lake, Battle.
- ESSEX.—*Chairman*, D. B. Smith, C.B.E.; *Clerk*, W. J. S. Bew, Rivers House, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.
- GLAMORGAN.—*Chairman*, P. I. Smith, M.B.E.; *Clerk and Engineer*, W. F. Wright, Tremains House, Coychurch Road, Bridgend, Glam.
- GREAT OUSE.—*Chairman*, L. Childs, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, K. M. Roddiss, Elmhurst, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge.
- GWYNEDD.—*Chairman*, D. M. Tudor; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, M. G. Crewe, Highfield, Caernarvon.
- HAMPSHIRE.—*Chairman*, Sir Dymoke White, Bt.; *Clerk*, G. A. Wheatley, The Castle, Winchester.
- HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE.—*Chairman*, H. J. Taylor; *Clerk and Engineer*, G. Ellison, 37 North Bar Within, Beverley.
- ISLE OF WIGHT.—*Chairman*, Capt. A. Grist, M.B.E., M.C.; *Clerk*, L. H. Baines, County Hall, Newport.
- KENT.—*Chairman*, G. J. Gully, C.B.E.; *Clerk*, A. G. Stirk, River Boards House, London Road, Maidstone.
- LANCASHIRE.—*Chairman*, G. H. Redman, C.B.E.; *Clerk*, H. Holmes, 48 West Cliff, Preston.
- LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Chairman*, C. W. Parker, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, G. E. Phillippo, M.B.E., 50 Wide Bargate, Boston.
- MERSEY.—*Chairman*, R. H. Jackson; *Clerk*, A. H. Jolliffe, O.B.E., M.C., Liverpool Road, Great Sankey, Warrington.
- NENE.—*Chairman*, S. Strickland; *Clerk*, D. S. Akroyd, North Street, Oundle, Northants.
- NORTHUMBERLAND AND TYNESIDE.—*Chairman*, A. C. Curry; *Clerk*, N. H. Thomas, Dunira, Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
- SEVERN.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. J. Godman; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, J. V. Morley, M.B.E., Portland House, Church Street, Great Malvern.
- SOMERSET.—*Chairman*, W. G. F. Garland; *Clerk*, T. I. M. Barrington, 12 King Square, Bridgewater.
- SOUTH WEST WALES.—*Chairman*, D. Owen, M.B.E.; *Clerk*, E. A. Griffiths, Penylai House, Llanelly.
- TRENT.—*Chairman*, W. A. Muddell; *Clerk*, J. Hirst, O.B.E., A.F.C., 206 Derby Road, Nottingham.
- USK.—*Chairman*, C. A. Williams; *Clerk*, W. J. R. Howells, The Croft, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon.
- WEAR AND TEES.—*Chairman*, A. Cunningham; *Clerk*, J. E. Laven, Greencroft East, Coniscliffe Road, Darlington.
- WELAND.—*Chairman*, A. West, C.B.E.; *Clerk*, R. W. Hastings, 11 Market Place, Spalding.
- WEST SUSSEX.—*Chairman*, H. L. Drewitt; *Clerk*, T. C. Hayward, C.B.E., County Hall, Chichester.
- WYE.—*Chairman*, T. J. Hawkins; *Clerk*, B. H. Townsend, 20 East Street, Hereford.
- YORKSHIRE.—*Chairman*, H. Bolland; *Clerk*, A. W. Wood, O.B.E., 21 Park Square South, Leeds.

For Thames Conservancy Board and Lee Conservancy Board, see Government and Public Offices.

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 188,095 miles, of which 160,858 are in *England and Wales* and 27,237 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.) and new construction in 1914-15 was £18,800,000, and in 1954-55 approximately £100,107,000, which includes £12,454,000 spent on Trunk Roads but excludes sums recoverable from frontagers, public utilities, etc. In 1950-51 the amount recoverable from frontagers etc. was £7,383,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 188,095, 8,270 have been included in Trunk Roads, 19,606 in Class I (totalling 27,876 miles), 17,696 in Class II, and 48,781 in Class III.

Highway Authorities.—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales, became (from April 1, 1930), the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (i.e. Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs. The county borough, borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. As from April 1, 1937, in *England and Wales* (May 16, 1937, in *Scotland*) the Minister of Transport became the Highway Authority for 4,460 miles of road in Great Britain, and as from April 1, 1946, in *England and Wales* (May 20, 1946, in *Scotland*) for a further 3,729 miles. These roads are known as *Trunk Roads*, and the Minister (or, in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1954, and November 30, 1955, amounted to £84,475,945. The number of *mechanically-propelled* vehicles for which licences were current at Feb. 29, 1956, was 5,816,892. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence to Dec. 31, 1955, was £12 9s. 9d. for cars; £2 0s. 10d. for motor-bicycles; £27 8s. 1d. for internal combustion and steam-driven vehicles; £15 14s. 2d. for electric goods vehicles; £62 17s. 3d. for motor hackneys, including taxi-cabs.

The Road Fund.—The motor licence duties were paid into a *Road Fund* until the close of financial year 1936-37, when the liability of the Exchequer to transfer licence duties, apart from the Exchequer share, to the Road Fund ceased. Amounts were thereafter paid into the Road Fund from moneys provided by Parliament. From April 1, 1956, the Road Fund ceased to exist and the money provided by the Exchequer for road works is voted by Parliament in the ordinary way. Grants are made to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges.

Grants from the Road Fund to Highway Authorities for the year ended March 31, 1955, amounted to £34,157,000 (an increase of £9,776,000 on previous year's figure). Payments for work carried out on trunk roads totalled £12,718,000 (as compared with £11,344,000 for the previous financial year).

Under Local Government Acts, 1929, grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county boroughs (*England and Wales*) and large burghs (*Scotland*), and of unclassified roads in counties, were discontinued as from April 1, 1930 (May 16—*Scotland*).

Motoring Offences.—A total of £822,102 in fines was paid by motorists in 1954. The number of

persons charged in respect of 417,578 offences was 348,094. In addition written warnings were sent to 171,008 persons in respect of 191,062 alleged offences. Of the 348,094 persons prosecuted, 5,465 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 398,828 (against 306,976 for 1953) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 988 persons for 1,806 offences. The number of motorists fined was 327,242 for 385,540 offences. Licences endorsed numbered 140,105 of which 21,262 involved disqualification.

Road Accidents in Great Britain

Year	Killed	Injured	Total
1947.....	4,881	101,318	100,196
1948.....	4,513	148,884	153,397
1949.....	4,773	172,006	176,779
1950.....	5,013	196,313	201,325
1951.....	5,250	211,243	216,493
1952.....	4,706	203,706	208,012
1953.....	5,090	221,680	226,770
1954.....	5,010	233,271	238,281
1955.....	5,516	262,396	267,922

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number.* 1955	Gross Tax Receipts 1954-55
<i>Mechanically-propelled:</i> —		£
Cars.....	3,525,858	42,932,825
Motor-cycles.....	1,255,883	2,772,500
Goods vehicles—		
(a) Agricultural Vans and Lorries.....	44,918	599,476
(b) Showmen's Special Vehicles.....	3,726	100,517
(c) Other Goods Vehicles.....	1,060,467	27,740,259
Agricultural, etc. (£2 class).....	368,095	746,188
Tractors—		
(a) Showmen's.....	411	9,775
(b) General Haulage.....	4,950	165,996
Motor hackneys.....	102,333	6,142,122
Tramcars.....	2,397	1,748
Exempt vehicles.....	43,166	..
Trade Licence—		
(a) General.....	16,598	397,150
(b) Limited.....	29,116	142,007
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, etc.).....	..	2,725,322
Total.....	..	84,475,945

* Licences current during Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1955.

† Includes 3,762 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

Motorways.—Details were given on July 5, 1955, by the Minister of Transport, of the initial stages of the Government's expanded road programme, including the provision of about 340 miles of road in Britain for motor traffic only, and involving an ultimate expenditure of about £120,000,000. New building is to include two long-distance motorways, London-Yorkshire (150 miles) and Birmingham-Preston (80 miles) and a number of shorter roads of similar standard which will eventually be joined to motorways.

It was proposed to authorize construction in 1955-58 of the first section of the London-Yorkshire Motorway, between the northern end of a new St. Albans By-pass and Dunchurch near

Birmingham (53 miles); and of by-pass roads at St. Albans (12 miles), Doncaster (15), Preston (9), Lancaster (11), Maidenhead (6), Maidstone (10) and Ross Spur (21), a total of 84 miles. Building of the second stage of the London-Yorkshire Motorway (about 107 miles) is to follow completion of the first section to Dunchurch and a 94-mile length of the second motorway, between a point north of Birmingham and the Preston By-pass, will be started while work on the first stage of the London-Yorkshire Motorway is still in progress.

The first section of motorway, estimated to cost £15,000,000, will have six flyover junctions to enable drivers to turn off or join the motorway without halting or slowing down the main stream of through traffic, 46 public road bridges, 8 railway, 3 canal and 5 river bridges and many public path, private access and agricultural access bridges. Motorways have been designed with dual 2 or 3-lane carriageways to allow an uninterrupted flow of traffic. Except at flyover junctions there will be no access at any point between the terminals, but emergency access for special traffic, such as fire engines and ambulances, may be provided by means of slip roads.

New Thames Road Tunnel.—The Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation announced on April 19, 1956, that the main contract had been placed for the construction of a tunnel under the Thames, from Dartford, Kent, to Purfleet, Essex. The project was authorized by Act of Parliament in 1930 and a pilot tunnel completed in 1938. War

then interrupted progress. It is estimated that the scheme will take 5 years to complete and will cost over £10,000,000, of which three-quarters is to be repaid by toll revenue from 2,000,000 vehicles expected to use the tunnel each year. The tunnel and its approach roads will connect the London-Tilbury Road (A.126) and the London-Rochester Road (A.2). The northern approach road may be extended to the Barking-Southeast Road (A.13), passing over A.126 by means of a viaduct.

Situated in the Long Reach of the Thames, where the river is half a mile wide, the project provides for a single tunnel carrying a roadway for two lanes of traffic. The tunnel will be 4,700 ft. long and there will be nearly a third of a mile of cuttings between the tunnel portals and the points at which the roadway emerges at ground level (1,500 ft.). The roadway will fall from the tunnel entrances towards the river on gradients of 1 in 28 with a short section practically level underneath the river. At the lowest point in the tunnel the roadway will be 100 ft. below the high water level. The tunnel will be iron lined to an internal diameter of 28 ft., using some 34,000 tons of cast iron and 260,000 bolts. The existing pilot tunnel of 12 ft. diameter will be dismantled as construction of the full tunnel proceeds and its lining recovered for use elsewhere. The carriageway in the tunnel, carried on a reinforced concrete structure, will be 21 ft. wide between the kerbs, with minimum vertical headroom of 16 ft. at the kerb. Pedestrians will not be admitted to the tunnel.

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

A list of 146 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, etc., available to civil aircraft, showing the class of aerodrome and the length in feet of the longest runway, grass or beach landing strip. Civil Aircraft are not permitted to land at aerodromes in U.K. other than those listed below, except in cases of genuine emergency in flight or where special permission has been obtained from the appropriate authority.

S = Airfield owned or controlled by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; airports available for International air services are also shown in bold type (27).

J = Aerodrome licensed for joint use of Royal Air Force and civil aircraft (41).

M = Municipal aerodrome, owned or controlled by the local authority (22).

Pu. = Aerodrome licensed for public use (24).

U = Unlicensed aerodrome; *available with prior permission to civil aircraft (12).

Priv. = Aerodrome licensed for private use (37).

† = Aerodrome limited to aircraft under a certain maximum all-up weight.

C = Aerodrome or airport with Customs and Immigration facilities, continuously or on call.

England and Wales (116)

1. Andover, Hants. J. (3,600).
2. Aylesbury and Thame. Priv. (3,550).
3. Bedford (Castle Mill). U. (1,400).
4. Bembridge, I.O.W. Pu. (3,300).
5. Benson, Oxon. J. (5,626).
6. Biggleswade (Old Warden). U. (2,100).
7. Billing, Northants. Priv. (1,500).
8. Binbrook, Lincs. J. (6,000).
9. Birmingham (Edmdon). SC. (4,314).
10. Blackbushe, Camberley. SC. (6,003).
11. Blackpool (Squire's Gate). S. (6,001).
12. Bognor Regis. U. (1,600).
13. Boston, Lincs. U. (2,000).
14. Bournemouth (Hurn). SC. (6,031).
15. Bovingdon, Herts. J. (4,902).
16. Bristol (Whitchurch). SC. (3,050).
17. Brough, Hull. Priv. (4,400).
18. Cambridge, Teversham. Pu. (4,500).
19. Cardiff (Rhoose). SC. (4,534).
20. Carlisle (Kingstown). Priv.M. (2,620).
21. Castle Bromwich. J. (2,000).
22. Christchurch, Hants. Priv. (4,950).
23. Cleethorpes Beach. Priv. (2,150).
24. Coventry (Baginton). Pu.M. (5,780).
25. Cranfield, Bedford. Pu. (6,000).
26. Croydon. SC.† (3,600).
27. Cuddestone. J. (6,000).

28. Denham, Bucks. Priv. (2,700).
29. Derby (Burnaston). Pu.M. (3,450).
30. Elstree, Herts. Priv. (2,175).
31. Exeter. Pu.C. (6,120).
32. Fair Oaks, Woking. Priv. (2,900).
33. Gatwick. SC. (Closed, under development).
34. Gloucester (Staverton). Pu.M. (3,240).
35. Hambie, Hants. Priv. (4,370).
36. Hastings (Pebsham). Priv.M. (1,400).
37. Hatfield. U. (6,000).
38. Haverfordwest (Withybush). UM. (4,200).
39. Hawarden, Flintshire. J. (4,713).
40. Hendon, Middx. J. (3,975).
41. Honiley, Warwicks. J. (6,150).
42. Honington. J. (9,000).
43. Hooton Park, Birkenhead. J. (6,000).
44. Hornchurch, Essex. J. (5,400).
45. Huddersfield (Crosland Moor). U.Priv.† (2,136).
46. Ipswich. Pu.M. (3,750).
47. Kenley, Purley. J. (3,122).
48. Leavesden, Watford. U. (3,060).
49. Leconfield. J. (6,000).
50. Leicester (East). Priv. (6,000).
51. — (Rearsby). Pu. (3,270).
52. Liverpool (Speke). SC. (5,127).
53. Llanbedr, Merioneth. J. (4,509).
54. Llandow, Glam. J. (4,800).

55. London Airport. SC. (9,970; 9,716; 8,135; 7,960 × 1,000; 6,661; 6,223 × 800).
56. Loughborough. M. (2,900).
57. Luton. Pu.M. (5,400).
58. Lydd, Kent (Ferryfield). Priv.C. (3,600).
59. Lympe, Kent. Pu.C. (4,100).
60. Manby, Lincs. J. (4,257).
61. Manchester (Ringway). Pu.C.M. (5,900).
62. — (Barton). Priv.M. (2,352).
63. Manston, Kent. J.C. (12,000).
64. Marham, Norfolk. J. (9,000).
65. Mona, Holyhead. J. (5,400).
66. Morecambe Sands. Priv. (1,350).
67. Neasham, Co. Durham. Priv. (2,675).
68. Nether Thorpe, Workop. U. (1,800).
69. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Woolsington). Pu. CM. (5,300).
70. Newmarket Heath. Priv. (3,500).
71. Ouston, Newcastle. J. (6,000).
72. Oxford (Kidlington). Pu.M. (3,600).
73. Panshanger, Herts. Priv. (4,200).
74. Peterborough (Westwood). U. (1,500).
75. Plymouth, Roborough. Pu.M. (3,200).
76. Portsmouth. Pu.M. (2,600).
77. Radlett, Herts. Priv. (6,910).
78. Ramsgate. Pu. (2,550).
79. Reading (Woodley). Priv. (4,140).
80. Redhill, Surrey. U. (3,702).
81. Rochester. Priv.M. (3,500).
82. St. Mawgan. J. (9,040).
83. Salisbury (Old Sarum). J. (3,600).
84. Sandown, I.O.W. (Lea). Pu. (3,100).
85. Shawbury, Shrewsbury. J. (4,404).
86. Sherburn-in-Elmet, nr. Leeds. Priv. (3,000).
87. Shoreham, Sussex. Pu.M. (3,800).
88. Silloth, Cumberland. J. (4,749).
89. Skegness (Ingoldmells). Priv. (2,190).
90. Southampton (Eastleigh). SC. (5,050).
91. — (Southampton Water). Priv. (9,000).
92. Southend (Rochford). Pu.C.M. (4,550).
93. Southport (Birkdale Sands). Priv.M. (2,300).
94. — (Hesketh Park). Priv.M. (1,500).
95. — (Woodvale). J. (5,412).
96. Stanstead, Essex. SC. (5,700).
97. Stapleford Tawney, Essex. Priv. (1,800).
98. Stretton. J. (6,000).
99. Swansea (Fairwood Common). Priv. (4,850).
100. Swanton Morley, Norfolk. J. (4,850).
101. Sywell, Northants. Priv. (4,400).
102. Thruxton, nr. Andover, Hants. Priv. (4,680).
103. Tollerton, Notts. J. (3,354).
104. Upavon, Wilts. J. (3,600).
105. USworth, Co. Durham. J. (3,300).
106. Waddington. J. (9,000).
107. West Freugh. J. (4,389).
108. West Malling. J. (6,000).
109. Weston-super-Mare. Pu. (4,197).
110. White Waltham. U. (3,600).
111. Wolverhampton. Pu.M. (3,470).
112. Woodford, nr. Macclesfield. Priv. (7,470).
113. Wroughton, Wilts. J. (4,890).
114. Yarmouth (North Denes). Priv. (1,800).
115. Yeading, nr. Leeds. J. (3,594).
116. Yeovil, Som. Priv. (5,200).

Scotland (18)

117. Aberdeen (Dyce). S. (6,002).
118. Barra, Hebrides. Priv. (3,000).
119. Benbecula, Hebrides. S. (6,016).
120. Castle Kennedy, Stranraer. Priv. (4,200).
121. Donibristle, nr. Dunfermline. Fife. J. (2,910).
122. Edinburgh (Turnhouse). SC. (6,000).
123. Inverness (Dalcross). S. (5,476).
124. Islay (Port Ellen). S. (4,096).
125. Kirkwall (Grimsetter). S. (3,880).
126. Leith Water. Pu. (8,500).
127. Machrihanish, Argyll. S. (3,502).
128. Perth (Scone). Pu. (3,810).
129. Prestwick, Ayrshire. SC. (7,000).
130. Renfrew. SC. (5,789).
131. Stornoway, Hebrides. S. (6,035).
132. Sumburgh Head, Zetland. S. (4,065).
133. Tiree, Argyll. S. (5,500).
134. Wick, Caithness. S. (6,000).

Northern Ireland (6)

135. Aldergrove, Antrim. J. (6,025).
136. Ballykelly, Londonderry. J. (6,020).
137. Belfast (Nuts Corner). SC. (6,014).
138. — (Sydenham). J. (6,000).
139. Londonderry (Eglinton). J. (4,720).
140. Newtownards, Co. Down. Priv. (3,230).

Isle of Man (2)

141. Jurby, Ramsey, I.O.M. (I.O.M. Government). C. (3,570).
142. Ronaldsway, Ballasalla, nr. Douglas (I.O.M. Govt.). Pu.C. (4,800).

Channel Islands, etc. (4)

143. Alderney (States of Guernsey).† (2,875).
144. Guernsey (States of Guernsey). C. (4,020).
145. Jersey (St. Peter). (States of Jersey). Pu.C. (4,200).
146. Scilly Isles (St. Mary's). S. (1,872).

OVERSEAS AIRPORT STATISTICS

AIRPORT	Size of Longest Runway (in Feet)	Aircraft Handled, 1954	AIRPORT	Size of Longest Runway (in Feet)	Aircraft Handled, 1954
Aden.....	8,385 × 150	3,239	Honolulu.....	13,104 × 200	—
Amsterdam.....	7,054 × 197	55,153	Los Angeles.....	8,561 × 150	192,882
Athens.....	7,382 × 164	16,048	Madrid.....	10,006 × 295	—
Auckland N.Z.....	6,590 × 150	12,155	Manila.....	7,954 × 100	3,261
Baltimore.....	9,450 × 200	59,333	Miami.....	9,400 × 200	207,685
Bombay.....	7,050 × 150	—	Nairobi.....	7,980 × 270	3,186
Brussels.....	8,038 × 164	40,189	New York.....	9,422 × 200	100,976
Calcutta.....	7,000 × 150	—	Oslo.....	5,905 × 164	30,894
Christchurch.....	5,700 × 150	10,586	Paris.....	7,874 × 197	—
Colombo.....	6,013 × 200	3,186	Rangoon.....	8,100 × 200	—
Copenhagen.....	7,546 × 262	55,759	Rome.....	7,218 × 197	42,799
Dar es Salaam.....	6,800 × 150	5,215	San Francisco.....	8,870 × 200	115,891
Entebbe.....	9,900 × 200	5,710	Stockholm.....	6,224 × 197	42,552
Frankfurt.....	7,000 × 200	31,780	Sydney.....	7,898 × 200	—
Gander, Nfld.....	8,600 × 200	—	Zurich.....	8,530 × 246	53,544

Where 1954 figures are not available, latest known figures appear in *italics*.

AIR TRANSPORT

In 1955 the United Kingdom Airways Corporation, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services under Associate Agreements, flew respectively 25,647,000, 33,891,000 and 9,719,000 aircraft miles and carried 2,157,000, 346,000 and 487,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 688,311,000, 1,000,649,000 and 118,307,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton-miles flown were 12,663,000, 48,890,000 and 9,070,000.

Operating Statistics

(All U.K. Scheduled Operators)

Detail	1954	1955
Number of flights.....	180,414	196,716
Average length (miles).....	330	344
Aircraft miles flown.....	59,672,000	69,257,000
Revenue passengers.....	2,446,709	2,990,430
Do. miles flown.....	1,517,133,000	1,807,261,000
Cargo carried (tons).....	83,855	120,278
Freight.....	73,518	108,687
Mail.....	10,337	11,591
Short ton miles.....	203,675,000	245,717,000
Passenger.....	148,098,000	175,094,000
Freight.....	35,646,000	48,410,000
Mail.....	19,931,000	22,213,000

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1954	1955
Number of flights.....	116,289	134,378
By Aircraft registered in U.K.....	62,453	77,955
Do. abroad.....	53,836	56,423
Passengers carried.....	2,350,170	2,822,359
In Aircraft registered in U.K.....	1,263,607	1,552,833
Do. abroad.....	1,086,563	1,269,526

INDEPENDENT AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES

A list of the air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1956, using principally those U.K. aerodromes indicated by the numbers in parenthesis (see pp. 622-3).

AERIAL SPRAYING CONTRACTORS LTD., 115B High Street, Boston, Lincs. (13).—Spraying in U.K. and Sudan. (6 Auster Aiglets).

AIR CHARTER LTD., 15 Great Cumberland Place W.1 (92, 96).—Scheduled services: Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam; Channel Air Bridge; Pass. and Freight Charter; Livestock Carriage. (Douglas Skymaster, 3; Avro Super Trader, 3; Bristol Freighter, 5; Avro York, 2.)

AIR COURIERS TRANSPORT LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey (26).—Charter; Photography. (D.H. Rapide, 2; Gemini, 2.)

AIR KRUSE LTD., 1 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (58).—Scheduled services; tour services; pass. and freight charter: Le Touquet, Ostend, Paris, Basle, Luxembourg, Geneva, Turin, Palma, Barcelona, Lyons, Jersey—Manchester. (Douglas Dakota; Bristol Wayfarer, 9.)

ARMOBILITY, Clifton House, 1 Stoneygate Avenue, Leicester (16, 26, 50).—Scheduled services; Freight; Survey; Paris, Rome, Nice, Geneva, Cairo, Athens and Middle East. (Bristol Freighter; Douglas Dakota; D.H. Heron, Dove and Rapide, 15.)

AIR VIEWS LTD., Manchester Airport (82).—Scheduled pass. services; Charter; Photography. (D.H. Rapide and Auster, 5.)

AIRWAYS UNION LTD., The Airport Weston-super-Mare, Somerset (31, 75, 109).—Charter services; Flying clubs and schools. (Miles Gemini and Messenger; Auster; Tiger Moth: 9.)

AIRWORK LTD., 35 Piccadilly, W.1 (10, 55, 105, 128).—Scheduled pass. services: Nairobi, Entebbe, Khartoum, Salisbury, Ndola, Bathurst, Accra, Lagos and Singapore. Charter and

Accidents on Regular Passenger Carrying Services of U.K. Operators

	1951-1955	1955
Fatal Accidents.....	7	2
Passengers Killed.....	158	13
Passengers seriously injured.....	16	8
Crew killed.....	24	3
Passengers carried per passenger killed.....	68,100	229,500
Passengers miles flown per passenger killed.....	44,597,200	138,225,800

Aircraft Types

The British Overseas Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1956: Canadair Argonaut, 20; Lockheed Constellation, 749A, 16; Boeing Stratocruiser, 16; Avro York Freighter, 4. Of 33 Bristol Britannia aircraft ordered for delivery in 1956-58, 6 were received and were expected to be in service in 1957. Ten Douglas 7C aircraft were on order in 1956, for delivery in 1956-57, and 19 D.H. Comet IV were on order for delivery in 1958 onwards.

The British European Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1956: Vickers Viscount 701, 27; DH Airspeed Elizabethan, 19; Douglas Dakota D.C.3 ("Pionair") (passenger, 23 (freight), 1), Bell 47B3, 1, Bristol 171, 2. New additions on order for B.E.A.C. in 1956 were: Vickers V802, 20 (1956 onwards); Vickers Viscount Major (1956-57), 14; Vickers Vanguard V900 (93 seater with speed of 425 m.p.h.), 20 (Spring, 1960 onwards).

contract service; Helicopter operation; Flying Training, etc. (Hermes, Vickers Viking, Douglas Dakota, D.H. Rapide and Dove, Auster; Helicopters: Hiller; and Westland S.55. Total aircraft: 19.)

ANGLIAN AIR CHARTER LTD., North Denes Airfield, Gt. Yarmouth (114).—Charter; Pleasure Flights; Photography. (Auster V, 2.)

AQUILA AIRWAYS LTD., 1 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (91).—Scheduled services and charter: Lisbon, Madeira, Las Palmas, Genoa, Santa Margherita, Marseilles. (Short Solent flying-boat, 4.)

AUTAIR LTD. (HELICOPTERS), 75 Wigmore Street, W.1 (26).—Helicopter charter; freight, passenger, photography, crop spraying, overseas expeditions, etc. (Sikorsky S.51, 3.)

B.K.S. AIR TRANSPORT LTD., 1 Marylebone High Street, W.1 (4, 55, 69, 92, 115, 122, 130, 137, etc.).—Scheduled services in U.K., Channel Islands, Dusseldorf and Paris; Pass. and Freight. (Douglas Dakota, 5; Vickers Viking, 3.)

BRITAVIA LTD., 1 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (10).—Air Trooping and Charter: Nairobi, Singapore, New York, Sydney. (Hermes Mk. 4A, 4.)

J. G. CRAMPTON, Beach Aerodrome, Cleethorpes, Lincs. (23).—Pleasure Flights; Charter; Advertising. (Auster, 2.)

DERBY AVIATION LTD., 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1 (9, 29, 30, 111).—Scheduled services: Jersey, I.O.M., Ostend, Lourdes, Salzburg, Innsbruck; Charter; Flying tuition; Photography; Magnetometer Survey. (Douglas Da-

- kota, Marathon, Anson, D.H. Rapide, Auster, Chippmunk, Magister, Proctor, Gemini: 21.)*
- DEVONAIR LTD., North Devon Air Centre, Wrafton Gate, Braunton.—Charter; Tuition; Photography and Advertising. Serves Lundy (charter only). (Miles *Magister* and *Aerovan*, Auster, 3.)
- DRAGON AIRWAYS LTD., Municipal Airport, Woolston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (52, 55, 60, 137).—Scheduled services: U.K. and Paris, Bergen, Amsterdam, Dusseldorf. (D.H. *Heron*, 3; *Vickers Viking*, 1; *Gemini*, 1.)
- EAGLE AIRWAYS LTD., Marble Arch House, 32-50 Edgware Road, W.2 (10).—Scheduled services: London-Dinard, Luxembourg, Innsbruck. (*Vickers Viking*, 16; *Douglas Dakota*, 2.)
- EAGLE AVIATION LTD., Marble Arch House, 32-50 Edgware Road, W.2 (10).—Pass. and freight charter; Tour services; Trooping contracts. Associated with Eagle Airways (see above).
- EAST ANGLIAN FLYING SERVICES LTD., Southend Airport, Essex (46, 76, 81, 87, 92, 144, 145).—Scheduled services: U.K., Channel Islands, Paris, Ostend. (D.H. *Dove* and *Rapide*, 6.)
- DON EVERALL (AVIATION) LTD., Elmdon Airport, Birmingham (9, 111).—Scheduled services: U.K. and Channel Islands; Charter. (D.H. *Rapide*, Auster, *Douglas Dakota*, 9.)
- FAIREY AIR SURVEYS LTD., 24 Bruton Street, W.1 (110).—Photography. (*Douglas Dakota*, Anson, D.H. *Dove*, Miles *Aerovan*, Auster, 8.)
- FEDERATED FRUIT CO., 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool (52).—Pass. and freight services in U.K.; Photography. (D.H. *Rapide*, Anson, 3.)
- FISONS-AIRWORK LTD., Bourn, Cambridge.—Charter; spraying and dusting; helicopter operation on oil and mineral survey; transport of materials and personnel. (*Hillier*; and *Westland S.55* helicopter; Auster, 10.)
- HUNTING AERO SURVEYS LTD., 6 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts. (30).—Survey; Photogrammetric mapping; Geology, etc. (*Prince*, *Douglas Dakota*, Anson, D.H. *Rapide*, *Oxford*, *Hudson*, *Autocar*, 11.)
- HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD., London Airport, Hounslow, Middx. (55).—Passenger, Freight and Charter; East, West and Central Africa; Middle East; Gibraltar. (*Vickers Viscount* and *Viking*, Avro *York*, *Dakota*, 23.)
- INDEPENDENT AIR TRAVEL LTD., Hurn Airport, Bournemouth, Hants. (14).—Charter to Europe. (*Vickers Viking*, 3.)
- JERSEY AIRLINES LTD., 4 The Parade, Jersey, C.I. (14, 31, 55, 61, 90).—Scheduled services: U.K. and Channel Islands-Paris; Brest; Cherbourg-Caen; Dinard-Nantes-Bilbao. (D.H. *Heron*, 7; D.H. *Rapide*, 3.)
- LANCASHIRE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION LTD., 7 Berkeley Street, W.1 (11, 59, 96, 115, 137, 142).—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M.; Passenger and freight charter. (*Douglas Dakota*, 2; D.H. *Rapide*, 3; *Airspeed Consul*, 3; Auster, 1; *Proctor*, 1; D.H. 86, 1; *Tiger Moth*, 1.)
- MANX AIRLINES LTD., Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M. (142).—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Car ferry; Charter; Ambulance. (*Bristol Wayfarer*, 2; D.H. *Rapide*, 3.)
- MERIDIAN AIRMAPS LTD., Shoreham Airport, Sussex (87).—Photography; Photogrammetric Survey; Charter. (Miles *Aerovan*, 2.)
- MORTON AIR SERVICES LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey (26).—Scheduled services: Croydon Le Touquet and Channel Islands; Contract and Charter. (D.H. *Dove*, 7.)
- NORTH WEST AIR SERVICES, Manchester Airport (61).—Charter and Pleasure Flights. (Auster, 2.)
- OLLEY AIR SERVICE LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey (26).—Scheduled services: Croydon-Channel Islands; Charter; Services to race meetings; Photography; Ambulances. (D.H. *Dove*, 7.)
- OVERSEAS AVIATION LTD., 26 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. (26).—Helicopter: Pest Control; Survey; Advertising; Film Making. Other aircraft: Skywriting; Charter; Target Towing, etc. (Helicopter *Sikorsky S.51*, 3; *Cessna 195*, 1; *AT-6*, 2; *Proctor*, 1; *Chippmunk*, 1.)
- SCOTTISH AIRLINES (PRESTWICK) LTD., Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire and 25 Cockspur Street, W.1 (96, 129, 142).—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M.; Pass. and freight charter. (*Dakota* and Avro *York*, 4.)
- SILVER CITY AIRWAYS LTD., 1 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (10, 58, 90, 120, 140).—Vehicle ferries, passenger, freight and communications; Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend, Cherbourg, Deauville, Channel Islands and Belfast. (*Bristol Mk. 30 Super freighter* and *Mk. 21 Freighter*, 16.)
- SKYWAYS LTD., 7 Berkeley Street, W.1 (59, 96).—Scheduled pass. services to Paris, Rome, Malta, Cyprus, Beirut, Bahrain, Delhi, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok and Singapore; Pass. and freight charter. (*Hermes*, 9; Avro *York*, 14; *Douglas Dakota*, 3; D.H. *Rapide*, 1; *Airspeed Consul*, 3; Auster, 1.)
- TALKING AEROPLANE CO. LTD., 18 Plumtree Lane, Cotgrave, Nottingham (50).—Advertising (by loudspeaker equipment). (Auster, 1.)
- TRANSAIR LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey (26).—Freight passenger, newspaper and mail services; Charter. (*Douglas D.C.3*, 10.)
- WILTSHIRE SCHOOL OF FLYING LTD., 6 Vigo Street, W.1 (102).—Flying school and workshop. (Auster *Autocat* and *Taylorcraft*, *Tiger Moth*, *Proctor*, 15.)
- YEADON AVIATION LTD., Yeadon Airport, Nr. Leeds (16, 31, 115, 142).—Scheduled services to Exeter, Bristol and I.O.M.; Freight; Charter; Photography; Tuition. (D.H. *Rapide*, 3; Auster, 5; *Gemini*, 1; *Tiger Moth*, 2.)
- YORKSHIRE AEROPLANE CLUB, Lennerton Lodge, Sherburn-in-Elmet, nr. Leeds (86).—Club and charter. (Auster *Autocat* and *Aiglet*, Miles *Gemini* and *Messenger*, D.H. *Rapide*, *Proctor*, etc., 12.)

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS AIRLINES OPERATING FROM U.K.

- AER LINGUS (Irish Air Lines), 174 Regent Street, W.1.
- AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS (Argentine Airlines), 42 Brook Street, W.1.
- AIR FRANCE, 52 Haymarket, S.W.1.
- AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL, 35 Curzon Street, W.1.
- ALITALIA, Italian International Airlines, 199 Regent Street, W.1.
- CANADIAN PACIFIC AIRLINES, 62-65 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS, Room 418, Airways Terminal, Victoria, S.W.1.
- EL-AL, Israel Airlines, Ltd., 295 Regent Street, W.1.
- IBERIA SPANISH AIRLINES, 4 Conduit Street, W.1.
- ICELAND AIRWAYS LTD., 6b Princes Arcade, Piccadilly, S.W.1.
- JUGOSLOVENSKI AERO-TRANSPORT, 149 Regent Street, W.1.
- K.L.M. ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES, Time & Life Building, New Bond Street, W.1.
- LUFTHANSA GERMAN AIRLINES, 117 Regent Street, W.1.

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION,
45 Piccadilly, W.1.
PANAIR DO BRASIL S.A., 29 New Bond Street,
W.1.
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, 193 Piccadilly,
W.1.
QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS LTD., Airways Terminal,
Victoria, S.W.1.
SABENA BELGIAN WORLD AIR LINES, Terminal
House, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM, LTD., 5 Conduit
Street, W.1.
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS, South Africa House,
Trafalgar Square; W.C.2.
SWISSAIR, 126 Regent Street, W.1.
T.A.P. PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS, 19 Regent Street,
S.W.1.
TRANS-AUSTRALIA AIRLINES, 75/81 Regent Street,
W.1.
TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES, 27 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, 200 Piccadilly, W.1.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are those of the shortest routes in use by the British Airways Corporations—B.O.A.C. services(O); B.E.A. services(E).

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Accra (O).....	3,724	Dacca (O).....	6,409	Montego Bay (O).....	5,008
Aden (O).....	3,997	Damascus (O).....	2,487	Montreal (O).....	3,296
Ajaccio (E).....	791	Dar es Salaam (O).....	5,095	Moscow (E).....	1,549
Amman (O).....	2,591	Darwin (O).....	9,911	Munich (E).....	588
Amsterdam (E).....	230	Delhi (O).....	5,192	Nairobi (O).....	4,545
Athens (E).....	1,501	Djakarta (O).....	8,198	Naples (E).....	1,012
Bagdad (O).....	2,940	Düsseldorf (E).....	311	Nassau (O).....	4,553
Bahrain (O).....	3,500	Entebbe (O).....	4,426	New York (O).....	3,490
Bangkok (O).....	6,959	Frankfurt (E).....	407	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E).....	2,374
Barbados (O).....	5,711	Gander, Nfld. (O).....	2,365	Okinawa (O).....	9,094
Barcelona (E).....	713	Geneva (E).....	469	Oslo (E).....	722
Basle (E).....	447	Gibraltar (E).....	1,085	Palma (Majorca) (E).....	834
Basra (O).....	3,194	Hamburg (E).....	463	Paris (E).....	216
Beirut (O).....	2,328	Hanover (E).....	436	Rangoon (O).....	6,560
Berlin (E).....	595	Hong Kong (O).....	7,954	Rome (E).....	908
Bermuda (O).....	3,632	Istanbul (E).....	1,562	Saigon (O).....	8,333
Biarritz (E).....	555	Johannesburg (O).....	6,523	Salzburg (E).....	652
Bombay (O).....	5,016	Kano (O).....	2,977	San Francisco.....	5,440
Bordeaux (E).....	459	Karachi (O).....	4,443	Singapore (O).....	7,644
Brussels (E).....	218	Khartoum (O).....	3,339	Stavanger (E).....	564
Cairo (O).....	2,326	Kingston (Jamaica) (O).....	5,090	Stockholm (E).....	899
Calcutta (E).....	5,838	Kuwait (O).....	3,228	Tel Aviv (E).....	2,520
Casablanca (E).....	1,384	Lagos (O).....	3,499	Tokyo (O).....	9,889
Chicago (O).....	4,296	Lisbon (E).....	972	Trinidad (O).....	5,923
Cologne (E).....	331	Madrid (E).....	774	Tripoli (O).....	1,507
Colombo (O).....	5,990	Malta (E).....	1,306	Vienna (E).....	789
Copenhagen (E).....	609	Milan (E).....	581	Zürich (E).....	490

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL

Production, 1955

Country	COAL metric tons	STEEL metric tons
Austria.....	—	1,826,000
Belgium.....	29,975,000	5,892,000
Czechoslovakia.....	23,200,000	4,530,000
France.....	55,336,000	12,592,000
Germany:—		
Fed. Republic.....	130,727,000*	21,336,000
E. Germany.....	—	2,500,000
Hungary.....	—	1,630,000
Italy.....	1,134,000	5,395,000

Country	COAL metric tons	STEEL metric tons
Luxembourg.....	—	3,225,000
Netherlands.....	11,893,000	973,000
Poland.....	94,500,000	4,420,000
Roumania.....	—	765,000
Saar.....	17,330,000	3,165,000
Spain.....	12,432,000	1,202,000
Sweden.....	—	2,149,000
United Kingdom.....	225,152,000	20,108,000
Yugoslavia.....	—	806,000

* Excluding 90,531,000 metric tons of lignite.

Coal Imports and Exports

Imports.—Importing countries in 1955 were:

Austria.....	metric tons	4,129,000
Denmark.....	5,113,000	
France.....	11,223,000	
W. Germany.....	17,341,000	
Italy.....	10,415,000	
Netherlands.....	8,066,000	
Sweden.....	3,210,000	
United Kingdom.....	11,548,000	

The United States exported 26,535,000 metric tons of coal to European countries in 1955, mainly to the United Kingdom (4,408,000), Italy (5,974,000), the Netherlands (4,467,000) and Western Germany (6,068,000).

Exports.—Exporting European countries in 1955 were: Western Germany (13,136,000 metric tons), United Kingdom (11,615,000 metric tons, excluding bunkers) and the Saar (9,771,000 metric tons).

UNITED KINGDOM COAL PRODUCTION, ETC.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938.....	226,990,000	—	226,990,000
1947.....	187,200,000	10,250,000	197,450,000
1948.....	197,650,000	11,750,000	209,400,000
1949.....	202,690,000	12,440,000	215,130,000
1950.....	204,140,000	12,190,000	216,330,000
1951.....	211,880,000	10,990,000	222,870,000
1952.....	214,320,000	12,110,000	226,430,000
1953.....	212,490,000	11,700,000	224,190,000
1954.....	213,990,000	10,300,000	224,290,000
1955.....	210,200,000	11,400,000	221,600,000

Coal Consumption.—Of the 215,549,000 tons consumed at home in 1955, it was estimated that industry consumed 40,770,000 tons, domestic users 36,696,000 tons, electricity generating stations 42,925,000 tons, gas works 28,000,000 tons, coke ovens 27,105,000 tons, railways 12,833,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 8,571,000 tons.

PETROLEUM

(Thousand tons)

	1938	1954	1955
Production:			
Crude petroleum..	0.1	59.1	53.6
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils	2,272	28,184	28,019
All refined products	9,390	6,627	6,568
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits	306.4	7,124	6,875
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc.	87.5	108	137
Kerosene	94.4	748	802
Gas and diesel oils	632.2	4,192	4,585
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)	517.9	13,275	12,355
Lubricating oils	144.6	587	706
Solid products:			
Bitumen	602.5	808	851
Paraffin wax	14.7	17	18
Inland consumption of main petroleum products.			
Bitumen	607	808	865
Motor spirit (including motor benzole)	4,831	5,922	6,240
Kerosene	721	1,311	1,381
Derv Fuel	367	1,413	1,601
Gas and diesel oils	797	1,937	2,160
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption)	811	6,139	7,444
Lubricating oils	560	845	887
Total—main products	8,714	18,575	20,578

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal. 1938 production includes output from distillation plants.

COSTS AND PROFIT

Costs	1954
†Wages (including Allowances in Kind).....	£ 427,752,549
Roof Supports, Stores and Repairs.....	119,891,314
Coal and Power.....	36,784,549
Other Costs.....	184,719,008
Total.....	£699,147,420
Proceeds.....	£706,816,914
* Profit.....	£7,669,494

* Before charging interest.

† Estimated average earnings including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1955 was £13 14s. 6d. per week.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity generation in Great Britain in 1955 was 9.8 per cent. higher than in 1954 and more than treble that of 1938. It was also higher than in any previous year. Total gas available showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. compared with 1954 and had increased by 77.0 per cent. over 1938.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1954	1955
Electricity generated:			
Total.....	24,372	73,374	80,538
By steam plant....	23,211	70,994	78,830
By water power....	988	2,237	1,538
By other methods....	173	143	170
Electricity sent out....	23,009	69,045	75,717

GAS PRODUCTION

(Thousand million cubic feet)

	1938	1954	1955†
Gas made at gas works:			
Total*.....	310.3	514.0	517.7
Coal gas.....	277.0	410.9	433.9
Water gas.....	27.3	91.9	79.8
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc.....	29.5	72.8	83.8
Total gas available....	339.9	585.9	601.5

* Including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas. † Estimated.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,010,000 tons in 1938, to 41,892,000 tons in 1955. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 176,000 tons; in 1955, 1,025,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 20,000 tons in 1938 to 211,000 tons in 1955.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 18.5 million tons in 1938 to 27.8 million tons in 1955. Gas oil consumed rose from 123,900 tons in 1938 to 517,500 tons in 1955.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Education, Health and Transport; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive an allowance, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The council elects one-third of its members to hold office as aldermen for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding London there are 61 county councils in England and Wales (see pp. 634-6; Wales, pp. 677-8).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and other ancient counties were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could obtain county borough status, but the required population is now 75,000. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (see pp. 666-673; Wales, p. 677).

The district councils within a county are borough councils, urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban district councils of over 20,000 population may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs, recent examples of this being the incorporation in 1955 of Castleford (population 1954, 42,570), Ellesmere Port (35,130), Enfield (109,200), Rhondda (108,730), Spenborough (36,760) and Uxbridge (56,840). Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen, are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (see above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 673-675 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in 1956-57. There are 318 non-county boroughs in

England and Wales (see pp. 666-673; Wales, p. 677).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were reconstituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 563 urban district councils and 474 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the civil parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to fifteen, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—Local government is carried on by London County Council (see pp. 645-8), the Corporation of the City of London (pp. 638-44) and by the councils of the 28 metropolitan boroughs listed on p. 637.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification (see p. 1149). A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. There are 9,544,241 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,438,174 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the metropolitan boroughs, and 5,657,800 in rural districts. These figures exclude "V" voters, i.e. persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. County council elections are held triennially, usually in April, and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in metropolitan borough, rural district or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and metropolitan boroughs, are

divided into wards, each electing a number of members varying between three and nine; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their sizes.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, e.g. in education and planning matters. The principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service (*see* p. 1132); Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council. Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the service. Police forces of counties are administered in this way by the Standing Joint Committee of members drawn in equal numbers from the county council and the justices in quarter sessions.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of the Treasurer, Medical Officer of Health, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates*.—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the metropolitan boroughs. Sums required by county councils are included in the rates levied by metropolitan and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. *De-rating*.—Legislation consolidated by the Local Government Act, 1929, exempted agricultural land and buildings from rates and reduced rateable values of industrial and freight-transport properties to one quarter. Valuation for rating, formerly the responsibility of local authorities, was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Local Government Act, 1948. (2) *Government Grants*.—The Exchequer makes annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value is below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in the United Kingdom to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replace the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants cover an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants are also made. (3) *Loans*.—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, with the sanction of the central Government department directly concerned, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1954, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £3,414,196,000; against this total the sum of £3,828,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Receipts of Local Authorities, 1953-54

Revenue from:—

Rates.....	£376,741,000
Payments in lieu of Rates (by Transport and Electricity Services).....	15,724,000
Government Grants.....	414,164,000
Private Improvements.....	4,525,000
Housing (Rents, etc.).....	91,857,000
Town and Country Planning.....	1,767,000
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	1,715,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	40,466,000
Passenger Transport.....	61,801,000
Cemeteries.....	2,541,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc.....	32,903,000
Other.....	19,598,000
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	112,405,000

Total..... £1,176,207,000

Capital Receipts:—

Loans.....	£494,762,000
Government Grants.....	19,407,000
Repayment of Advances.....	8,102,000
Sales and other sources.....	10,719,000

Total..... £532,990,000

Total Receipts..... £1,709,197,000

† Including corporation estates, ferries, markets and civic restaurants.

† Including certain tolls fees, rents and interest.

Expenditure

	1953-54
Education.....	£364,475,000
Libraries and Museums.....	11,230,000

Local Health Services (N.H.S.)...	£43,016,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal...	22,169,000
House and Trade Refuse...	26,903,000
Baths and Washhouses...	6,579,000
Parks, Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces...	17,578,000
Other...	11,269,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless...	21,325,000
Protection of Children...	16,619,000
Housing...	143,359,000
Town and Country Planning...	6,902,000
Allotments and Small Holdings...	3,021,000
Land Drainage, etc...	13,870,000
Highways and Bridges...	77,828,000
Private Street Works...	4,485,000
Public Lighting...	11,680,000
Fire Service...	18,623,000
Police...	69,149,000
Administration of Justice...	6,189,000
Civil Defence...	3,542,000
Other Emergency Services...	14,754,000
Trading Services.—	
Water Supply...	44,039,000
Passenger Transport...	61,208,000
Cemeteries...	4,934,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers...	32,901,000
Other Trading Services...	19,932,000
Other Works and Purposes...	24,225,000
Unallotted...	25,713,000
Total...	£1,127,517,000
Capital Expenditure...	543,641,000
Total Expenditure...	£1,671,158,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1941-42...	198,032,000	322,495,000	12 3
1942-43...	199,482,000	317,802,000	12 7
1943-44...	203,116,000	317,274,000	12 10
1944-45...	205,621,000	319,093,000	12 11
1945-46...	221,499,000	319,359,000	13 10
1946-47...	242,147,000	321,081,000	15 1
1947-48...	282,083,000	326,015,000	17 4
1948-49...	269,391,000	318,462,000	16 11
1949-50...	280,195,000	325,262,000	17 3
1950-51...	290,235,000	330,978,000	17 6
1951-52...	316,593,000	335,737,000	18 10
1952-53...	334,254,000	340,991,000	19 7
1953-54...	375,048,000	347,278,000	21 7
1954-55*	390,000,000	353,924,000	22 1
1955-56*	401,000,000	361,818,000	22 2

* Provisional.

Average Rates

	1955-56	1956-57
	s. d.	s. d.
County Boroughs...	23 4	16 7
Metropolitan Boroughs...	20 8	13 11
Non-County Boroughs...	23 11	16 11
Urban Districts...	24 0	16 11
Rural Districts...	22 6	15 7

Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1956-57

	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head 1956-57 (Net Rates)		Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1956-57 (Net Rates)
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Westminster...	91,500	2,492 2	Bournemouth...	15,700	275 6
Birmingham...	61,850	263 9	Holborn...	15,700	1,876 1
Manchester...	44,100	295 4	Cardiff...	15,600	233 10
Liverpool...	39,136	233 10	Portsmouth...	15,590	200 1
Bristol...	26,300	241 1	Lambeth...	15,200	231 10
St. Marylebone...	25,900	1,103 7	Harrow...	15,000	223 2
Leeds...	24,720	231 8	St. Pancras...	14,425	402 5
Sheffield...	23,006	186 3	Brighton...	14,397	286 7
Kensington...	21,600	435 4	Ealing...	14,300	252 8
Wandsworth...	20,900	201 2	Blackpool...	14,000	274 11
Croydon...	18,473	240 5	Hendon...	13,850	297 4
Newcastle...	18,350	239 4	Southampton...	13,332	273 9
Leicester...	18,175	243 2	Islington...	12,650	186 8
Nottingham...	17,285	222 1	Hull...	12,560	205 7
Coventry...	15,998	240 6	Bradford...	12,500	205 2

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurer and Accountants (Incorporated), 1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own

members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the Convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (see pp. 681-682).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost.

Scottish burghs are Royal burghs (incorporated by Royal Charter, 68), Parliamentary burghs (created by the Reform Act, 1832, with the

right to send members to Parliament, 14) and Police burghs (all other burghs with a population of 7,000 or more, 115). Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs, other than the counties of cities, are independent for all purposes except that for education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for education and police but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 197 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 20; small burghs, 173). (See pp. 684-5).

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions. Some of its functions are delegated to district councils as agents of the county council—recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments and other minor matters. Two counties are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 199 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,305,003 electors in counties of cities, 564,254 in other large burghs, 590,308 in small burghs and 994,550 in landward areas.—Total 3,454,113.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1946-47...	29,167,000	42,637,000	13 8
1947-48...	32,191,000	43,640,000	14 9
1948-49...	29,590,000	43,523,000	13 7
1949-50...	30,594,000	45,729,000	13 5
1950-51...	31,913,000	46,431,000	13 9
1951-52...	36,744,000	47,584,000	15 5
1952-53...	44,166,000	49,075,000	18 0
1953-54...	48,408,000	51,108,000	18 11
1954-55...	48,888,000	53,487,000	18 3
1955-56...	54,099,000	55,475,000	19 6

† Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. in Glasgow in 1956-57 was £61,027; in Edinburgh, £30,700; in Dundee, £8,846; and in Aberdeen, £9,500. Amounts of rates raised per head were: Glasgow, 32s. 11d.; Edinburgh, 22s. 1d.; Dundee, 26s. 7d.; and Aberdeen, 31s. 9d.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 24; town commissioners, 3; and rural district councils, 32. (See p. 690.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1955, contained the names of 652,624 local government electors. Of this total, 191,420 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 20,842 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1958.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in

Northern Ireland on March 31, 1954, was £58,488,484 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1947.....	57,465	6,643
1948.....	59,451	6,958
1949.....	59,464	6,869
1950.....	62,570	7,060
1951.....	62,136	7,149
1952.....	65,216	7,290
1953.....	65,967	7,281
1954.....	66,280	7,336
1955.....	65,661*	7,519

In 1955 there were 2,021 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 200.

* Including the Metropolitan Police, 15,937 (Women, 496); City Police, 676 (Women, 6).

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

Before the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade the churchwardens and overseers in every parish were required, under Acts passed in 1707 and 1774, to provide fire engines and ladders, and the leading insurance companies also organized private fire brigades, which were amalgamated in 1832 to form the London Fire Engine Establishment. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities and established "The Metropolitan Fire Brigade," which (Jan. 1, 1867) also took over the fire escapes provided by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, a voluntary body which had been founded in 1836. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

The Brigade was augmented very considerably during the 1939-45 war, and an Auxiliary Fire Service established. The London Fire Brigade and London Auxiliary Fire Service in common with all fire brigades in England, Wales, and Scotland were taken over by the State and formed part of the National Fire Service, from August 18, 1941.

The London Fire Brigade returned to the London County Council, April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1955, totalled 32,197, the fires numbered 8,979, chimney fires 6,241, false alarms 5,582 (including 3,332 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 2,395.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established.

Chief Officer.—F. W. Delve, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Officer.—L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E.

Assistant Chief Officer.—W. N. Botten, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer.—J. A. Older, O.B.E.

Establishment Officer.—E. W. Parker.

Works Manager.—F. Dewhurst, O.B.E.

Senior Staff Officer.—Divisional Officer J. K. H. Cunningham, M.B.E.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,327 square miles. Population (1931) 37,354,917; 1951 Census preliminary figures, 41,147,938.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in Scafell Pike (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the Peak of Derbyshire (2,088 feet) and Dartmoor (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Longmynd (1,696 feet), and Brown Clee (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet); in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet); in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Colby (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plynlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Tems and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (12½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The Severn Tunnel, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). The construction of a road bridge over the Severn estuary,

between Haysgate, Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos., (which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was authorized on Aug. 1, 1947, the estimated cost being £9,000,000. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire by the Solent, total area 147 sq. miles, population (1931), 88,400; 1951 Census preliminary) 95,594. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The Scilly Islands, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Treco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. Lundy (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The mean air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to 47° F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. from London to the Cheviots and over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around London to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The extreme readings are -11° F. at Buxton on February 11, 1895, and 100° F. at Greenwich on August 9, 1911. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 29 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary the average is only 20 in.; at Seathwaite, Cumberland, 122 in.; and at the wettest spot in the Lake District 185 in. The extreme range of recorded annual values is from 9.29 in. at Margate in 1921 to 250 in. at The Sty, above Seathwaite, in 1928. The largest amount recorded in a day was 9.56 in. at Bruton, Somerset, for June 28, 1917. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900-1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48-51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (popularly "Boadicea"), Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Walsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (in Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a

Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the *Ecclesiastical History* at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Twi*, *Woden*, *Thunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadraada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	* High Sheriff 1956-57	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Lt.-Col. D. C. Part, O.B.E.	R. C. Oakley.	C. L. Henderson, Q.C.
(2) Berks	Capt. Henry Arthur Benyon.	Col. A. E. Marnham, M.C., T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. L. Tetley, T.D.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Birkett.
(4) Cambridge	Capt. Richard George Briscoe, M.C.	F. A. Perkins.	{ His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(5) Isle of Ely	The Viscount Leverhulme.	Maj. A. L. Grant, T.D.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
(6) Cheshire	Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	Maj. S. E. Bolitho, M.C.	Lt.-Col. H. C. Morgan.
(7) Cornwall	Sir Robert Chance.	Lt.-Col. J. E. Spedding, O.B.E.	His. Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick.
(8) Cumberland	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	Maj. F. D. Ley, T.D.	R. E. A. Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
(9) Derby	The Earl Fortescue, K.G., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.	Maj. D. F. B. Stucley.	Sir Douglas McNair, M.B.E.
(10) Devon	Col. the Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.	W. W. Llewellyn, O.B.E.	G. D. Squibb.
(11) Dorset	The Lord Lawson, P.C.	Maj. P. I. Pease, T.D.	His Hon. Judge J. Charlesworth, LL.D.
(12) Durham	Col. Sir F. H. D. C. Whitmore, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Lt.-Col. J. G. Round.	(vacant).
(13) Essex	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	G. M. J. L. Whitmore.	R. C. Hutton.
(14) Gloucester	Lt.-Col. The Duke of Wellington, K.G.	Capt. A. F. Coryton.	{ Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., N. J. Skelhorn, Q.C. [O.B.E.]
(15) Hampshire	Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bt.	H. M. Barneby.	His Hon. Judge T. W. Langman.
(16) Isle of Wight	Hon. David Bowes-Lyon.	Sir William H. Cooper, Bt.	Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.
(17) Hereford	The Lord de Ramsey.	F. A. Perkins.	Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey.
(18) Hertford	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	Sir Garrard Tyrwhitt-Drake.	S. L. Elborne, M.B.E.
(19) Huntingdon	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	Col. V. Cotton, C.B.E., T.D.	G. A. Thesiger, M.B.E., Q.C.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	Lt.-Col. G. A. Murray Smith.	T. de la P. Beresford, Q.C.
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	R. G. E. Jarvis.	A. E. Jalland, Q.C.
(22) Leicestershire	Field-Marshal The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Sir Charles J. Hambro, K.B.E., M.C.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
(23) Lincoln	Sir F. Handley Page, C.B.E.	A. Hillier, O.B.E.	{ His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove.
(24) Lindsey	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.	Sir Edward H. Preston, Bt., D.S.O., M.C.	{ His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove. A. W. Cockburn, Q.C.
(25) Leicestershire	The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	Lt.-Col. R. L. Findlay.	(vacant).
(26) London	The Duke of Northumberland.	Sir Humphrey Noble, Bt., M.B.E., M.C.	The Lord Evershed, P.C.; A. L. Taylor; R. North.
(27) Middlesex	The Duke of Portland, K.G., T.D.	Capt. R. Wing.	{ His Hon. Judge A. H. Forbes. (vacant).
(28) Norfolk	The Earl of Maclesfield.	Col. H. J. C. Ducat-Hamers- ley.	Maj. G. D. Anderson.
(29) Northampton	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	Capt. Hon. R. O. Fitzroy, R.N. (ret.).	T. R. F. Butler, Q.C.
(30) Northampton	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridge- man, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Col. Sir Richard T. Leigh- ton, M.C., T.D.	His Hon. Judge Sir Donald Hurst.
(31) Northampton	The Lord Hylton.	Lt.-Col. J. K. la T. Mardon, D.S.O., T.D.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D.
(32) Northampton	Harold Wallace-Copland.	W. W. Marsh.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(33) Northampton	The Earl of Stradbroke.	Col. B. S. Gooch, D.S.O., T.D.	His Hon. Judge G. Kirkhouse- Jenkins, Q.C.
(34) Northampton	Gen. Sir R. H. Haining, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Col. Sir Ambrose Keevil, C.B.E., M.C.	His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(35) Northampton	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Col. H. S. Eeles, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	S. G. Howard, Q.C., M.P.
(36) Northampton	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	Maj. G. F. D. Wade, C.B.E.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
(37) Northampton	Maj. J. W. Cropper.	H. W. D. Pollock.	{ E. R. Neve, Q.C. G. Lawrence, Q.C.
(38) Northampton	Capt. the Lord Herbert, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Fuller, T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Finmore.
(39) Northampton	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.	G. N. Percival-Humphries.	The Lord Chorley.
(40) Northampton	Col. The Lord Middleton, M.C.	Maj. F. R. Ingham, T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin.
(41) Northampton	Col. Sir W. A. Worsley, Bt.		J. F. Bourke.
(42) Northampton	The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., G.C.S.L., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.		{ His Hon. Judge M. Archibald. His Hon. Judge G. W. Wrang- ham. G. R. Hinchcliffe, Q.C.

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Crown.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Sir Frederick Mander. (2) W. J. Cumber, C.B.E. (3) N. W. Gurney. (4) F. H. Jeeps, M.C. (5) A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E.	G. O. Brewis. E. R. Davies. R. E. Millard. Charles Phythian. R. F. G. Thurlow.	H. R. Pratt. J. L. Waldron. Brig. J. N. Cheney, O.B.E. D. C. J. Arnold. Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, M.C.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D. E. C. H. Huddy, M.D. G. W. H. Townsend. R. French, M.D. M. E. Hocken.
(6) J. W. Emberton. (7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (8) C. H. Roberts. (9) C. F. White, C.B.E. (10) G. C. Hayter-Hames, C.B.E. (11) Col. The Lord Digby, D.S.O. (12) W. Baines, [M.C. (13) Sir Frank S. Foster, C.B.E.	H. Carswell. E. T. Verger. G. N. C. Swift. D. G. Gilman. H. G. Godsall. C. P. Bruton, C.B. J. K. Hope, C.B.E. W. J. Piper. C. Berridge. G. H. Davis. G. A. Wheatley. L. H. Baines. R. C. Hansen. N. Moon.	G. E. Banwell, C.B.E., M.C. R. B. Matthews. J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E. W. E. Pitts. Lt.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon. R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E. A. A. Muir. Capt. F. R. J. Peel, C.B.E., M.C. Col. W. F. Henn, C.B.E., M.V.O. R. D. Lemon. Freeman Newton, O.B.E. Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	Arnold Brown. R. N. Curnow. W. H. P. Minto. J. B. S. Morgan. W. J. Doyle. A. A. Lisney, M.D. I. McCracken. G. G. Stewart.
(14) Col. G. P. Shakerley. (15) A. Lubbock. (16) (vacant). (17) G. F. Chambers. (18) Brig. Sir Edward Beddington, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (19) W. Brown, O.B.E.	A. C. Aylward. G. Bishop. Sir Robert Adcock, C.B.E. J. A. Chatterton. H. Copland, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, M.C. Maj. Sir John Ferguson, C.B.E. [C.B.E. Col. T. E. St. Johnston. J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	D. S. Buchanan. A. Elliott, M.D. S. C. Gawne, M.D. G. H. Gibson.
(20) Sir William R. Nottidge. (21) Sir Alfred Bates, M.C. (22) Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Martin, C.M.G., T.D. (23) Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cragcroft-Amcotts, M.C. (24) F. J. Jenkinson. (25) Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Giles. (26) Mrs. H. C. Bentwich.	Sir Robert Adcock, C.B.E. J. A. Chatterton. H. Copland, O.B.E. J. E. Blow. H. A. H. Walter C. L. Burgess, C.B.E. W. O. Hart, C.M.G. A. G. Graves; K. Goodacre. H. Oswald Brown.	J. W. Barnett. (Metrop. Police Area).	C. D. Cormac. J. H. C. Clarke, M.D. J. Fielding, M.D. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.
(27) C. G. A. Cowan. (28) Lt.-Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C. (29) E. Marlow, M.C.	J. Alan Turner, O.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area.) F. P. C. Garland.	A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D. K. F. Alford.
(30) Sir Arthur Craig. (31) N. Garrow. (32) W. Bayliss, C.B.E. (33) The Earl of Macclesfield. (34) J. W. Blood. (35) Capt. Sir Otley Wakeman, Bt. (36) A. Whittaker, C.S.I., C.I.E. (37) A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E. (38) The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E. (39) Lt.-Col. H. C. L. Cottry, M.C. (40) C. W. Black, M.P. (41) The Viscount Gage, K.C.V.O. (42) Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert Shiney, D.S.O., M.C. (43) (vacant). (44) R. S. Crossfield. (45) J. L. Calderwood. (46) R. R. Adam.	E. P. Smith. E. P. Harvey. G. Norton; A. R. Davis. G. G. Burkhitt. A. Bond, O.B.E. G. C. Godber. E. S. Rickards. T. H. Evans. G. C. Lightfoot.	Capt. R. H. D. Bolton, O.B.E. F. G. Markin. A. U. R. Scroggie. J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E. J. E. Bailey. J. A. Taylor, M.B.E. D. Osmond. K. W. L. Steele. Col. G. W. R. Hearn. Lt.-Col. A. F. Senior, O.B.E.	C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D. G. Nisbet. J. B. Tilley, M.D. C. W. W. Jeremiah. T. Anderson. A. D. Whitelaw, M.D. T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, D.S.O. (48) B. O. Davies. (49) Maj. J. H. Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E. G. A. Nops; W. W. Ruff. H. S. Martin, C.B.E. T. C. Hayward, C.B.E. L. E. Stephens, C.B.E. K. S. Himsforth. P. A. S. Stringer. W. R. Scurfield. T. Stephenson, C.B.E. H. G. Thornley, C.B.E. B. Kenyon.	W. J. Ridd. H. G. Rutherford. R. E. Breffit. R. P. Wilson, O.B.E. (vacant). J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E. Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, O.B.E. Capt. J. E. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.C. J. W. P. Blenkin. Lt.-Col. J. C. Chaytor, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Capt. Sir Henry Studdy, C.B.E.	D. A. McCracken, M.D. K. A. Soutar. F. Langford. J. S. Bradshaw. S. W. Savage, M.D. J. A. Guy, M.D. C. D. L. Lycett. J. W. Pickup, M.D. R. Watson. J. A. Fraser. J. Wood-Wilson, M.D.

* In the counties of Essex, London, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population of Counties, 1955		Rateable Value 1955 (£)	Average Rates 1955-6 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	302,942	323,600	323,600	2,082,578	25 0
Berkshire (Reading).....	463,830	325,300	443,400	2,394,683	22 8
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury).....	479,411	410,400	410,400	3,219,748	26 8
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).....	315,168	179,800	179,800	1,195,090	25 9
Cheshire (Chester).....	649,424	840,200	1,284,000	5,921,118	23 9
Cornwall (Truro).....	868,167	341,600	341,600	2,001,803	23 10
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle).....	973,146	216,700	285,400	1,179,903	25 7
Derbyshire (Derby).....	643,752	704,600	843,900	4,120,250	23 8
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter).....	1,671,377	512,000	807,100	3,786,818	24 8
Dorset (Dorchester).....	622,843	304,000	304,000	2,155,507	23 10
Durham (Durham).....	649,427	914,600	1,474,000	4,493,163	24 3
Ely, Isle of (March).....	239,050	88,700	88,700	350,888	26 2
Essex (Chelmsford).....	977,760	1,704,200	2,143,000	12,648,909	24 10
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	804,932	449,400	959,400	2,584,857	23 8
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester).....	961,671	680,600	1,256,000	5,097,792	22 1
Herefordshire (Hereford).....	538,924	126,900	126,900	716,065	25 3
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	404,523	692,000	692,000	5,657,506	26 4
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).....	233,085	73,000	73,000	347,562	27 6
Kent (Maidstone).....	975,960	1,584,200	1,614,000	13,332,629	24 4
Lancashire (Preston).....	1,201,888	2,068,000	5,095,600	13,315,539	23 4
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester).....	532,385	358,500	644,800	1,883,047	22 10
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston).....	267,849	102,600	102,600	419,577	25 6
Kesteven (Sleaford).....	463,490	130,000	130,000	645,506	25 5
Lindsey (Lincoln).....	973,030	316,200	481,400	1,642,842	24 4
London (County Hall, S.E.1).....	74,850	3,295,000	3,295,000	59,152,994	19 7
Middlesex (Guildhall, S.W.1).....	148,691	2,252,000	2,252,000	23,566,598	20 9
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich).....	1,314,240	377,300	377,300	1,650,662	23 10
Northamptonshire (Northampton).....	585,148	270,000	372,800	1,495,372	27 1
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne).....	1,291,978	453,000	801,100	2,738,727	22 5
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	540,015	550,600	862,600	3,235,649	21 8
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	479,173	191,500	297,000	1,042,001	24 5
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough).....	53,464	65,860	65,860	443,551	26 4
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham).....	97,273	21,440	21,440	130,070	22 10
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	861,800	297,500	297,500	1,588,579	22 10
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,325	487,800	567,400	3,099,182	24 0
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	738,513	890,100	1,647,000	4,265,597	22 10
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich).....	557,354	220,700	329,900	1,220,803	24 1
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds).....	390,916	123,900	123,900	613,145	23 6
Surrey (Kingston on Thames).....	461,833	1,392,700	1,642,000	15,677,253	19 10
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes).....	530,563	342,300	623,500	3,771,279	20 4
West Sussex (Chichester).....	401,940	347,700	347,700	3,734,233	20 5
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	628,994	521,000	1,900,000	3,657,439	25 0
Westmorland (Kendal).....	504,917	66,800	66,800	486,910	24 6
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.).....	94,146	93,200	93,200	780,656	27 1
Wiltshire (Trowbridge).....	860,611	397,500	397,500	2,474,751	22 7
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	447,679	412,700	540,600	2,247,905	24 1
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley).....	750,115	217,100	516,700	1,316,076	24 0
North Riding (Northallerton).....	1,361,522	384,000	532,700	2,475,838	24 3
West Riding (Wakefield).....	1,779,353	1,610,300	3,589,300	8,989,754	24 4

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; in each case as estimated by the Registrar-General on June 30, 1955; (c) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

The City of London (see pp. 638-44) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. It is notable, however, that since 1540 when a Bishopric of Westminster was established (abolished 1550) the Royal Writ of Summons to Parliament has always referred to "Our City of Westminster." Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable districts of Mayfair and Belgravia.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative functions

of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 645-48), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above, Teddington by the Thames Conservancy; the Port Health Committee of the Corporation is the Health Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council. London Transport controls passenger transport in the metropolitan area (omnibuses and metropolitan above- and under-ground railways).

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES

	Population, 1955 Estimated	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value April 1, 1956	Rates 1956-57		Town Clerk	Mayor, 1956-57
		Births	Deaths		£	s. d.		
CITY OF LONDON	5,180	3.8	12.1	13,968,300	11	0	E. H. Nichols, T.D.	See p. 640.
Westminster	97,630	11.1	10.1	22,459,277	10	10	A. G. Dawtre, M.B.E., T.D.	P. Stirling.
Battersea	113,700	15.3	11.4	1,606,495	14	4	C. M. W. S. Freeman.	Mrs. E. A. Cooper.
Bermondsey	57,580	16.2	10.0	1,402,136	15	6	S. E. Freeman.	Mrs. I. B. Thomas.
Bethnal Green	53,860	15.7	10.3	442,993	16	4	F. H. Bristow.	W. R. Johnson.
Camberwell	178,400	14.7	10.5	2,467,129	14	0	S. J. Harvey.	J. V. I. Evans.
Chelsea	51,450	14.5	16.0	2,039,636	14	4	J. C. Kitchin.	A. J. Sims.
Deptford	72,890	14.7	12.0	912,209	14	8	E. Field.	A. S. Simons, L.C.C.
Finchley	35,100	18.9	11.3	2,296,964	15	0	H. A. Davey.	M. Cliffe.
Fulham	118,600	14.3	11.0	1,853,383	14	0	C. F. Thatcher.	F. Desborough.
Greenwich	89,490	14.7	9.3	1,397,012	13	0	H. Whetstone.	Mrs. M. L. Bennett.
Hackney	167,200	13.9	10.4	2,491,633	13	8	D. Sorrell.	J. Kahn.
Hammersmith	114,700	14.8	10.8	2,030,019	13	2	H. Slim.	T. A. Keating.
Hampstead	97,710	14.1	10.0	2,227,824	13	10	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	Miss D. R. Bailey.
Holborn	23,060	10.8	10.4	3,761,919	11	6	G. T. Lloyd.	G. B. M. Reed.
Islington	228,800	17.2	11.3	3,203,966	13	4	H. D. Clark.	H. C. Littlewood.
Kensington	169,400	15.8	10.3	5,462,926	13	6	J. W. Sansbury.	F. St. G. Fisher.
(Royal Borough)								
Lambeth	224,200	16.0	10.6	3,898,091	13	4	J. E. Fishwick.	Mrs. J. E. M. Wood.
Lewisham	223,400	13.3	10.0	3,081,600	12	10	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	A. A. Hawkins.
Paddington	121,500	17.4	10.8	2,654,898	14	4	W. H. Bentley.	Miss C. P. Rabagliati, M.B.E.
Poplar	70,260	16.6	10.9	1,081,320	15	0	S. A. Hamilton.	A. L. Atkins.
St. Marylebone	73,440	11.6	14.3	6,661,311	12	2	S. J. Rutter.	R. H. Sharp.
St. Pancras	134,500	16.2	10.7	3,726,976	14	6	R. C. E. Austin.	A. C. Hurst.
Shoreditch	45,480	14.7	13.4	1,058,161	14	8	C. A. James.	D. Wray.
Southwark	93,820	17.4	13.8	1,871,918	14	5	E. J. Pitt.	D. C. Low.
Stepney	98,180	18.6	12.0	2,258,087	15	8	W. Reeve.	A. E. Sealey.
Stoke Newington	50,470	15.4	10.7	694,646	15	4	E. Bedford.	L. Levv.
Wandsworth	336,500	13.7	15.5	5,300,160	12	8	R. H. Jerman, O.B.E., M.C.	Mrs. O. Haines.
Woolwich	148,500	13.2	10.3	2,416,395	13	6	D. Jenkins, O.B.E.	Mrs. E. M. Newman, O.B.E.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

THE CITY OF LONDON represents London within its ancient boundaries and is governed by the Corporation of London, which consists of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens" and acts through the Common Council, which comprises the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and Common Councilmen. The Corporation, by an Act of Common Council passed on Nov. 27, 1952, decided to reduce the number of Common Councilmen from 206 to 159 as at St. Thomas's Day, 1959, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation between January 1, 1953, and St. Thomas's Day, 1959, not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Act.

The City of London is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The city of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (born A.D. 55; died A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folk-mote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitzallwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held

the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1214. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Livery men in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice to make the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folk-mote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 12 members, and none fewer than four. *Sheriffs* were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

* THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1955-1956

NET INCOME		£	s.	d.
Estates Revenue.....		452,425	19	11
Market Revenue				
Accounts:—				
Overdrawn:—				
Metropolitan				
Cattle Market..	£2,502	14	5	
London Central				
Market.....	3,582	5	5	
Billingsgate Mar-				
ket.....	9,276	13	1	
	15,361	12	11	
Less (in hand)				
Leadenhall Mar-				
ket.....	254	5	11	
		15,107	7	0
Gresham Revenue (Molety).....	437,318	12	11	
Contributions in respect of Officers'	4,196	8	1	
Establishments.....	119,801	14	10	
Monument Buildings (net profit) .	3,167	18	2	
Reimbursement of proportionate				
contribution to Sinking Fund in				
respect of Markets and Holborn				
Valley Debt.....	21,000	0	0	
Balance.....	22,300	19	11	
	£607,785	13	11	

NET EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Magistracy.....	8,618	3	11	
Civil Government..	92,267	9	9	
Open Spaces.....	61,007	5	4	
				£
Officers' Establishments.....	161,892	19	0	
Administration of Criminal Justice.	162,054	11	2	
City of London School.....	40,164	12	7	
City of London School for Girls..	69,230	5	0	
City of London Freeman's School.	21,188	9	7	
Guildhall School of Music and	12,770	3	9	
Drama.....				
Income Tax and Corporation Duty	20,869	16	6	
Expenses not allocated to Depart-	64,316	5	9	
ments.....				
Charitable and Public Donations..	10,226	11	4	
Expenses of Honorary Votes.....	9,258	11	4	
Receptions.....	260	0	0	
City of London Freeman's Houses.	22,236	12	9	
Contribution to General Reserve..	5,803	14	9	
Contributions to Staff Compa-	2,092	0	0	
sionate Fund.....				
Sundries.....	5,000	0	0	
	421	0	5	
	£607,785	13	11	

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1275 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to Ward Committees consisting of 4 Aldermen and 29 Common Councillors, and to Committees specially appointed. These Committees present reports to the Court of Common Council. The *Ward Committees* are:—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Public Health, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port of London Health, County Purposes, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freeman's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Law and City Courts, Civil Defence, and Airport. The *Committees specially appointed* are:—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Primary Education, Privileges, Food Control, Labour, and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councillors, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from all other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of open spaces outside the City, are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees, and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freeman's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the expenditure of all moneys derived from the Rates. Expenditure chargeable to the *Poor Rate*, unlike that from funds under the management of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, is subject to audit by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The bulk of the *Poor Rate* is paid to the London County Council and the General Rate is charged with the public health services, including housing, part of the cost of the Police, the net expense of Spitalfields Market, the cost of the Library, Museum and Art Gallery, and the Central Criminal Court.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1955-1956

Service	Expenditure including Debt Charge	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
	£	£	£	£
POOR RATE—				
London County Council Precept (including contributions under Local Government Act, 1948, Section 10).....	4,407,857	—	—	4,407,857
Other Services.....	36,211	18,833	—	17,378
Total for Poor Rate.....	4,444,068	18,833	—	4,425,235
GENERAL RATE—				
Town Planning.....	588,190	119,447	286,244	182,499
Cleansing of Streets and Removal of Refuse.....	282,416	23,264	—	259,152
Maintenance of Streets.....	247,774	9,139	23,765	214,870
Public Lighting.....	38,385	103	—	38,282
Other Public Health Services.....	378,255	137,076	5,520	235,659
Sewers Account.....	20,616	1,021	—	19,595
Housing Account.....	188,815	71,787	7,066	109,962
Police Account.....	968,521	37,513	351,734	579,274
Library.....	69,846	557	—	69,289
Port of London Health.....	66,032	4,881	30,798	30,353
Spitalfields Market.....	245,748	271,159	—	Cr. 25,411
Airport.....	33,579	12,657	—	20,922
Mayor's and City of London Court	48,627	17,041	—	31,586
Trophy Tax.....	4,608	—	—	4,608
Civil Defence.....	34,079	21,431	8,951	3,697
Tithe Extinguishment.....	39,167	1,611	—	37,556
Other Services.....	340,160	136,505	—	203,664
	3,594,827	865,202	714,078	2,015,547
Amount receivable in respect of Transport and Electricity Hereditaments.....	—	116,708	—	116,708
Total for General Rate.....	3,594,827	981,910	714,078	1,898,839
SUMMARY—				
Poor Rate.....	4,444,068	18,833	—	4,425,235
General Rate.....	3,594,827	981,910	714,078	1,898,839
	8,038,895	1,000,743	714,078	6,324,074

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1955-1956*

Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt., born 1892; Alderman of Cordwainer Ward, 1945; Sheriff of London, 1949; Lord Mayor, 1955..... £12,500
 Private Secretary, D. Morley-Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D.

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Bt.	Bishopsgate.....	1874	1917	1924	1931	1932
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Aldersgate.....	1885	1923	1933	1931	1949
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.	Farringdon Within (1938), Bridge Without (1954)	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Frank Samuel Alexander, Bt.	Aldgate.....	1881	1934	1938	1940	1944
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Lime Street.....	1884	1935	1938	1943	1946
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	Bread Street.....	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Frederick Rowland, Bt.	Coleman Street.....	1874	1922	1942	1938	1949
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	Vintry.....	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Tower.....	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	Castle Baynard.....	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Harold Walter Seymour Howard, Bt.	Queenhithe.....	1888	1941	1945	1944	1954
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	Cordwainer.....	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Capt. Robert Roy Scott Hewett.....	Billingsgate.....	1886	1934	1946	1942	....
Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.	Bridge.....	1895	1931	1947	1950	....
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, Kt., T.D.	Dowgate.....	1908	1938	1947	1951	....
Sir Sydney Harold Gillett, Kt., M.C.	Bassishaw.....	1890	1930	1948	1952	....
Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale, Kt.	Cornhill.....	1903	1946	1948	1953	....
Edward Calcott Pryce, O.B.E.	Cripplegate.....	1885	1924	1948	1954	....
Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen	Portsoken.....	1914	....	1949	1955	....
Frederick Alfred Hoare	Farringdon Without.....	1913	1948	1950	1956	....
Anthony George Clifton-Brown, T.D.	Broad Street.....	1903	....	1950	....	....
Ralph Edgar Perring	Langbourn.....	1905	1948	1951	....	....
Clement James Harman	Candlewick.....	1894	1949	1952	1951	....
Gordon Hope Hope-Morley.....	Cheap.....	1914	....	1954	....	....
Hubert Percival Lancaster Pitman, O.B.E., L.C.C.	Farringdon Within.....	1901	1929	1954	....	....
Col. Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E.	Walbrook.....	....	....	1954	....	....

The Sheriffs 1956-1957

Alderman Frederick Alfred Hoare (see above), and Sir James Miller; elected June 25 and assumed office September 28, 1956.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Adolph, Deputy W. E. L. (1927).....	Vintry.	Calder, H. W. K. (1936).....	Bridge.
Allcard, Deputy V. (1922).....	Broad St.	Champhess, R. F. (1954).....	Farringdon Wn.
Alley, E. D. (1931).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Champhess, Deputy Major Sir Wil-	
Allison-Beer, Deputy G. (1942).....	Cordwainer.	liam H. (1918).....	Farringdon Wt.
Anderson, F. C. (1950).....	Langbourn.	Chappell, J. A. (1946).....	Cheap.
Andrews, W. R. (1932).....	Aldgate.	Charles, R. D. S. (1943).....	Broad St.
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954).....	Walbrook.	Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951).....	Farringdon Wt.
Atkins, H. E. (1946).....	Bridge.	Cohen, S. E. (1951).....	Farringdon Wt.
Bailey, Deputy J. A. (1941).....	Farringdon Wn.	Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946).....	Castle Baynard.
Bales, E. W. (1952).....	Farringdon Wt.	Collett, T. K., C.B.E. (1945).....	Bridge.
Barratt, T. E. C. (1944).....	Candlewick.	Conoley, J. (1924).....	Queenhithe.
Bartlett, S. (1945).....	Cornhill.	Cooper, Lt.-Col. P. C., T.D. (1943).....	Cripplegate Wt.
Bateman, Lt.-Col. W. H., M.C., T.D. (1950).....	Farringdon Wt.	Cork, K. R. (1924).....	
Batty, J. (1937).....	Portsoken.	Davis, Sir G. (1924).....	
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942).....	Cripplegate Wn.	Davis, Depu. A. (1924).....	
Bell, A. S. (1937).....	Tower.	Deith, R. C. (1944).....	Farringdon Wn.
Bellinger, R. I. (1953).....	Farringdon Wn.	Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942).....	Candlewick.
Biggs, Deputy W. W. (1924).....	Farringdon Wt.	Denny, Deputy J. L. P., M.C. (1941).....	Billingsgate.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946).....	Lime St.	Dickson, Deputy C. G. (1932).....	Aldersgate.
Blyth, H. C. (1945).....	Vintry.	Dove, Lt.-Col. W. W., C.B.E., T.D. (1942).....	Coleman St.
Bonik, A. R. (1933).....	Aldersgate.	Draper, D. A. J., D.F.C. (1955).....	Cordwainer.
Bradley, A. W. (1947).....	Billingsgate.	Durand, V. (1952).....	Farringdon Wt.
Brett, W. C. (1926).....	Coleman St.		
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. H., M.V.O. (1947).....	Dowgate.	Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947).....	Candlewick.
Brundie, F. W., C.B.E. (1930).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Erlebach, D. E. (1943).....	Aldgate.
		Evans, D. L., T.D. (1952).....	Vintry.

* The Lord Mayor for 1956-57 was elected on Michaelmas Day. See Events of the Year.

- Farley, W. H. (1944).....Cripplegate Wn.
 Farlow, C. D. King (1925).....Candlewick.
 Fell, C. A. (1947).....Langbourn.
 Fish, H. L. (1950).....Farringdon Wt.
 Fitch, H. B. (1928).....Bishopsgate.
 Fox, Sir Sidney (1941).....Bread St.
 Game, D. S. (1950).....Farringdon Wt.
 Gamon, C., M.V.O. (1922-33 & 1946).....Farringdon Wn.
 Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946).....Bishopsgate.
 Goldman, H. L. (1932).....Portsoken.
 Gooding, W. (1933).....Aldersgate.
 Gorman, R. W. (1956).....Aldersgate.
 Gover, Deputy E. M. (1933).....Bridge.
 Greenaway, A. P. (1952).....Bishopsgate.
 Greenaway, Deputy S. H. (1927).....Bishopsgate.
 Greenland, S. R. (1938).....Broad St.
 Grose, G. P. (1942-46 and 1950).....Farringdon Wn.
 Guntun, W. H. (1932).....Aldersgate.
 Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952).....Farringdon Wt.
 Harrowing, T. C. (1940).....Bishopsgate.
 Hayes, C. G. (1947).....Bishopsgate.
 Hayman, L. C. R. (1954).....Aldersgate.
 Hayter, The Lord (1919).....Castle Baynard.
 Hayward, R. J. (1943).....Walbrook.
 Henderson, A. S. (1941).....Cripplegate Wn.
 Hill, D. R. H. (1947).....Dowgate.
 Hill, Deputy H. R. (1938).....Dowgate.
 Hodge, G. D. (1947).....Tower.
 Holden, W. B. (1951).....Walbrook.
 Horner, Deputy F. A. (1924).....Tower.
 Howard, H. E. de C. (1951).....Cornhill.
 Howes, A. C. (1949).....Bishopsgate.
 Hunt, E. Stuart (1948).....Lime Street.
 Hunt, G. W. (1952).....Bassishaw.
 Hurst-Brown, K. (1935).....Broad St.
 Instone, Deputy Capt. A. (1938).....Aldgate.
 Jackson, J. A. G. (1955).....Castle Baynard.
 Jacobs, H. R. (1946).....Portsoken.
 Jacobs, T. C. (1944).....Aldgate.
 Jeffery, M. M. (1953).....Portsoken.
 Johnson, H. B. (1951).....Cornhill.
 King-Hamilton, Deputy A. (1925).....Cornhill.
 Knight, Deputy A. C. (1916).....Cheap.
 Lamboll, A. S. (1949).....Langbourn.
 Last, A. W. (1948).....Bridge.
 Lean, F. W. Le B. (1946).....Bread St.
 Lester, H. E. (1946).....Castle Baynard.
 Lewis, C. F. (1936).....Coleman St.
 Link, C. E. (1942).....Farringdon Wt.
 Lloyd, Deputy J. H. (1937).....Cripplegate Wn.
 Lovely, P. T. (1949).....Tower.
 Lowe, F. W. L. (1924).....Coleman St.
 Loweth, Col. W. E., C.B.E. (1946).....Bishopsgate.
 Lowrie, W. E. (1952).....Farringdon Wn.
 Lucraft, R. (1948).....Aldgate.
 Macintosh, A. (1948).....Aldgate.
 Marten-Smith, H. S. (1950).....Queenhithe.
 Meldrum, R. (1932).....Cripplegate Wt.
 Messent, W. J. (1948).....Farringdon Wn.
 Miller, H. C. E. (1952).....Cordwainer.
 Mills, D. G. (1954).....Billingsgate.
 Monkhouse, F. J. (1952).....Cheap.
 Morris, Deputy H. W. (1921).....Walbrook.
 Myers, Deputy A. (1921).....Portsoken.
 Newson-Smith, J. K. (1945).....Bassishaw.
 Osborn, A. J. (1947).....Broad Street.
 Parker, E. A. (1952).....Cripplegate Wt.
 Parkes, Sir Sydney, C.B.E. (1934).....Bread St.
 Paul, A. N. (1946).....Portsoken.
 Peacock, R. W. (1956).....Vintry.
 Philip, I. E. (1952).....Tower.
 Pike, H. T. (1946).....Cornhill.
 Pinker, C. L. (1948).....Bishopsgate.
 Pinnell, Lt.-C.
 Pollitzer, G. E.
 Prince, L. B.
 Raperport, B. (1946).....Portsoken.
 Richardson, Maj. T. G. F. (1944).....Castle Baynard.
 Richards, C. H. (1950).....Vintry.
 Roberts, Lt.-Col. S. M., O.B.E., T.D.
 Rutherford, A. J. B. (1950).....Tower.
 Samuels, W. (1950).....Portsoken.
 Sanders, H. C. H. (1946).....Bishopsgate.
 Sandie, Maj. S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941).....Farringdon Wn.
 Shenton, Sir William (1946).....Farringdon Wt.
 Skeate, W. A. (1941).....Bridge.
 Skilbeck, C. (1948).....Queenhithe.
 Skinner, R. W. (1948).....Billingsgate.
 Stanham, A. F. G. (1943).....Dowgate.
 Stanham, Col. H. G., T.D. (1941).....Dowgate.
 Steele, A. F., M.B.E. (1951).....Cripplegate Wn.
 Stephens, R. (1940).....Langbourn.
 Stinson, Deputy H. J. E., M.C. (1937).....Langbourn.
 Stoneham, Deputy R. T. D., C.B.E. (1930).....Candlewick.
 Straker, L. V. (1947).....Langbourn.
 Sunderland, O. G. (1944).....Billingsgate.
 Sykes, W. E., M.C. (1937).....Coleman St.
 Syrett, Deputy H. S., C.B.E. (1924).....Coleman St.
 Taylor, W. J. (1938).....Bread St.
 Teuten, Deputy A. H. (1912).....Queenhithe.
 Thompson, H. F. (1946).....Cheap.
 Tollit, C. C. (1932).....Cheap.
 Tremellen, N. C. (1951).....Langbourn.
 Trentham, G. D. (1941).....Bread St.
 Trinder, A. C. (1951).....Lime Street.
 Turner, Deputy C. (1932).....Farringdon Wn.
 Utting, F. W. (1952).....Castle Baynard.
 Vine, G. M. (1955).....Farringdon Wt.
 Walker, Deputy S.R., C.B.E. (1937).....Bread Street.
 Walters, W. S., C.B.E. (1933).....Cripplegate Wt.
 Watts, E. W. (1950).....Walbrook.
 Wells, Maj. S. W., M.B.E. (1949).....Cripplegate Wn.
 Westerman, Dr. A. (1941).....Farringdon Wt.
 Wheeler, E. (1948).....Lime Street.
 Whitby, M. J. B. (1937).....Langbourn.
 Williamson, D. E. (1928).....Cornhill.
 Wingfield, E. H. (1943).....Cordwainer.
 Woodman, A. M. (1952).....Bridge.
 Wright, Deputy W. N. (1928).....Bishopsgate.
 Youldon, Deputy F. (1928).....Bassishaw.
 Young, A. G. (1945).....Farringdon Wn.
 Young, C. A. (1942).....Coleman St.
 Young, D. S. (1939).....Farringdon Wn.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 81 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starch-makers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Livymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

The liveries of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (406), Shipwrights (500), Carmen (388), Feltmakers (350), and Merchant Taylors (361), are the most numerous, the Bowyers (42) and Wax-chandlers (34) the smallest.

MERCERS (1). *Hall*, 4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 218.—*Clerk*, G. E. Logsdon; *Master*, Hon. W. J. L. Palmer.

GROCEES (2). *Hall*, Princes St., E.C.2. *Livery*, 201.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Ellison-Macartney; *Master*, R. Leigh-Wood.

DRAPERS (3). *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, H. Farmar; *Master*, Maj. L. A. N. Morris.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 287.—*Clerk*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; *Prime Warden*, Wing-Cdr. G. C. Maxwell, M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden*, J. C. Butterwick.

SKINNERS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, A. H. S. Vivian; *Master*, J. S. Keith.

MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 361.—*Clerk*, E. M. James; *Master*, J. D. Crosthwaite, D.S.O., M.C.

HABERDASHERS (8). *Livery*, 280.—*Clerk*, Comdr. H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N., 1 Vintners Place, E.C.4.; *Master*, Ald. Sir Frederick Wells, Bt.

SALTERS (9). *Livery*, 331.—*Clerk*, W. R. Nichols, 36 Portland Place, W.1.; *Master*, Lt.-Col. C. A. R. Park, T.D.

IRONMONGERS (10). *Hall*, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.2. *Livery*, 34.—*Clerk*, J. M. Adams Beck; *Master*, C. D. Jackman, M.B.E.

VINTNERS (11). *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 287.—*Clerk*, W. H. Lloyd Mead; *Master*, A. J. B. Rutherford.

CLOTHWORKERS (12). *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, J. E. Coomber, 48 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; *Master*, Capt. F. A. Lacey.

The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

AIR PILOTS and AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). *Clerk*, Maj. J. L. B. H. Cordes, 19 Park Lane, W.1.; *Master*, Capt. J. C. Harrington, O.B.E.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 379.—*Clerk*, E. Busby; *Master*, Dr. Macdonald Critchley.

ARMOURERS and BRASIERS (22). *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, S. H. Pitt, M.C.; *Master*, C. H. Monckton.

BAKERS (19). *Livery*, 251.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collins, 108 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Col. S. M. Roberts, O.B.E., T.D.

BARBERS (17). *Livery*, 136.—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, G. E. Young.

BASKETMAKERS (52). *Livery*, 239.—*Clerk*, C. A. Rust, 5 New London Street, Crutched Friars, E.C.3.; *Prime Warden*, S. A. Perrin.

BLACKSMITHS (40). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, J. J. Perkin, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Prime Warden*, B. Bowles.

BOWYERS (38). *Livery*, 42.—*Clerk*, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98-106 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, B. W. B. Arding.

BREWERS (14). *Livery*, 45.—*Clerk*, Brig. R. Gordon, O.B.E., 18 Mansfield Street, W.1.; *Master*, P. Pryor.

BRODERERS (48). *Livery*, 73.—*Clerk*, J. Kidd, 7 New Square, W.C.2.; *Master*, Col. C. F. Hitchins, D.S.O.

BUTCHERS (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 325.—*Clerk*, N. L. Hall, M.B.E., C.C.; *Master*, F. G. Jenkins.

CARMEN (77). *Livery*, 388.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, C.C., 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.; *Master*, R. Bezzant.

CARPENTERS (26). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, H. C. Osborne, M.C., 28 Austin Friars, E.C.2.; *Master*, A. M. D. Robertson.

CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, M. M. Mackenzie, 17 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2.; *Master*, R. T. D. Stoneham, C.B.E., C.C.

CLOCKMAKERS (61). *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, H. R. Buckland.

COACHMAKERS (72). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, R. J. D. Smith, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.; *Master*, The Lord Kenilworth, C.B.E., T.D.

COOKS (35). *Livery*, 62.—*Clerk*, G. W. E. Sherrard, 26 King Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, C. E. Sugden.

COOPERS (36). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, A. D. Englefield, 23 King Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, A. H. Tatnell.

CORDWAINERS (27). *Livery*, 108.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, O. H. Grice.

CURRIERS (29). *Livery*, 67.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, The Earl Jowitt, P.C.

CUTLERS (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 83.—*Clerk*, G. H. Mitchell; *Master*, H. S. Syrett, C.B.E., C.C.

DISTILLERS (69). *Livery*, 115.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, E. H. Clark.

DYERS (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, D. R. B. Park; *Prime Warden*, A. H. Brewin.

FAN MAKERS (76). *Livery*, 163.—*Clerk*, E. J. H. Geffen, 2 Clements' Inn, Strand, W.C.2.; *Master*, T. Swan.

FARMERS (80). *Office*, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. *Livery*, 189.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, C.C.; *Master*, Sir Cleveland Fyfe, C.B.E.

FARRIERS (55). *Livery*, 236.—*Clerk*, L. C. F. Robson, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.

FELTMAKERS (63). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, S. A. Williamson, Arundel House, W.C.2.; *Master*, E. B. Laycock.

FLETCHERS (39). *Livery*, 47.—*Clerk*, Lt.-Col. R. J. Bale, T.D., 7 Crompton Way, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; *Master*, D. S. Hewett.

FOUNDERS (33). *Hall*, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 115.—*Clerk*, H. W. Wiley; *Master*, H. C. Bradbrook.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64). *Livery*, 223.—*Clerk*, C. J. P. Price, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, H. L. Rouse, CC.

- FRUITERERS (45).** *Livery*, 149.—Clerk, D. I. Methven, 16 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; Master, B. Unite.
- GARDENERS (66).** *Livery*, 190.—Clerk, A. F. Steele, M.B.E., C.C., 117A Cheapside, E.C.2.; Master, D. Byford.
- GIRDERS (23).** *Livery*, 80.—Clerk, J. A. M. Rutherford, 16 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; Master, E. W. Moss.
- GLASS-SELLERS (71).** *Livery*, 152.—Hon. Clerk, H. K. S. Clark, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; Master, Sir Frank Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- GLAZIERS (53).** *Livery*, 267.—Clerk, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, F. Winstanley.
- GLOVERS (62).** *Livery*, 153.—Clerk, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, A. H. Shanks.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74).** *Livery*, 250.—Clerk, P. H. Cresswell, 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.; Master, E. W. Watts, C.C.
- GUNMAKERS (73).** *Livery*, 55.—Clerk, F. B. Brandt, 7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2.; Master, L. J. Pearce.
- HORNERS (54).** *Livery*, 407.—Clerk, L. Nenck (Acting), 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.; Master, T. F. Clarke.
- INNOLDERS (32).** *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 104.—Clerk, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; Master, B. S. Tatham.
- JOINERS (41).** *Livery*, 44.—Clerk, B. J. Turner, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; Master, W. H. Lawson.
- LEATHERSELLERS (15).** *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, J. Hingston; Master, R. V. Palmer, M.M.
- LORINERS (57).** *Livery*, 290.—Clerk, F. C. Algar, 31 High Holborn, W.C.1.; Master, S. H. Smith.
- MASONS (30).** *Livery*, 83.—Clerk, A. F. Phillips, 9 New Square, W.C.2.; Master, A. M. Woodman, C.C.
- MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (78).** H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, W. T. C. Smith; Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
- MUSICIANS (50).** *Livery*, 170.—Clerk, Brig. H. A. F. Cresswell, T.D., 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.; Master, Sir Denis Truscott, T.D.
- NEEDLEMAKERS (65).** *Livery*, 230.—Clerk, R. H. Lane, 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, M. Temple.
- PAINTER STAINERS (28).** *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 270.—Clerk, A. D. Englefield; Master, W. F. Mills.
- PATTENMAKERS (70).** *Livery*, 122.—Clerk, J. R. Greenop, 212 High Holborn, W.C.1.; Master, Col. T. Gregory, M.C., T.D.
- PAVIERS (56).** *Livery*, 225.—Clerk, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.2.; Master, A. C. H. Price.
- PEWTERERS (16).** *Livery*, 88.—Clerk, A. Stanley Grant, 62 New Broad Street, E.C.2.; Master, A. L. H. Collins.
- PLASTERERS (46).** *Livery*, 64.—Clerk, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.; Master, W. H. Warne.
- PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75).** *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, W. R. Taylor, Dacre House, Arundel Street, W.C.2.; Master, Sir Donald Banks, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- PLUMBERS (31).** *Livery*, 170.—Clerk, D. I. Evans, T.D., C.C., 4 College Hill, E.C.4.; Master, G. N. Lewis.
- POULTERERS (34).** *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, W. S. Pitt, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; Master, L. Juniper.
- SADDLERS (25).** *Livery*, 80.—Clerk, R. B. M. Sage, Merchants Tailors' Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.; Master, T. Christmas Humphreys.
- SCRIVENERS (44).** *Livery*, 53.—Clerk, A. A. Pitcairn, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; Master, G. W. Henderson.
- SHIPWRIGHTS (59).** *Livery*, 500.—Hon. Clerk, G. Findlay, O.B.E., 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.; Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Prime Warden, Sir Ronald Garrett.
- SPECTACLEMAKERS (60).** *Livery*, 168.—Clerk, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.; Master, F. W. Law, M.D.
- STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47).** *Hall*, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 406.—Clerk, R. T. Rivington; Master, C. Grasemann.
- TALLOWCHANDLERS (21).** *Hall*, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 100.—Clerk, R. H. Monier-Williams; Master, A. W. Hawes, M.C.
- TIN PLATE WORKERS (67).** *Livery*, 179.—Clerk, R. H. Monier-Williams, 1 Vintners' Place, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.; Master, J. Harrison.
- TURNERS (51).** *Livery*, 135.—Clerk, R. Champness, c/o Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.; Master, C. J. W. Mundy.
- TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37).** *Livery*, 82.—Clerk, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1.; Master, J. Pym.
- UPHOLDERS (49).** *Livery*, 129.—Clerk, U. J. Burke, 1 Princes Street, E.C.2.; Master, A. F. Elliott.
- WAXCHANDLERS (20).** *Livery*, 34.—Clerk, C. G. Todd, 14 Southampton Place, W.C.1.; Master, A. Sanicroft Baker.
- WEAVERS (42).** *Livery*, 120.—Clerk, L. E. Tanner, C.V.O., 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.; Upper Bailiff, Brig. the Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.
- WHEELWRIGHTS (68).** *Livery*, 290.—Clerk, H. W. K. Calder, C.C., 41-42 King Williams Street, E.C.4.; Master, H. L. Hunter.
- WOOLMEN (43).** *Livery*, 86.—Clerk, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.2.; Master, Major C. Kent.
- PARISH CLERKS (No livery).**—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustram, 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; Master, Rev. A. E. H. Tucker.
- WATERMEN AND LIGHTER MEN (No livery).**—*Hall*, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—Clerk, B. G. Wilson; Master, A. L. Williams.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (No livery).**—Clerk, R. Waterlow, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.2.; Master, C. E. T. Cridland.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1955-56 is given.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1957

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1957, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 35s. net.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	Elected.		Elected.
Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson, Kt....	£4,000 1937	Accountant Auditor, W. F. Moore (Acting).....	£2,185 1956
Chamberlain, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane, K.C.V.O.....	£3,850 1945	Head Master of City of London School, A. W. Barton, Ph.D.....	£3,000 1950
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.....	£4,250 1954	Head Master of City of London Freeman's School, Eric Fielden....	£1,300 1948
Common Serjeant, Sir Edward Anthony Hawke, Kt.....	£3,500 1954	Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton ...	£1,500 1949
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.....	£3,000 1954	Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Edric Cundell, C.B.E....	£2,250 1938
John Cyril Maude, Q.C.....	£3,000 1954	Librarian and Curator and Director of the Art Gallery, A. H. Hall.....	£1,785 ..
Assistant Judge of the Mayor and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.....	£2,800 1953	Deputy-Keeper of the Records, P. E. Jones.....	£1,955 1945
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G.....	£3,380 1950	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Peyton.....	£2,100 1947
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap.....	£3,750 1947	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall) and Clerk to Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler.....	£1,700 1950
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney, C. J. Thackery.....	£2,175 1943 £1,890 1944	Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Eric Ernest Stammers	£2,300 1945
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher Davie.....	£3,000 1953	Keeper of the Guildhall, F. R. Tomkins.....	£1,080 1955
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Bettesworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (ret.).....	£1,955 1947	Principal Clerks:— Chamberlain's Dept., C. D. Morgan, O.B.E., M.C.....	£2,175 1946
Medical Officer for the City and Port of London, J. G. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.	£3,500 1954	Town Clerk's Office, C. C. Taylor, O.B.E.....	£2,275 1939
Coroner, James Milner Helme.....	£700 1940	Remembrancer's Office, E. H. Mould	£2,175 1939
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7s. 1937	Market Superintendents:— Central, E. A. Hornsby.....	£2,175 1940
Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd.....	£250 1955	Cattle, E. F. McCleery.....	£2,175 1946
Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker....	£3,950 1954	Billinggate and Leadenhall, T. J. Dove.....	£2,175 1932
Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.....	£3,500 1938	Spitalfields, J. E. Sloan.....	£2,175 1937
City Planning Officer, H. A. Mealand	£2,500 1948	Superintending Engineer, Tower Bridge, L. H. Priestley.....	£1,955 1949
Swordbearer, William Thomas Boslon, O.B.E.....	£1,405 1938	Superintendent, Epping Forest, A. Qvist	£1,570 1949
Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms Comdr. J. R. Poland.....	£1,220 1938	Superintendent, Burnham Beeches, A. D. C. Le Sueur, O.B.E.....	£1,000 1947
Marshal, Col. J. Hulme Taylor, O.B.E.....	£1,050 1938		

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON)

The Freedom of the City of London may be acquired after strict compliance with regulations made from time to time pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants by Redemption who have complied with the regulations are submitted to the Court of Common Council for approval, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted to the Court of Aldermen in a similar manner. Persons entitled to the Freedom of the City by Patrimony or Servitude (according to the Custom of London) may be admitted without application to either Court. The fees payable upon admission to the Freedom are applied towards the maintenance of the City of London Freeman's School at Ashted, Surrey, to which the Orphan sons and daughters of Freemen are eligible for election as resident Foundation Scholars, free of all cost. Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton.

The Freedom of the City of London is conferred by Presentation as a mark of high distinction for exceptional services to the Country, the Commonwealth or to the world at large. As only those persons who owe allegiance to the Crown may be admitted to the Freedom, they alone can be recorded as Freemen. Foreign personages of eminence are, however, occasionally voted the *Honorary Freedom*, but their names cannot be entered on the Roll of Freemen in view of their nationality. Their names, together with those of the recipients of the Freedom by Presentation, are recorded in the Roll of Fame. Upon occasions when it is desired to honour a person who is already a Freeman of the City, his name is added to the Roll of Fame with a record of the resolution to present him with the Honorary Freedom.

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council.

The Arms of the City of London are heraldically described as *Argent*, a cross gules (the Cross of St. George), in the first quarter a sword in pale point upwards (the sword of St. Paul), of the last. The erroneous statement on the plinth of the statue of Sir William Walworth in Fishmongers' Hall that "Walworth's dagger" appears in the City Arms, is disproved by copies of the Seal of the Corporation of London on documents prior to Walworth's mayoralty with the sword of St. Paul in the first quarter.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday; 5.30 Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on alternate Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

The London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles, with a population of 3,295,000; (the Council's planning policy envisages a reduction to 3,280,000).

The City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is also a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London. The offices of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not held jointly in the County.

The Council comprises 21 aldermen, and 126 councillors, together 147, or, if the chairman of the Council be also an elected member or alderman, 146. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half their number retires every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and they elect the aldermen. The position of aldermen and councillors is the same, except as to the method of election and the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of decisions on questions of finance, matters of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council, co-opted members are included on the following committees: Children's, Education, Health, Housing and Welfare.

Meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the standing committees meet fortnightly, except a few which meet monthly.

The Finance Committee has important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £100 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £219,046,000 (£182,708,000 represents debt incurred for housing). Its annual expenditure on revenue account is about £89,000,000 and on capital account about £25,000,000. Advances amounting to £7,808,000 have been made on loan under the Housing and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to people who wish to buy a home.

The General Purposes Committee is responsible for advising the Council on the more important general questions, allocation of duties to Committees and heads of departments, consultation with other local authorities and government departments, matters relating to legislation, senior staff appointments, the development of the South Bank and the Crystal Palace site and the management of the Royal Festival Hall, and civil defence.

The Children's Committee is charged with the care of some 11,000 deprived and neglected children.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included. The Council has adopted the "London School Plan, 1947" as its Development Plan under Section 11 of the Education Act, 1944, and this was approved by the Minister of Education in 1950. Its cost was estimated in 1946 at over £187,000,000.

The Establishment Committee is responsible for the efficient and economical use of manpower and exercise a general control over numbers, grading, pay and conditions of staff (except teachers). The Council employs over 65,000 staff of all grades.

The Fire Brigade Committee is responsible for

carrying out the duties laid on the Council by the Fire Services Act, 1947.

The Health Committee, set up under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for health services provided under that Act and for discharging the functions of the Council under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts. Under this committee are nine Divisional Health Committees, the majority of whose members are drawn from the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils. These divisional committees are entrusted with considerable responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the personal health services.

The Housing Committee performs the duties placed upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1956, in respect of all schemes was over £230,000,000. The income (rents &c.) for 1956-57 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at £15,275,000. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £3,639,800.

The Supplies Committee is responsible for supplying stores, etc., arranging contracts for printing etc.

The Rivers and Drainage Committee administer the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 420 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage outfalls, and three sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £20,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress. This committee is also responsible for Thames flood prevention, the upkeep of the Thames tunnels, most of the Thames bridges and Woolwich Ferry.

The Town Planning Committee deals with questions relating to town-planning, the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries, the naming of streets and numbering of houses, the maintenance of historic buildings and monuments, and also regulates under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous structures.

The County of London Development Plan 1951, which governs the development of the County for a period of twenty years, has been confirmed with minor modifications by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Plan is a further step towards realising the long term objectives first published in the County of London Plan in 1943. It attempts to remedy the major defects of London by providing for adequate open space, improved traffic circulation and aims at some reduction of population and industry within over-developed areas. Implementation of the Plan will, it is estimated, cost the Council £540,000,000 in the next twenty years.

The Welfare Committee provides residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and for other people in need of care and attention, including homeless families awaiting rehousing. They are also charged with the welfare of blind and other handicapped persons.

The Parks Committee is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and the provision of facilities for sport, open-air

entertainment and exhibitions in them; the Public Control Committee is responsible for the control of storage of explosive substances and petroleum; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The expenditure of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies and grants in respect of education, health, children's and fire services. All borrowings by the Council are

subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at March 31, 1956, was £101,742,592 and in addition £145,993,500 had been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board and other sources.

The Rating for the year 1956-57, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 6s. 7d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1d. in the pound, together 6s. 8d. The total rate for 1955-56 was 11s. 0d. The Rateable Value of the County of London, on April 6, 1956 (excluding electricity railway etc., hereditaments de-rated under the Local Government Act, 1948), was estimated to be approximately £105,343,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £418,000. These figures show an increase as a result of the revaluation on April 1, 1956, of approximately 79 per cent.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1956-57

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
General County....	£ 67,689,220	£ 32,022,530	£ 35,666,690	£ 2,644,690	£ 33,022,000	5s. 6d.
Special County....	497,030	47,165	449,865	86,865	363,000	7d.
	68,186,250	32,069,695	36,116,555	2,731,555	33,385,000	6s. 8d.
Corresponding figures for 1955-56.....	63,994,175	29,829,770	34,164,405	2,818,405	31,340,000	11s. 0d.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1956-57

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges £	Income (other than Exchequer Grants) £	Exchequer Grants £	Net Expenditure falling on Rate £	Equivalent Rate in £ s. d.
Children's services.....	2,998,750	297,890	1,492,000	1,408,860	3-370
Education.....	39,550,310	2,705,530	18,658,000	18,186,780	3 7-509
Fire Service.....	2,591,055	255,745	583,750	1,752,160	4-192
Local health services.....	5,640,190	449,835	2,493,400	2,666,955	6-452
Main drainage.....	1,968,295	309,565	7,505	1,651,225	3-950
Highway, bridges, etc.....	1,072,275	495,275	—	577,000	1-382
Parks and open spaces.....	2,074,660	271,150	3,000	1,800,510	4-307
Town planning and building control.....	1,207,700	307,210	35,500	864,990	2-069
Welfare services.....	2,984,265	1,009,550	33,580	1,941,135	4-644
Other services.....	2,550,435	520,355	154,830	1,875,250	4-529
Special provision to meet Capital Expenditure.....	500,000	—	—	500,000	1-196
Special provision for Contingencies.....	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000	3-589
	64,638,535	6,622,105	23,261,565	34,754,865	6 11-189
Net deficiencies:—					
Housing.....	3,466,555	—	—	3,466,555	8-412
Royal Festival Hall.....	60,995	—	—	60,995	0-146
Contributions in lieu of Rates.....	—	2,125,000	—	Cr. 2,125,000	Cr. 5-083
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties.....	20,165	—	61,025	Cr. 40,860	Cr. 0-098
	68,186,250	8,747,105	23,322,590	36,116,555	7 2-566
Relief from Balances.....	—	2,731,555	—	Cr. 2,731,555	Cr. 6-566
	68,186,250	11,478,660	*23,322,590	33,385,000	6 8-000

* Total Exchequer grants, including Housing £3,639,800 are estimated at £26,962,390.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 126 COUNCILLORS

The Twentieth London County Council was elected March 31, 1955, for three years; the electors returned 74 Labour representatives and 52 representatives of the Conservative Party. The Aldermen (13 Labour, 8 Conservative) gave a Labour Majority of 27.

<i>The Right Honourable the Chairman (1956-57).....</i>		<i>Mrs. H. C. Bentwich.</i>	
<i>Vice-Chairman (1956-57).....</i>		<i>J. O'N. Ryan.</i>	
<i>Deputy Chairman (1956-57).....</i>		<i>Lady Pepler.</i>	
<i>Leader of the Council.....</i>		<i>I. J. Hayward.</i>	
<i>Leader of the Opposition.....</i>		<i>Sir Norris Kenyon.</i>	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>
Abbott, F. L. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	Gale, P. V. (C.).....	Streatham.
*Andrews, J. W. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	*Gilbey, R. D. (C.).....	Holborn and St.
*Avery, E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.		Pancras, S.
*Bagnari, B. A. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Gillinder, T. W. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.	Gluckstein, Sir Louis, Q.C.	
†Barton, S. J. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.	(C.).....	St. Marylebone.
*Bateman, J. W. (C.).....	Norwood.	†Goodrich, Mrs. E. K., O.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.
*Bayliss, E. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Goodwin, R. E. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
Beacham, T. H. P. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	Greenwood, J. M., C.B.E. (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.
Begley, W. W. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.		
Bennett, F. E. (C.).....	Hampstead.	*Grieves, Mrs. A. L. (Lab.).....	Kensington, N.
*Bennett, Lady, O.B.E. (C.).....	Chelsea.	*Griffith, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.
†Bentwich, Mrs. H. C. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N	Gumbel, Mrs. M. (C.).....	Clapham.
		*Guy, W. H. (Lab.).....	Poplar.
Bigham, Hon. E. C. (C.).....	Paddington, S.	Hadwen, F. E. (C.).....	Clapham.
†Blake, A. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.	†Halpin, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.
		*Hambly, E. H. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
†Bolton, Mrs. D. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.	†Hastings, S., M.P. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
		†Hayward, I. J. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
Bond, M., M.C. (C.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.		
*Bonham, Mrs. J. M. C. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.	*Hendy, Lady (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
†Bowen, Sir William, C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.	Hensman, R. H. (C.).....	Dulwich.
*Bradfield, G. R. D. (C.).....	Lewisham W.	†Hoare, Mrs. E. R. (C.).....	Putney.
*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....	Poplar.	*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
†Browne, L. F., M.D. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.	*Hurst, E. K. I. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
		*Keen, J. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	*Kemp, A. J. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
*Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	*Kenyon, Sir Norris (C.).....	Paddington, S.
*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Lawrence, F. (C.).....	Paddington, S.
*Chesworth, D. P. (Lab.).....	Kensington, N.	*Lister, Mrs. U. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
*Chrisp, A. C. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	*Listowel, The Earl of, P.C., Ph.D. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
†Clark, F. J. (C.).....	Alderman until 1958.	*Long, J. J. A. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
†Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (Lab.).....	Fulham.	Lygoe, H. J. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
*Clever, R. J. (C.).....	Hampstead.	*McLean, I. C. (C.).....	Streatham.
Clifford, Sir Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.	*Mann, C. H. (C.).....	Lewisham, W.
*Cocker, L. V. (C.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.	Mansel, Miss I. C. (C.).....	Holborn and St.
†Coker, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.		Pancras, S.
		Marshall, A. C. (C.).....	Battersea, S.
†Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.	Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K., M.P. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	*Mishcon, C. J. V. (Lab.).....	Brixton.
*Croft, Mrs. D., O.B.E. (C.).....	Putney.	Montefiore, H. H. Sebag- (C.).....	Streatham.
*Daines, D. H. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	Mowbray, G. M. A. (C.).....	Clapham.
*Dean, Dr. S. G. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.	Murphy, E. (Lab.).....	Deptford.
†Dean, Mrs. O. G. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.	†Nathan, Lady (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.	*Nettlefold, Miss L. F. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.
Dugdale, Miss L. M. (C.).....	Barons Court.	*Niederman, A. C. (Lab.).....	Poplar.
†Edmonds, R. (Lab.).....	Fulham.	*Oakley, J. M., M.C. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. H. N., M.B.E. (C.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	*Oldfield, J. R. A. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
*Edwards, Capt. R. L., R.N. (ret.) (C.).....	Chelsea.	†Ormerod, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.
*Farmer, N. W., C.B.E. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	*Owen, W. R. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Fender, P. G. H. (C.).....	Norwood.	†Parr, M. W., C.B.E. (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.
†Fiske, W. G., C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.		
*Ford, D. E. W. (Lab.).....	Brixton.	*Pearce, C., O.B.E. (C.).....	Dulwich.
†Fulford, Dame Catherine, D.B.E. (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.	*Pepler, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.
		*Petrie, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.
		*Phillips, Mrs. I. L. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, N.
		Pitman, H. P. L., O.B.E. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.
		*Pope, C. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.
		*Powe, F. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
		Prichard, D. A. G. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
*Prichard, N. G. M. (Lab.)...	Hammersmith, N.	†Stillman, H. E. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
†Rankin, Mrs. E. M. (Lab.)...	Fulham.	*Strauss, Mrs. P. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
Rayment, D. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	Styles, L. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
*Reeve, Mrs. A. L. (Lab.).....	Stepney.	*Tate, Mrs. B. L. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
*Rippon, A. G. F., M.P. (C.)...	Chelsea.	Tennant, Miss A. (C.).....	Wandswoth, Cent.
*Rose, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	*Thomas, J. R. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
*Rose, Hon. Mrs. T. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	*Thornton, Mrs. M. A. (C.)...	Norwood.
†Runge, Mrs. N. C., O.B.E.(C.)	Alderman until 1961.	eTowensend, Mrs. L. M. (C.)...	Hampstead.
*Ruston, Mrs. F. M. (C.).....	Lewisham, W.	eVaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.)....	Alderman until 1961.
*Ryan, J. O'N. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	Vigars, R. L. (C.).....	Kensington, S.
*Salmon, S. I. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.	Walker, P. J. F. Chapman-, O.B.E. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.
*Samuels, A. E. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	eWalton, Lady (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.
*Sandelson, N. D. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	eWare, Dr. L. L. (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.
*Sargood, R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	Warren, Dr. B. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
*Serota, Mrs. B. (Lab.).....	Brixton.	*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.
eShearman, H. C. (Lab.).....	Deptford.	*Wilson, Mrs. O. M. (Lab.)..	Kensington, N.
*Simons, A. S. (Lab.).....	Deptford.	Wobey, J. C. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.
*Skeffington, A. M., M.P. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	eWood, R. McKinnon, O.B.E. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
Smith, G. J. (C.).....	Putney.	*Woods, E. E. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, N.
Smith, L. J. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.	†Wright, G. P. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
*Stamp, A. R. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.	eYoung, J. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.
Stein, W. O. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.		
Stevens, M. (C.).....	Dulwich.		

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (Lab.) Labour; (C.) Conservative. * Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. † Denotes other members of the last Council.

PARTY STRENGTH

From 1949 until April, 1955, 129 Councillors represented 43 Divisions. In the Twentieth Council (elected March 31st, 1955) 126 Councillors represent 42 Divisions.

Party	18th Council	19th Council	20th Council	Votes cast in 1955	
Labour.....	64	92	74	Labour (126 candidates).....	1,143,948
Conservative.....	64	37	52	Conservative (126 candidates)...	1,076,670
Liberal.....	1	Nil	Nil	Others (43 candidates).....	46,301
	129	129	126	Total (295 candidates).....	2,266,919

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, H. C. Shearman; Vice Chairman, Mrs. M. Griffiths)—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—W. C. Carr, J. Cliff, Mrs. B. J. Evans, H. Franklin, P. Goodhart, Miss S. Griffiths, Sir Giles Guthrie, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C., Hon. Mrs. D. Moore-Brabazon, Miss A. Sayle, M.B.E., Mrs. B. D. Vernon, Hon. Mrs. D. M. Wedgwood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, W. O. Hart, C.M.G.....	£3,000	Medical Officer, J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P.....	£4,250
Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall, O.B.E.....	£3,075 to £3,575	Valuer, J. E. J. Toole.....	£3,750
Director of Establishments, R. E. Griffiths.....	£3,075 to £3,575	Director of Housing, R. J. Allerton.....	£3,250
Comptroller of the Council, F. Holland.....	£4,500	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept. E. W. Newberry, M.B.E.....	£3,000
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E.....	£4,500	Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart.....	£3,250
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, H. Bennett.....	£4,500	Education Officer, W. F. Houghton.....	£4,500
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. G. Barr.....	£4,250	Chief Officer of Supplies, T. J. Jones, O.B.E.....	£3,750
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, F. W. Delve, C.B.E.....	£3,000	Chief Officer, Welfare Department, C. S. Petheram, M.C.....	£3,000
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School		Chief Officer, School Meals and Catering Dept., H. R. Duffield-Harding.....	£3,000
		Children's Officer, E. Ainscow.....	£2,750

Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Alan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA**.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golders Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1. — (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1 (*Master*, Rev. Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; *Registrar and Clerk to the Governors*, N. Long-Brown, M.A., LL.B.), a Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War. Repairs will take until 1957, but 17 "Brothers" are in residence. The maximum will be about 40. No visitors at present. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The New-comers."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1809 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers, Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. N. W. Duncan, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College

building by Queen Mary I. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised through this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 645-8) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. The fourth (or final) section opened January 27, 1933. In 1939 the two central sections of a new building were completed on a site to the east of the main building. Cost about £4,000,000. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a member's library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Librarian*, Miss I. Darlington, M.A., F.L.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building arc, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1s.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 1s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a small charge is made for admission to the crypt.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2. Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the

costume of each period. Architectural features, mainly 18th century, an 18th century wood-worker's shop, a downearth kitchen and a gallery of tools are also shown. In an annexe is an exhibition of contemporary furniture which is changed every six months. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator, Mrs. M. Harrison.*

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677. Open during licensed hours.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall has been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays (May-Sept.), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall, F. R. Tomkins.*

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (Sec., Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has two main departments, one devoted to ethnology and the other to zoology. In the former department the very large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from primitive times and an outstanding collection of musical instruments. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains twenty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. *Curator, O. W. Samson.*

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was re-built in 1840-68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays and August Bank Holiday if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Stranger's Gallery

of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (see p. 499), though badly bombed, surviving in part. Middle Temple Hall, damaged by bombing but since repaired and reopened, is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1504, was reduced to a shell by bombs. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of *Serjeants-at-Law*, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sat.), 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The special student's library in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. A part of the London Museum Collection is now exhibited at Kensington Palace. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. Some of the heavy bomb damage done to the Palace was made good in time for the Lambeth Conference of 1948. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 642-3) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing.

LOYD'S, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years; new building opened by King George V., March 24, 1928. The underwriting rooms have an area of 27,000 sq. ft. Captains' room on fifth floor.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where important games are played.

MANSON HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield; Leadenhall Market (Meat and Poultry); Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street; Spitalfields, E.1 (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; London Fruit Exchange, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-9) faces Spitalfields Market; Metropolitan Cattle Market and Abattoirs, Caledonian Road, N.1 (at present closed). Other markets are—Covent Garden, W.C.2 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and Borough Market, S.E.1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, etc.*

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. (Not open to the public.)—Built by Wren

for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1720, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the Great Fire of London, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronz is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 6d., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.-March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept., 2-6 p.m. Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3d. each.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY and JELICOFF, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (684 ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stone-work, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950-51 as

a foundation of the University of London, the galleries were opened to the public in June, 1952. The foundation is administered by the School of Oriental and African studies. Its objects are the promotion of the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and its surrounding regions, and the provision of all necessary facilities and material to that end. The Foundation contains the collections of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these were added in 1952 a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese ceramics. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. *Curator and Lecturer, Lady David.*

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,140 acres, of which 673 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follow:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1.*—Area 125½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16.*—Area 381 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, etc. *West India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E.14.*—Area 49 acres including 23 acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,102½ acres including 235 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 725 acres, including 104 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free on weekdays from 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays 4.30). It is a timbered 17th-century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling. (Available for evening lettings.—Apply Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1

Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediæval times. St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100–120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open free to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667–69 and 1842–44).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; statue of Wellington (Chantry), riding without stirrups, in front of the Exchange and of Peabody in Exchange Avenue at the east end; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Part of the Guildhall Museum is now housed in the building. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5. Admission: adults 2s., children 1s. Special arrangements for school parties. Services in uniform free. This

private Museum is housed in the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, which was designed by Inigo Jones and completed in 1622. The ceiling consists of magnificent and massive paintings by Rubens. From this building King Charles I walked to the scaffold erected near the present entrance. The exhibits are some of the greatest treasures of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and include models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, dioramas of other famous events from the landing of Julius Caesar to the invasion of Normandy, models of ships and aircraft, and many personal relics of national heroes. Other exhibits are uniforms, medals, swords, small arms, model guns and tanks. *Curator*, Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. *Curator*: J. Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. *Inspectress*: Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The most notable alteration since that date occurred in 1885 when an east wing was added: this is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is more than 100 feet above the floor. The area of the floor is about 25,000 square feet. The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 10,000

securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £33,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,570. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-92) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,924. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure, or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission on weekdays (and on Sundays during the Summer) to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapel Royal—1s. Saturdays, admission free; to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on

the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m. and Morning Service, 11 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Oct. 1 to Apr. 30, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in May to last in Sept., 2 to 5 p.m. **CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.;** **LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-Major Sir Oliver Leese, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.;** **MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Brigadier L. F. E. Wieler, C.B., C.B.E.;** **KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj.-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.;** **MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.**

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 15., Children, 6d. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains works of art and personal relics belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke, the gift being implemented by the Wellington Museum Act, 1947. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II, 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until one hour before House of Commons meets. Sat., 10 a.m.—4 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Sat., except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,200 acres), see p. 656.

GREEN PARK (53 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (185 acres), S.E.10, see p. 657.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (summer time): on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays in June, July and Aug. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (summer time), Admission, 3d. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was in course of replacement in 1956. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 656.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 657.

FARKINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.

BLACKHEATH (268 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSTALL HEATH and WOODS (134 acres), S.E.2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E.5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E.8.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,208 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N.W.3.

KEN WOOD (195.2 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century mansion (reopened to the public, 1950), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E.15 and S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENS COURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W.17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.2.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday). Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 3s. (incl. tax); children under fourteen 1s.; "Chamber of Horrors" 9d. extra.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission on Sundays from 2.30 p.m. and on weekdays from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays (except Bank Holidays), adults 2s.; children 1s.; other week-days and Sunday afternoons, adults 3s.; children 1s. 6d. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo. Sunday mornings, until 2.30 p.m., reserved exclusively for Fellows of the Society and holders of Fellows' Tickets obtainable only from Fellows.

WHIPSNAD ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8 miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1921. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier, adults 3s., children 1s. 6d.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Administrator*, D. L. Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in 1876 to give the first performance in England of Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was Otto Goldschmidt, and his wife Jenny Lind, the famous soprano, herself trained the lady members of the Choir. *Musical Director*, Dr. Reginald Jacques, C.B.E. *Secretary*, P. Raymond Cooper, 114 Rectory Road, West Tarring, Worthing.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Venue for Symphony and other Concerts, the Promenade Concerts, Conferences, Meetings, Exhibitions, Pageants, Boxing and Wrestling Contests, etc. *Manager and Secretary*, C. R. Hopper.

KNELER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m.

JACQUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Average number of concerts each year, 60. Has specialized in music of the 18th century and given first performances of many contemporary works. Annual performance of the St. Matthew Passion with Bach Choir at Albert and Festival Halls. Summer Concerts at Victoria and Albert Museum. *Conductor*, Dr. Reginald Jacques, C.B.E. *Secretary*, Miss G. K. Collar, The Watch House, Strand Lane, W.C.2.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poyninges, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the

Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, VC, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the British Association. Open free daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains Dulwich College (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1610), the Horniman Museum and Dulwich Park (72 acres). The Dulwich Picture Gallery, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In Dulwich Village the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (20 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by Eastern Region).—Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

EPHING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Region). St. George's Church (1727) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. Greenwich Hospital (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1392-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth I. were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. (For National Maritime Museum, see p. 409). Painted Hall and Chapel open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer months. During winter months they are also closed on Sundays. Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. Greenwich Park (185 acres) was en-

closed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the old Royal Observatory (founded 1675), which is now for the most part removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see p. 412). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. It was much damaged in the 1939-45 War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was held in 1894.

HAM HOUSE, Petersham.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased by the Nation, and the house is administered by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The house was opened to the public in May, 1950, and may be seen on weekdays (April-October) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sunday from 2.30 to 6 p.m.; (November-March) weekdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission, 1s; Children, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open (May-Sept.), weekdays, 9.30-6; Sundays, 12-6; (March, April and October), weekdays, 9.30-5; Sundays, 2-5; (Nov.-Feb.), weekdays, 9.30-4. Sundays, 2-4. Admission, 1s.; children half-price. Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3d., no half-price. Tennis Court open daily from 2 p.m. till time of closing of State Apartments, April to Sept. Admission 3d. The Vine, admission 2d., and the Maze, admission 3d., are open daily from 10.30 a.m. until 20 mins. before dusk. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. The Banqueting House is open on Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. (April-Sept.) from 2 p.m. to the time of closing of the State Apartments. Admission 1s., children half-price. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. Bushy Park adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 550 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2-6 or till dusk. Open also Saturdays and Sundays, 10-1. Closed all January. Admission (non-members), 1s. 6d.; educational parties of 10 or more, 9d.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. (Hours of opening, Mon. to Sat., 10 to 6; Sun., 2.30 to 6. April 1 to September 30 only. Admission 1s., Children 6d.)

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMED.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnymede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (½ miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and

"Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1772.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (July-Sept.) Weekdays except Monday; (June and October) Weds.-Sat. only, 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1066) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct. to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday. When the State Apartments are open the charges for admission are for Adults, 1s., and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 1s. 3d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The *Queen's Doll's House* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (except between 1 and 2 p.m.); the *Round Tower or Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying), the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.-Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 1s. per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The *Daily Services* in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Cusfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (Admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission Free.

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1956, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found on pp. 649-657.

ALBURY PARK, nr. Guildford.—Daily, 1.30-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—Second week in May-1st week in Oct., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Whit. Monday, 1-5. Also Mon. and Tues., and week in July till end of Aug. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***ARLINGTON COURT, nr. Barnstable.**—April-Sept., daily, except Sat., 11-6. Admission, 2s.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mid-May to end of June, Mon.-Thurs., 1-4.30; July and second half of Sept., Mon.-Thurs., 12-4.30; August and first half of Sept., weekdays, 12-4.30. Admission, 2s.

***ASCOTT, Wing, Bucks.**—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures, April-Sept. Thurs. and 1st and 3rd Sat. (Every Sat., Aug. and Sept.), 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays, 9.30-5.30. Admission, 2s.

AVERBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—May to end of Sept., daily except Mon. and Tues., 2-6, Bank Holidays, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AYNHO PARK, Northants.—Daily, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BEKKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—Daily, except Mon., but including Bank Holidays, 12-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BLENHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—May-July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.-Thurs. (closed Whit Monday); August and first two weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***BLICKING HALL, Norfolk.** May-Sept. Thurs. and Sun., 2-5. Admission, 1s. 6d.

***BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.**—Including Drake relics. Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sun., 2-6. October 1-Easter, Wed., Sat. and Sun., 3-5. Admission, 1s.

***BUSCOT PARK, Faringdon, Berks.**—Wed. and Thurs., 2-6 (also April-Sept., 1st Sat. in month and following day (Sun.)), Admission, 2s. 6d.

CARESBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Former house of Governor of Isle of Wight and place of Charles I's captivity.—Weekdays, 9-8, Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 1s.

CASTLE ASHEY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sun., and Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 1.45-5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***CHARLECOTE PARK, Warwicks.** Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Fri., 11.15-5.45. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CHASTLETON HOUSE, Oxon.—Weekdays, except Tues., 10-1, 2-6; Sundays 2-4. Admission, 2s.

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed. and Thurs., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***CLANDON PARK, nr. Guildford.**—Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***CLIVEDEN, nr. Taplow.**—April-Sept., Thursdays. Also Sundays, mid-August to mid-Sept., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 1s. Grounds only are open at certain other times.

COBHAM HALL, Kent.—Wed., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.**—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10-12, 2 to 6 or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1s.

COMPTON WYNATIES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-5. Admission, 3s. 6d.

COSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs. and Sun.; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Monday, 11-12.30, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.**—April, Wed., Sat. and Sun., 2-6. May-Sept., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Daily, except Sunday, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Wed. and Thurs. (also Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays), 10-6; Sundays, 12-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April-June, weekdays and Whit Sunday, 12-5. July-first week in Oct., weekdays, except Mon., but including Bank Holiday, 12-5. Sundays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAYES BARTON, nr. Budleigh Salterton.—Probable birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. June-Sept., 10.30-1, 2.15-6.30. Admission, 1s.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May-Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Bank Holidays (including Easter Monday), 10-6. Admission, 1s. 6d.

KEDLETON HALL, Derbyshire.—May-Sept., Wed., Sun. and Bank Holidays. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KNEBORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Wed.-Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***KNOLE, Sevenoaks.**—Wed.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-4.30. Admission, 2s. 6d. (Fridays, 5s.)

KNOWSLY HALL, Prescot, Lancs. Seat of the Earl of Derby.—April, May and Sept., Sundays; June, July and August, Sun., Tues., Wed. and Thurs., 1-5.30. Admission, 2s.

***LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.**—House: Wednesdays and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 1s. 6d. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday. Admission, 1s. 6d.

***LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire.** Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Monday (open on Bank Holiday Mondays, but closed on Tuesday following). Admission, 1s.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2-5. Bank Holidays, 11-5. Admission, 2s.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1-7. Admission, 1s.

*LYTES CARY, Ilchester, Somerset.—Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 1s.

MELBOURNE HALL, Derbyshire.—April-Sept., daily, except Mon. and Fri., 2-7.30. Bank Holidays, 11-8. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, nr. Nottingham. The home of Byron.—Daily, 2-5. Admission, 1s.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri., 11-5. Admission, 2s.

*PAYCOCKE'S, COGGESHALL, Essex. Tudor wool-mERCHANT'S town house.—Tues., Wed. and Fri. Closed for first 3 weeks of Sept. 10.30-12.30, 2-4. Admission, 1s. 6d.

*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs.—March-June, Sept.-Oct., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 2-5. July and Aug., Daily, except Tues. and Sun., 2-5.30. Admission, 1s.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle and once the home of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d. First Wednesday in each month, 2-6. Admission, 5s.

*POLESDEN LACEY, nr. Dorking.—Sat. and Sun., 11-1, 2-6; Wed. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission 2s., Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.

*QUEBEC HOUSE, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 10-1, 2-5. Admission free.

*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off

* Property of the National Trust.

Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June-Sept., 10.30-4.30. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

ST. OSYTH'S PRIORY, nr. Clacton.—May-Sept., Mon., Wed., Fri., 10-7. Admission, 1s.

*SNOWHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—Sat. and Sun., 11-1, 2-6. Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9-6. Admission, 1s.

STONELEIGH ABBEY, nr. Kenilworth.—Daily, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*STOURHEAD, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Fridays, 11-12, 1-6. Admission, 2s.

SUTTON PLACE, nr. Guildford. A home of the Duke of Sutherland.—June and July. Daily, 1-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by and Visct. Bearsted. July-Sept., Wed. and Sat. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WALLINGTON HALL, Cambo, Northumberland.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-4.30. Admission free.

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WEST WYCOMBE PARK, Bucks.—Last three weeks of July, weekdays. August, daily, 2.15-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WILTON HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.—Daily, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Long the seat of the Dukes of Bedford. Daily except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 12-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in England and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1951 census) of 1,112,685; estimated, June, 1955, 1,111,700.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Hospital Centre, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has plans for the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a re-development of industrial areas. The first part of a new Central Technical and Commercial College was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1955. The first

section of a new Civic Centre was completed early in the war of 1939-45, and a Municipal Restaurant service is now in operation. The water supply from Mid-Wales has been further improved by the damming of the Claerwen at a cost of approximately £1,700,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the *mg* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the *de Berminghams* were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), E. W. Apps.

Recorder, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).

Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward (1951).

Town Clerk, J. F. Gregg (1949).

Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,701 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1951 of 789,532; estimated, June 1955, 779,900. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. A system of harbour supervision radar was inaugurated on July 31, 1948. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1955-56, 10,110,105 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), J. Sheehan.
Recorder, Neville Laski, Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. Alker (1947).
Clerk of the Peace, J. T. Jones (1955).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is the centre of the world's cotton trade, 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 703,175; estimated, June, 1955, 692,200.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. Within 25 miles of its centre a population of 4,500,000 lives and works. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the sea by the

Manchester Ship Canal (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, an excavated depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a general excavated bottom width of 120 feet. The municipal airport has direct passenger services to America, Canada and to six European countries, and freight services to the United States, Europe and Africa.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), H. Sharp.
Recorder, Basil Nield, Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951).
Town Clerk, Philip B. Dingle, C.B.E. (1944).
Clerk of the Peace, H. Binks (1955).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 39,598 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,294 acres of parks and woodland, and a population (1951 census) of 522,834; estimated, June, 1955, 501,100. The manufacture of cutlery has been carried on at least since the fifteenth century and probably much earlier; since the invention of the crucible steel process of Benjamin Huntsman about 1740 the special steel trade has rivalled cutlery in fame. Fine steel and fine cutlery are still the staple products; other industries of more recent growth which have evolved naturally from the older include the manufacture of armour plate, guns, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, general machinery, etc., and precision tools and instruments. Old Sheffield plate (silver sealed to copper by process of fusion, invented by Thomas Boulsover in 1742, and made from that date until it was superseded by electroplating) is greatly prized by collectors, and there is still a considerable silver and plate trade. The city is a world centre for research in the manufacture and use of glass. Iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush-making, the making of confectionery, and canning are also important.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. It was rebuilt in the 15th century, and the tower and part of the chancel of that building remain, though the rest is modern. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1807 and 1923), the Cutler's Hall (1832), City Museum (1937), the University (1905 and recent extensions), City Hall (1932), and Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893.

the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor, (1856-57), R. Neill.

Recorder, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C. (1947).

Master Cutler (1956-57) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), Sir Peter G. Roberts, Bt., M.P.

Town Clerk, John Heys, C.B.E. (1942).

Clerk of the Peace, Philip Howe (1948).

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is a centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,297½ acres (nearly 60 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 504,954; estimated, June, 1955, 507,400.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the University and the Leeds Institute (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loids* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), T. A. Jessop.

Recorder, G. R. Hinchcliffe, Q.C. (1950).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).

Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,345 acres, with a population, at the census of 1951, of 442,281; estimated, June, 1955, 442,500.

Among the various industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port

are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, stromtia, unmanufactured clay, cars, tractors and prefabricated buildings.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I. as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The Clifton Suspension Bridge, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful Clifton Down adjoins Durdham Down (making a total of 442 acres), with Leigh Woods and Nightingale Valley on the opposite side of the river.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III. a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), G. Watson-Allan.

High Steward and Lord Lieutenant, His Grace the

Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Recorder, G. D. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).

Town Clerk, Alexander Pickard, C.B.E. (1945).

Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,493 acres, with a population of 299,105 at the census of 1951; estimated, June 1955, 299,600.

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Eight docks cover a water area of 200 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. It is a large oil-extracting centre, has great saw-milling, engineering and chemical industries, is the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Chamber of Commerce, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), the Ferens Art Gallery, and the University.

The city suffered heavy damage through air raids during the war and reconstruction, particularly of the city centre, is now well advanced.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. In 1440, by Charter of Henry VI, the town was incorporated and was created a county

with power to elect a Sheriff. A county borough since 1888, Kingston upon Hull was created a city by Queen Victoria in 1897 when the office of Mayor was raised to that of Lord Mayor. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), H. Kneeshaw.
Recorder, G. de P. Veale, Q.C. (1954).
Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, E. H. Bullock (1945).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 27½ miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 291,723 at the census of 1951; estimated, June, 1955, 281,000.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilisers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactures, engineering and boiler-making shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactures, flour milling, etc.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George's, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 12th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), A. C. Curry.
Recorder, Sir Godfrey Russell Vick, Q.C. (1939).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population, at the census of 1951, 306,008; estimated, June, 1955, 311,500.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture

of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art gallery and two museums. Approximately twenty-five thousand houses have been built by the Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snotingham or Notingham, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobaur*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff).

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), W. J. Cox.
Recorder, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.
Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding, 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population at the 1951 Census of 292,394; estimated June, 1955, 286,400.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bowling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and Public Hall (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Kirkgate Market Hall, and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1822, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), H. R. Walker.
Recorder, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1955).
Town Clerk, W. H. Leatham (1946).
Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.

LEICESTER

LEICESTER is situated geographically in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish *Burhs*. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I. granted a Charter to the City and the ancient title

was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1919. An Assize Court was established at Leicester Castle at the time of Edward I, and the Castle is still so used. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred upon the Chief Magistrate in 1928. Leicester has an area of 16,989 acres and a population (1951 census preliminary) of 285,061; estimated, June, 1955, 286,300.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, boots and shoes, and light engineering. The growth of Leicester as a hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first stocking frame in 1670; in 1833 there were 14,000 knitting frames in the city, which to-day has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world. Hosiery produced includes stockings and every kind of woollen and cotton underwear, outerwear, fabrics and gloves, much of which is exported. Leicester is also a centre for the ancillary industries.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is the second largest industry centred in Leicester. This industry specializes in ladies' and children's shoes and sports footwear. It is the centre for wholesaling and distribution and, as in the case of hosiery, the boot and shoe industry has attracted to Leicester many of the ancillary trades. The production of boot and shoe manufacturing machinery and plant is carried out on a very large scale.

Engineering, developed partly for the supply of machinery to the hosiery and boot and shoe industries, is becoming one of the foremost industries in the city. Printing and the manufacture of motor tyres and cellulose goods are also carried on.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall; Colleges of Art and Technology; De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces, with accommodation for over 3,000 persons, and the Museum and Art Gallery. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral), St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newark Gate, the Castle and the Jewry Wall Roman site still exist. Leicester has a large number of parks and open spaces.

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), A. Halkyard.

Recorder, G. J. Paull, Q.C. (1944).

Town Clerk, G. C. Ogden.

Clerk of the Peace, T. E. Toller.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,416 acres, a population of 105,500 (Registrar-General's 1955 estimate) and a rateable value of £2,116,199. Oxford is a Parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 502-4) has 21 Colleges, 1 Public and 2 Private Halls, 2 New Foundations, 1 Society and 5 Societies of Women Students.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder.

It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century, the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the monarchy to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1825.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Ilfley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth-century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1956-57), L. J. Allaway.

High Steward, The Duke of Marlborough.

Recorder, J. G. Foster, Q.C.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman, C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463; estimated, June, 1955, 91,140. Its area is 10,060 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1956-57), C. E. Ridgeon.
Recorder, A. M. S. Stevenson, Q.C.
High Steward, Professor G. M. Trevelyan, O.M.,
Town Clerk, A. H. I. Swift. [Lit.D.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Kemp.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman *Durovernum* and the Saxon *Cant-wara-Byrig* (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II's knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. In the last war the City received severe damage from air attacks, particularly in the great "Baedeker" raid of June 1, 1942. Fortunately the Cathedral (apart from the modern Library) was not severely harmed. Great progress has been made in re-building, before which the opportunity has been taken to excavate archaeologically the main areas of damage. As a result part of the street plan of Roman Canterbury has been recovered and many Roman buildings, including a large theatre, identified.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country. The remains of the Roman house preserved in a basement in Butchery Lane include a fine tessellated pavement and hypocaust. The Norman Castle in Castle Street dates from the time of William Rufus.

The Buffs (The Royal East Kent Regiment) have their Regimental Depot in Canterbury and have been closely associated with the City for many years.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an estimated population (June, 1955) of 20,800. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts. The earliest name recorded is that of Aldhun in the eighth century.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1956-57), W. S. Bean.
Recorder, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C.
Sheriff (1956-57), T. McCallum.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, its correct designation being "The City and County of the City of York", and it stands at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 6,456 acres, and a population at the 1951 Census of 105,336; estimated, June, 1955 at 106,500. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, who has the title of "Right Honourable," 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors. The City Sheriff, who is the Sovereign's representative, is elected annually with the Lord Mayor.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. Here Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 306. Under Edwin, in the 7th century, York became the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Danes it became a trading centre but suffered severely at the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century it had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII. made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital. During the Civil War it suffered heavily in the Royalist cause, but in the 18th century it became a social centre for the northern nobility and gentry.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. Chief industries are the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, railway carriage and wagon repair, scientific instrument making, printing and light engineering.

The city is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the ancient walls and gateways. There are many examples of domestic architecture of the Tudor and Stuart periods, but perhaps more notable are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery is now greatly enriched by the Lyceum Green collection of Old Masters recently given to the city.

York has long been known as a tourist centre, and it is now becoming a centre for students because of the vast resources of its archive collections, and the completeness of the picture it presents of the development of English architecture.

Principal Officers

Lord Mayor (1956-57), V. A. Bosworth.
Recorder, P. Stanley-Price (1956).
Sheriff, W. Patterson.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.

STRATFORD UPON AVON

STRATFORD UPON AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon) had a population of 11,616 at the Census of 1931 (1951 census preliminary, 14,980); estimated, June, 1955, 14,870. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts.

Shakespeare's Birthplace. Half timbered house

preserved by Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. Contains period furniture and a collection of rare books, mss., and objects of Shakespearian interest.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Founded 1269. In the guildhall young Shakespeare probably witnessed strolling companies performing. In the chapel are mural paintings.

King Edward VI School.—Founded by the mediæval Guild of the Holy Cross of Stratford, and re-endowed by King Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek."

Hall's Croft.—Old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's elder daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, acquired in 1949 by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.

Harvard House.—Rebuilt 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from the centre of the town, is the thatched farmstead, the early home of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway. A fine specimen of domestic architecture.

Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of

Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature. *Gallery* of pictures. *Gardens.* *Shakespeare Memorial Theatre* burnt down in 1926, rebuilt 1932, with 1,300 seats, chiefly by American generosity. The Shakespeare Festival takes place from spring to autumn each year at this theatre.

New Place.—Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was demolished by Rev. Francis Gastrell, 1759, but its foundations are preserved in a garden setting. Nash's house adjoining is administered by the Birthplace Trust.

Town Hall.—Erected 1767. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs, Mayors and Town Clerks since A.D. 1553 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare); also High Stewards since 1610. The ballroom was badly damaged by fire in Dec. 1946, when Gainsborough's portrait of David Garrick and other pictures were destroyed.

Holy Trinity Church.—Dates from 13th century. The burial place of the poet and his family.

Wilmcote.—House of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, a fine timbered manor-house of the Tudor period.

Principal Officers of the Borough.

Mayor (1956-57), Mrs. T. N. Waldron.

Town Clerk, T. E. Lowth.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (see p. 634).

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 † Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Abingdon (21)	12,140	21.1	11.9	167,806	16 9	E. W. J. Nicholson.	C. G. Stow.
Accrington (2)	39,870	12.9	14.5	380,230	18 9	J. Gartside.	W. Howson.
Acton (27)	66,720	11.8	10.2	1,589,461	14 10	H. C. Lockyer.	E. W. J. Everett.
Atterborough (49)	27,450	11.6	15.2	251,887	17 6	R. H. Hulme.	†J. E. Bowes.
Aldersburgh (38)	2,720	19.0	9.7	46,700	16 8	D. J. Owen.	H. W. Cullum.
Aldershot (15)	40,190	16.3	10.1	489,626	15 0	H. B. Sales.	H. T. Reeves.
Aldridge (37)	33,100	14.7	10.4	304,391	16 8	H. G. Nichols.	†W. A. Compton.
Alfreton (9)	23,430	14.3	9.1	199,925	17 6	H. Taylor.	†B. F. Weston.
Altrincham (6)	40,300	14.0	11.1	527,306	16 0	A. Glossop.	E. J. Horley.
Andover (15)	15,680	17.1	10.3	244,962	15 6	J. F. Garner.	F. W. May.
Appleby (44)	1,700	16.6	10.9	17,328	18 6	T. Longstaff.	J. Hargreaves.
Arnold (32)	22,400	15.9	11.1	145,762	16 4	A. H. James.	†Mrs. E. McCunn.
Arundel (42)	2,650	12.1	14.3	43,665	14 0	G. Campbell.	G. H. Stevens.
Ashford (20)	25,770	14.1	10.8	339,779	15 0	J. Sudlow.	†J. A. Wiles.
Ashington (31)	28,390	15.9	10.3	233,940	16 8	J. Kent.	†C. McNiven.
Ashton (Lyne) (21)	51,210	14.1	13.9	517,744	16 6	G. A. Malone.	J. Howarth.
Atherton (21)	20,090	12.6	14.0	158,702	18 9	S. G. Blakeborough.	†E. Donoghue.
Aylesbury (3)	21,330	16.5	10.1	383,557	18 3	R. D. W. Maxwell.	G. Davies.
Bacup (21)	18,290	16.1	14.5	142,248	21 6	R. Potter.	Mrs. A. Rhodes.
Banbury (33)	19,130	14.4	11.6	303,643	16 8	F. G. E. Boys.	C. Emmott.
Barnstead (40)	37,080	13.6	14.4	725,928	13 10	F. L. Shaw.	†M. D. B. Farmiloe.
Barking (13)	75,990	12.0	8.7	1,013,629	18 0	E. R. Farr.	Mrs. E. G. Law.
Barnes (40)	40,170	10.7	10.8	884,037	14 0	L. John.	F. A. W. Counter.
Barnet (18)	25,480	14.4	9.7	470,022	17 0	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	†W. S. Newberry.
§Barnsley (49)	74,760	16.6	13.0	705,970	18 6	A. E. Gilliland, O.B.E.	Mrs. M. Brannan.
Barnstaple (10)	15,930	15.0	14.2	127,959	15 10	F. J. Broad, O.B.E.	R. E. King.
§Barrow-in-Furness (21)	65,290	16.7	14.2	734,374	19 0	L. Allen.	†D. E. Williams.
Basildon (13)	54,270	19.9	11.3	514,724	17 9	A. Hatt.	†B. E. Edwards.
Basingstoke (15)	19,610	16.1	5.6	312,590	17 0	M. O. Jones.	Miss N. K. Lawford.
§Blaenau Gwent (36)	79,600	13.4	9.8	1,145,778	17 0	J. E. Dixon.	S. A. Smith.
§Blaug (49)	39,980	14.6	12.9	286,592	18 0	L. O. Bottomley.	J. E. Walsh.
Beckington (6)	49,100	13.5	10.4	703,288	15 9	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	J. H. Williams.
Beccles (38)	7,130	13.5	14.6	89,368	17 0	F. W. Leah.	W. H. Copeman.
Beckenham (20)	75,340	12.3	9.8	1,392,278	16 3	R. W. Storr.	D. R. Knox-Johnston.
Beddington and Wallington (40)	32,530	11.9	8.8	655,247	14 2	A. B. Bateman.	F. G. Lee.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Bedford (Town)	56,030	16.6	9.6	861,218	17 6	G. F. Simmonds.	R. G. Gale.
Bedlingtonshire (31)	29,180	17.5	10.7	218,959	16 0	F. S. Forster.	†W. Cox.
Bedworth (43)	27,570	20.0	17.9	250,033	17 4	S. G. Deeming.	†J. T. Bates.
Beeston & Stapleford (32)	50,540	14.0	8.4	579,999	15 0	H. D. Jeffries.	†F. Scothern.
Bentley (13)	21,490	15.1	12.4	275,326	16 2	D. Grudgings.	†A. R. Hart.
Bentley with Arksey (49)	21,430	21.9	9.8	156,892	17 9	R. H. Carille.	†C. A. Smith.
Berwick (Tweed)	12,630	20.2	14.1	131,458	17 10	W. B. Davison.	Mrs. B. F. C. Adams.
Beverley (47)	15,370	16.4	11.5	169,093	17 2	E. Bailey.	E. Bielby.
Bewdley (46)	4,820	14.0	11.0	42,407	25 0	W. O. E. Bryan.	R. Fellows.
Bexhill (41)	26,060	11.8	9.4	551,651	17 0	E. Smith.	E. Carter.
Bexley (20)	88,780	12.6	9.1	1,250,514	16 4	A. Goldfinch.	D. C. Clarke.
Bideford (10)	10,220	13.3	13.7	160,275	16 8	F. C. Backway.	J. H. Sharley.
Billingham (12)	25,670	24.8	9.1	458,600	13 8	F. M. Dawson.	†F. Mitchell.
Bilston (37)	33,830	17.0	10.7	340,438	16 6	A. M. Williams.	W. H. Sandland.
Bingley (49)	21,790	13.4	12.7	224,423	20 0	F. M. Dunwell.	†J. R. Escrip.
†Birkenhead (6)	141,700	16.7	13.3	1,559,984	16 3	D. P. Heath.	W. C. Baker.
†BIRMINGHAM	1,111,700	16.4	10.6	15,848,000	18 6	(See p. 660).	*(See p. 660).
Bishop Auckland (12)	35,310	17.6	11.0	303,803	16 0	R. W. Blythe.	†W. V. Archer.
Bishop's Castle (35)	1,280	9.6	23.1	12,047	16 10	H. H. Thomas.	R. Edwards.
†Blackburn (21)	108,600	13.5	15.8	1,112,316	19 6	F. Squires.	W. A. Henshall, M.C.
†Blackpool (21)	147,200	12.1	12.8	3,518,409	11 6	E. C. Lee.	H. Henson.
Blandford Forum (11)	3,490	18.5	11.9	51,994	17 2	C. K. Lavington.	J. Trickett.
Blaydon (12)	30,310	16.5	11.3	228,583	15 6	C. H. Matthews.	†J. Marshall.
Blyth (31)	34,420	16.9	10.3	296,850	16 6	E. W. Carter.	T. H. Allen.
Bodmin (7)	6,300	12.4	11.4	58,824	14 8	W. C. P. Gately.	R. Dawe.
Bognor Regis (42)	25,370	13.5	10.6	594,632	14 10	R. W. J. Hill.	†Mrs. D. M. Locke.
†Bolton (21)	165,000	13.8	13.1	1,824,305	18 6	P. S. Rennison.	P. Lowe.
†Bootle (21)	78,150	21.6	8.9	871,470	20 10	H. Partington, O.B.E.	I. Harris.
Boston (25)	24,300	15.6	10.4	325,704	15 0	C. L. H. Griffiths.	Mrs. B. M. Roe.
†Bournemouth (15)	141,800	10.7	16.2	3,906,018	10 0	A. L. Clegg.	P. G. Templeman.
Brackley (29)	3,020	19.2	13.5	30,488	14 4	S. Morris.	J. Tweedale.
†BRADFORD	286,400	16.2	13.6	2,265,113	18 0	(See p. 663).	*(See p. 663).
Brenford and Chiswick	58,750	13.4	10.9	1,233,375	14 4	W. F. J. Church.	†Mrs. A. J. Burden.
Brentwood (13)	38,040	15.3	11.6	474,317	17 4	C. N. Booth.	†P. W. Duck.
Bridgnorth (35)	6,320	20.4	8.9	99,358	17 10	S. F. Jago.	E. F. Hand.
Bridgewater (36)	23,900	16.2	11.9	301,059	19 4	H. E. Clidoro.	N. R. Gray.
Bridlington (47)	24,520	10.0	16.3	435,520	18 4	S. Briggs.	E. C. Briggs, M.S.M.
Bridport (11)	6,750	13.5	12.4	53,211	24 0	G. S. Ashworth.	S. J. Welch.
Brierley Hill (37)	49,740	13.4	10.5	460,062	16 8	H. Hex.	†J. Morgan.
Brighouse (49)	30,360	14.2	12.0	267,245	20 0	J. R. Liddle.	H. Edwards.
†Brighton (41)	158,600	12.5	14.5	3,712,135	12 3	W. O. Dodd.	L. C. Cohen.
†BRISTOL	442,500	14.8	11.8	6,694,368	16 0	(See p. 662).	*(See p. 662).
Bromley (20)	64,780	12.7	11.4	1,292,752	17 2	L. Kaye.	L. C. Winterton.
Bromsgrove (46)	28,980	14.7	11.6	303,888	17 0	F. A. Jessop.	†C. H. Tomlinson.
Brownhills (37)	21,590	14.5	12.3	137,374	16 6	N. Waine.	†W. H. Proffitt, C.C.
Buckingham	4,120	19.0	11.2	50,568	18 0	A. Archdeacon.	T. E. Holton.
†Bury (21)	82,870	15.0	15.1	828,829	19 6	C. V. Thornley.	Miss A. Proctor.
†Burton-upon-Trent (37)	48,690	16.1	14.4	632,253	19 6	H. B. Chapman.	H. L. Pritchard.
†Bury (21)	58,140	14.6	14.3	663,896	18 0	E. S. Smith.	W. Elliott.
Bury St. Edmunds (39)	20,110	16.0	9.2	260,126	16 0	R. R. Hiles.	A. B. Wilks.
Buxton (9)	19,250	17.0	14.2	255,033	18 0	H. C. Hoggett.	E. Barson.
Calne (45)	6,190	17.1	9.3	66,319	16 4	C. O. Gough.	B. C. Elliott.
Cambridge-Redruth (7)	35,410	13.9	12.0	291,269	17 0	S. C. Wilson, M.B.E.	†N. K. Kitto.
Cambridge (See p. 663)	91,140	13.1	10.1	1,837,598	18 10	(See p. 665).	(See p. 665).
Cannock (37)	41,730	15.2	10.3	376,417	16 0	W. C. Speedy.	†Mrs. M. L. Rowley.
†CANTERBURY (20)	29,800	14.9	8.9	509,471	15 0	(See p. 665).	(See p. 665).
†CARLISLE (8)	68,700	17.0	12.1	758,000	16 6	H. D. A. Robertson.	R. Graham.
Carlton (32)	36,440	15.9	9.7	362,475	15 0	A. E. F. Walker.	†P. Morley.
Carshalton (40)	61,330	13.3	7.8	853,205	14 8	C. H. Durrant.	†K. P. W. Stonely.
Castleford (49)	41,900	15.8	7.4	342,866	19 4	E. Hutchinson.	W. D. Cartwright.
Caterham & Warlingham	33,030	13.4	11.3	321,291	13 4	B. J. Smerdon.	W. D. Howes.
Chadderton (21)	31,730	13.8	12.2	396,581	14 9	L. Stott.	†R. Hill.
Chard (36)	5,390	14.3	13.3	63,355	19 10	F. W. Searle.	A. C. Reed.
Chatham (20)	49,380	16.7	9.0	629,608	17 10	R. Newnes.	G. W. Rhodes.
Cheddle and Gaisley (6)	32,460	14.5	13.7	463,786	16 0	W. Timperley.	†Miss B. Johnson.
Chelmsford (13)	40,420	16.3	9.1	755,923	15 3	B. A. Francis.	F. Woods.
Cheltenham (14)	67,730	16.8	13.0	1,238,343	15 4	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	G. Readings, [C.C.]
Chertsey (40)	33,660	15.9	9.1	414,127	14 3	A. R. Herbert.	†E. H. P. Hargreaves,
Chesham (18)	26,090	14.0	8.2	341,684	18 6	G. S. Newnham.	†Mrs. W. E. Fincham.
†CHESTER	58,500	15.1	11.9	881,989	16 0	G. Burkinshaw.	F. H. Davies.
Cherterfield (9)	67,600	13.2	12.2	781,421	18 0	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	W. Weston.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
CHICHESTER (42)	18,980	13.7	12.2	366,630	14 6	E. Banks.	L. Evershed-Martin.
Chigwell (13)	58,790	12.8	8.6	897,838	15 10	J. W. Faulkner.	†E. G. Perry.
Chingford (13)	47,310	9.9	7.2	727,836	15 10	C. G. Dennis.	F. H. Holder.
Chippenharn (45)	15,140	15.1	14.0	191,773	16 0	S. F. A. Clarke.	Mrs. M. Culverwell.
Chipping Norton (33)	3,820	14.8	13.9	47,644	15 6	C. A. Saunders.	Mrs. C. E. King. (B.E.M.)
Chislehurst & Sidcup (20)	86,870	14.8	9.6	1,238,950	16 8	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†F. C. Mansfield.
Chorley (21)	31,750	15.0	15.3	272,657	16 0	G. Jackson.	W. Lowe.
Christchurch (15)	22,620	12.8	13.3	354,392	15 2	J. Macfadyen, D.F.C.	K. L. Smith.
Clacton (13)	24,280	12.3	14.9	485,269	17 4	C. B. Hearn.	†A. Brookes, M.B.E.
Cleethorpes (23)	30,370	10.3	6.7	324,660	17 9	G. Sutcliffe.	C. Edwards.
Cliitheroe (21)	11,940	15.3	15.1	124,666	18 0	R. B. Snowden.	J. W. D. Critchley.
Coalville (22)	25,840	14.7	11.0	243,006	16 0	H. B. Chynoweth.	†J. R. Willin.
Coatchester (13)	63,090	14.5	11.6	730,940	17 10	N. Catchpole.	C. E. Child.
Colne (21)	20,210	13.9	14.9	207,514	17 6	T. Rutter.	H. Hartley.
Colne Valley (49)	21,570	13.3	13.0	190,564	18 0	J. W. Lomas.	†N. Lumb.
Congleton (6)	15,820	13.4	12.9	155,562	17 10	J. Mee.	†W. H. Semper.
Consett (12)	38,770	15.1	12.2	399,506	15 6	T. W. Bell.	†W. Walton, B.E.M.
Coseley (37)	33,000	15.5	8.1	304,707	15 6	J. C. Roper.	†G. Beach.
Cousland and Purley (40)	65,420	12.9	14.0	1,284,394	14 0	E. F. J. Felix.	†M. D. West.
COVENTRY (43)	267,300	16.1	8.7	3,956,644	16 3	C. Barratt.	*W. I. Thomson.
Crayford (20)	28,460	15.4	7.7	389,018	17 5	G. B. Hodgson.	†L. Riches.
Crewe (6)	51,580	13.9	11.1	513,888	18 2	A. Brook.	G. E. Hodgkinson.
Crook and Willington (12)	27,050	13.1	13.1	181,304	18 9	W. G. Omand.	†J. Kelly.
Crosby (21)	58,080	16.0	12.0	738,798	16 6	H. O. Roberts.	F. Hill, c.c.
CRUICKSHANK (40)	249,300	13.4	11.4	4,575,818	13 2	E. Taberner, O.B.E.	D. G. Stewart, M.B.E.
Dagenham (13)	115,600	13.0	6.9	1,358,497	17 6	K. Lauder.	G. H. A. Crouch.
Darlington (37)	22,070	14.2	11.2	207,625	16 6	G. R. Rowlands.	†W. Partridge.
†Darlington (12)	83,560	19.4	14.1	1,191,820	14 0	H. Hopkins.	H. Buckborough.
Dartford (20)	40,490	14.3	12.2	611,288	17 6	T. Armstrong.	J. Huggett.
Dartmouth (10)	5,830	15.6	14.2	85,635	17 6	A. H. Wright.	B. Lavers.
Darwen (21)	30,210	14.4	14.8	262,073	19 8	C. C. Byers, O.B.E.	A. Kay.
Daventry (29)	4,500	18.0	13.1	65,003	20 4	A. E. Moore.	R. E. Fleming.
Deal (20)	25,120	16.2	9.3	297,577	18 8	E. S. Dixon.	S. S. Dunn.
Deane (49)	26,620	18.8	11.1	176,487	18 10	C. Bishop.	†A. Osguthorpe.
Denton (21)	25,790	13.5	12.3	257,332	18 6	J. Smith.	†G. R. Harris.
Derby	139,300	15.0	12.2	1,968,024	17 0	G. H. E. Jones.	†J. H. Christmas.
Devizes (45)	8,080	16.9	17.7	102,101	15 4	A. Hodge.	Mrs. E. F. O. Proudman.
†Dewsbury (49)	53,150	16.6	13.4	504,553	17 6	A. N. James.	J. Savage.
†Doncaster (49)	83,060	14.5	12.2	1,128,518	18 0	H. R. Wormald.	E. R. D. Callander.
Dorchester (11)	11,710	13.1	10.1	182,764	17 10	F. P. L. Sydenham.	Mrs. E. K. Haller.
Dorking (40)	20,420	14.6	9.3	357,111	14 0	F. G. Sutherland.	†B. A. Johnston.
Dover (20)	34,490	15.4	11.0	474,303	16 10	J. A. Johnson.	J. Williams, c.c.
Droitwich (46)	6,910	15.0	10.8	93,000	17 3	S. G. Foster.	G. Davies.
Droghda (21)	26,380	13.4	13.7	223,105	16 9	G. S. Hepton.	†G. E. Pailin, c.c.
†Dudley (46)	64,390	15.3	9.8	742,555	16 8	P. D. Wadsworth.	S. Danks.
Dunstable (1)	18,310	13.3	12.7	156,085	17 9	D. W. Yates.	G. Saxon, O.B.E.
DURHAM	18,140	14.7	9.5	269,517	16 7	J. Smith.	W. T. Lack.
Durham	20,440	13.1	11.9	333,744	14 2	D. B. Martin-Jones.	J. R. Thurlow.
Ealing (27)	184,600	12.4	10.2	3,455,229	13 6	E. J. Cope-Brown.	T. J. Brennan.
East Barnet (18)	40,710	13.0	10.2	665,504	17 11	S. Astin.	†O. H. W. Hider.
Eastbourne (41)	57,830	9.6	15.8	1,415,517	12 0	F. H. Busby.	S. M. Caffyn.
†East Ham (13)	116,100	12.9	9.7	1,516,131	19 6	R. H. Buckley.	J. A. Kemp.
East Retford (32)	16,850	16.3	10.4	194,609	14 6	K. D. Hanna.	Mrs. M. Walker.
Eastleigh (15)	31,990	15.9	10.9	384,148	17 2	R. J. Roddis.	P. E. Stoodley.
Eccles (21)	43,450	14.3	18.4	448,784	17 6	N. Mitchell.	J. Birch.
Edmonton (27)	99,200	12.1	8.6	1,486,440	14 10	H. Backhouse.	W. Preve.
Egham (40)	26,480	15.2	10.9	403,695	15 2	H. R. H. Smith, M.B.E.	†R. H. Try.
Ellesmere Port (6)	36,010	20.4	11.3	725,089	15 3	R. J. Bernie.	H. G. Black, O.B.E.
Enfield (27)	109,000	12.5	10.7	1,762,630	14 4	C. E. C. R. Platten.	Mrs. G. M. Jay.
Epsom and Ewell (40)	67,210	9.8	16.6	1,291,034	14 4	E. Moore.	W. J. Clark.
Erith (20)	45,950	13.9	9.6	726,064	16 9	J. A. Crompton.	C. Schofield.
Essex (40)	53,630	13.9	9.8	1,170,757	13 0	F. Edwards.	†D. Moon, M.C.
Eston (48)	34,200	20.8	9.0	421,118	16 0	T. M. Baker.	†J. W. Lawson.
Evesham (46)	12,140	11.8	12.2	194,283	18 0	N. F. Davies.	W. G. Beckley.
†EXETER (10)	77,100	14.6	10.6	1,664,696	12 8	C. J. Newman, O.B.E.	C. J. Fuller.
Eye (38)	1,640	12.2	11.6	18,247	14 6	S. T. Andrew.	C. Morton.
Falmouth (7)	16,490	14.9	11.9	290,034	17 0	E. J. K. Gibbons.	P. G. Lobb.
Fareham (15)	47,890	17.1	11.1	574,210	15 0	B. W. Rands.	†Mrs. C. E. Fritchley.
Farnborough (15)	28,260	19.5	9.7	367,878	14 6	D. S. Jones.	†E. J. Penn, c.c.
Farnham (40)	24,720	13.6	16.2	438,784	14 0	A. A. Minns.	†Gp. Capt. S. Smith, D.S.O., A.F.C.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Farnworth (21)	27,820	14.3	12.2	237,689	17 0	T. Hitchen.	J. W. Geere, C.C.
Faversham (20)	12,330	16.1	13.0	148,016	17 10	S. Wilson.	Miss F. E. Graham.
Felling (12)	26,190	15.9	14.1	196,644	20 0	J. Donkin.	†T. W. Elliott.
Fellham (27)	48,870	15.8	10.5	843,057	13 6	M. W. Coupe.	†E. Williams.
Finchley (27)	69,860	12.8	10.7	1,422,233	14 2	R. M. Franklin.	G. T. Brunsell.
Fleetwood (21)	27,890	17.8	17.7	348,345	17 0	R. B. Barnes.	E. F. Michie.
Folkestone (20)	45,050	13.3	10.4	822,597	18 10	N. C. Scragg.	LT-Col. W. J. Bradley.
Fowey (7)	2,320	6.9	9.5	19,516	23 8	S. N. Penhale.	T. Clapham [M.C.]
Frizen Barnet (27)	28,560	11.1	16.6	436,988	14 0	E. G. Hubbard.	†Mrs. E. Constable.
Frimley & Camberley (40)	22,930	17.2	8.3	366,658	13 8	K. S. Harvey.	†V. C. Fulcher.
†Gateshead (12)	113,200	16.9	11.9	1,049,269	18 0	C. D. Jackson.	A. Henderson.
Gillingham (20)	77,800	14.1	9.4	809,257	16 6	F. Hill.	A. J. A. Woodcock.
Glastonbury (36)	5,230	16.8	13.2	57,065	24 0	G. H. Harland.	H. F. S. Stokes.
Glossop (9)	17,730	12.1	17.7	153,576	19 10	C. Campbell.	G. B. Donaldson.
†GLOUCESTER	67,500	15.9	11.3	947,156	17 11	A. G. W. Boggan.	M. G. Lewis.
Godalming (40)	15,400	13.4	9.9	258,069	14 10	R. C. Hodgins.	C. H. Gregory.
Godmanchester (19)	2,420	16.6	12.0	11,207	27 10	P. S. Davies.	N. Goddard.
Goole (49)	19,400	15.9	14.8	185,384	18 0	K. H. Chorlton.	N. Ducks.
Gosforth (31)	24,730	17.2	15.7	323,827	14 0	C. S. Perkins, O.B.E.	†G. N. Taylor, O.B.E.
Gosport (15)	61,860	16.8	10.3	710,375	15 0	E. G. J. Addenbrooke.	H. T. Rogers, O.B.E.
Grantham (24)	23,670	13.7	12.5	276,557	17 6	J. F. Guile. [O.B.E.]	A. L. Ramsden.
Gravesend (20)	46,390	16.7	10.7	643,824	17 10	F. W. Harrison.	W. A. Wyatt.
†Grimsby (23)	94,560	18.7	11.8	1,103,255	18 2	L. W. Heeler.	M. Quinn.
Guildford (40)	49,810	15.2	10.9	1,129,782	13 6	H. C. Weller.	H. Kimber.
Halesowen (46)	41,720	13.8	9.6	438,234	16 6	A. Basterfield, O.B.E.	P. Timmins.
†Halifax (49)	96,870	14.3	15.7	1,013,742	18 10	R. de Z. Hall.	F. H. Swire.
†Haltwhistle (47)	38,370	14.8	11.8	445,107	18 2	A. B. Glasspool.	†A. R. Hardcastle, C.C.
Harlow (13)	24,660	..	..	380,150	17 0	D. F. Bull.	†G. L. Eastale.
Harrogate (49)	51,710	12.6	10.3	851,055	15 6	J. N. Knox.	E. Pickard.
Harrow (27)	217,100	12.7	8.9	3,794,952	12 10	D. H. Pritchard.	C. Brown.
Hartlepool (12)	16,900	20.8	11.0	154,423	15 4	L. O. Williams.	T. Marine.
Harwich (13)	15,310	13.9	8.1	142,175	21 0	G. F. Congdon, O.B.E.	Mrs. H. W. Brennan.
Haslingden (21)	14,250	15.6	15.8	140,540	19 3	L. M. Burton.	W. J. Everett, C.C.
†Hastings (41)	64,770	12.9	10.4	787,006	16 0	N. P. Lester.	F. T. Hussey.
Havant and Waterloo (15)	45,730	23.1	8.5	725,510	16 10	B. R. W. Goffton, V.R.D.	†S. G. M. Paxton, M.B.E.
Hayes and Harlington (27)	65,400	14.2	7.4	1,024,714	15 6	G. Hooper.	†L. G. Chilton.
Hazel Grove and Bram-							
hall (6)	21,090	12.3	11.4	304,078	15 6	F. E. Capper.	†J. L. Vickers.
Heanor (9)	24,110	13.2	10.3	190,782	18 6	P. M. Robinson.	†W. F. Blake.
Hebburn (12)	23,570	21.0	10.2	228,159	17 2	J. R. Passey.	†J. G. Kerr.
Hedon (47)	2,130	14.0	9.6	17,979	15 6	T. E. Stanley.	G. J. Milner.
Helston (7)	5,830	18.7	18.1	65,479	18 0	S. Askew.	F. J. Moyle.
Hemel Hempstead (18)	36,580	20.9	7.9	551,000	18 4	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	G. D. Hitchcock.
Hendon (27)	154,000	12.6	10.1	3,391,482	13 6	R. H. Williams.	L. C. Chainey.
Henley (33)	8,010	16.0	11.3	108,948	16 6	G. Caldecott.	Mrs. J. Lovell.
HEREFORD	32,820	17.0	11.3	509,569	19 6	T. B. Feltham, O.B.E.	C. J. Gooding.
Hertford	14,800	16.4	10.2	226,809	17 7	A. I. Clough.	Mrs. P. G. Brooks.
Heston & Isleworth (27)	105,500	11.0	10.6	2,051,504	13 6	D. Mathieson.	R. G. Dunnett.
Heywood (21)	25,110	14.7	13.6	240,085	18 6	W. R. Parker.	F. Revington.
High Wycombe (3)	42,800	16.2	9.2	795,693	15 8	N. M. Fowler.	Mrs. G. I. Reading.
Higham Ferrers (29)	3,660	13.9	12.6	34,529	9 6	G. H. Crapper.	R. W. Kilsby.
Hinckley (22)	39,800	14.3	9.9	413,128	16 2	B. R. Ostler.	†W. Bown.
Hitchin (18)	20,460	14.3	9.8	286,633	17 8	W. Wilson.	†T. Brooker.
Honiton (10)	4,550	10.6	9.0	63,438	17 0	H. V. Custance.	W. J. R. Board.
Hornchurch (13)	110,900	15.5	11.6	1,467,962	17 4	P. L. Cox.	†E. G. Richardson.
Hornsey (27)	97,600	13.8	10.8	1,520,339	13 10	H. Bedale, O.B.E.	N. Muldoon.
Houghton-le-Spring (12)	30,940	16.5	10.0	213,839	17 4	G. F. Lamb.	†Mrs. E. McGovern.
Hove (41)	69,580	9.7	17.5	1,817,852	14 0	J. E. Stevens.	C. A. Clarke.
Haylake (6)	32,050	12.4	12.3	447,034	15 6	F. Barnes.	†Miss J. A. Christian-
Hucknall (32)	23,410	15.2	9.8	193,329	16 6	H. Sharp.	†G. Berry. [Jones.]
†Huddersfield (49)	127,600	14.7	13.3	1,481,459	17 6	H. Hann.	H. A. B. Gray, C.B.E.
†HULL (47)	299,600	18.1	10.8	3,329,466	18 6	(See p. 663).	*(See p. 663).
Huntingdon	5,570	15.8	26.0	38,704	29 8	J. W. Winter.	P. A. Green.
Hydon with Roby (21)	58,400	19.8	7.6	279,054	17 4	H. E. H. Lawton.	†C. Kelly.
Hyde (6)	31,970	13.4	13.7	294,512	20 6	J. Blinn.	H. Hubbard.
Hythe (20)	9,480	11.7	10.5	167,829	18 5	J. Nowell.	C. T. Sanford.
Ilford (13)	181,700	11.2	11.8	3,016,206	17 4	K. F. B. Nicholls.	Miss A. S. Terry.
Ilkeston (9)	34,640	14.7	10.6	333,013	15 8	J. Yates.	R. Skelton, C.C.
Ince-in-Makerfield (21)	20,100	15.9	11.8	108,163	17 0	T. B. Barnes.	†G. Byrne.
†Ipswich (32)	109,200	17.4	10.7	1,690,202	15 0	J. C. Nelson.	P. Weiner.
Jarrow (18)	29,170	22.0	11.3	253,748	17 0	M. L. Rothfield.	W. N. Morton.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Keighley (49)	55,720	13.9	14.3	592,111	18 6	H. W. Smith.	J. A. Taylor, T.D.
Kendal (44)	18,460	20.6	10.3	241,755	16 6	H. W. Jones.	W. Gould.
Kettering (29)	36,590	14.4	11.7	465,185	20 6	D. D. Price.	C. E. Turner.
Kidderminster (46)	38,730	15.6	11.8	454,739	16 4	J. L. Evans.	L. Tolley.
King's Lynn (28)	26,120	17.0	10.1	377,854	17 3	E. W. Gocher.	E. A. Anderson.
Kingston (40)	39,070	13.9	10.9	1,184,844	13 4	A. B. Rogers.	A. G. Knowlden.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (32)	20,520	14.2	10.1	169,202	15 6	F. Bowmar.	† J. C. Booler.
LANCASTER (21)	49,750	14.3	15.3	563,722	18 0	J. D. Waddell.	Mrs. H. Daniel.
Launceston (7)	4,670	13.3	20.6	67,205	15 6	C. W. Parsons.	W. G. Mooney.
Leamington Spa (43)	37,950	18.4	12.1	607,718	18 0	J. M. Stothert.	E. A. Baxter.
Leatherhead (40)	30,680	15.4	8.8	546,484	13 0	J. Ede.	† S. R. Sulston.
LEEDS (49)	507,400	15.0	11.5	6,411,779	18 4	(See p. 662).	*(See p. 662).
LEICESTER	286,300	14.8	12.0	4,443,632	15 8	(See p. 665).	*(See p. 665).
Leigh (21)	47,910	14.4	14.5	460,686	17 0	A. Jones.	T. Jameson.
Leominster (17)	6,120	16.8	14.5	71,601	17 10	K. Downs.	D. R. Jones.
Letchworth (18)	21,760	14.0	10.4	313,676	19 8	H. Plinston.	† H. S. Gay.
Lewes (41)	13,240	12.5	11.3	235,596	16 2	N. J. Heaney.	G. E. J. Hayward.
Leyton (13)	102,000	11.1	12.3	1,315,437	17 8	D. J. Osborne.	H. E. Martin.
LICHFIELD (37)	10,980	20.1	11.8	140,263	17 0	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	H. J. Hall.
LINCOLN (23)	70,640	14.7	11.2	822,468	19 0	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	C. A. Lillcrap.
Listead (7)	4,350	13.2	16.4	59,667	15 6	R. S. Morgan.	A. G. Westlake.
Litherland (21)	24,140	16.0	9.9	217,525	17 4	W. Boys.	† L. E. Lloyd.
LIVERPOOL (21)	779,900	16.6	11.9	9,802,178	18 9	(See p. 661).	*(See p. 661).
Longbeaton (31)	37,290	16.8	10.4	319,979	15 4	G. Harrison.	† Mrs. F. M. Laing.
Long Eaton (9)	29,450	14.6	9.1	295,166	15 6	W. E. Stanley.	† E. I. Plackett.
Lostwithiel (7)	2,020	10.6	11.3	17,488	16 0	W. G. Scown.	Mrs. D. H. Liddicoat.
Loughborough (22)	35,960	14.1	11.5	498,295	15 10	A. Usher.	S. W. Harrison.
Louth (23)	11,410	15.5	11.3	136,840	16 0	W. Holt.	A. E. Maxey.
Lowestoft (38)	43,740	13.6	10.2	528,307	17 0	F. B. Nunney.	W. F. Pretty.
Ludlow (35)	6,500	13.7	10.1	69,374	19 6	J. P. Molony.	S. C. Price.
Luton (1)	113,800	14.1	9.6	1,760,507	17 8	A. D. Harvey.	F. W. Bates.
Lydd (20)	2,690	22.7	6.3	38,025	16 8	C. L. Winkfield.	G. T. Paine, M.B.E.
Lyme Regis (11)	3,060	9.8	11.4	55,130	16 8	G. Atterbury.	A. F. King.
Lymington (15)	23,260	13.3	11.1	199,547	14 2	A. L. Slater.	Mrs. O. Troke.
Lytham St. Annes (21)	30,400	13.2	12.8	580,130	16 6	W. Heap.	W. Crook.
Macclesfield (6)	36,240	12.7	14.7	376,441	21 7	W. Isaac.	H. P. Haworth.
Maidenhead (2)	28,600	19.0	11.8	458,553	16 4	S. Platt.	W. E. Hopgood.
Maldstone (20)	54,760	13.2	11.4	920,998	17 0	G. Wilson.	F. L. Wallis, O.B.E.
Malden and Coombe (40)	45,810	12.9	10.3	795,035	13 7	H. E. Barrett.	F. A. Gear, O.B.E.
Maldon (13)	9,810	14.2	8.4	113,186	18 6	K. C. Robertson.	Mrs. E. F. M. Brewster.
Malmesbury (45)	2,450	9.2	15.0	29,716	13 6	F. J. Weston.	H. R. Iles.
Malsorn (46)	24,520	16.1	9.3	314,032	16 8	J. Bulman, C.B.E.	† R. G. Reed.
MANCHESTER (21)	692,200	16.9	12.7	11,356,557	18 0	(See p. 661).	*(See p. 661).
Mansfield (32)	51,680	15.1	10.5	590,929	17 0	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	Mrs. A. Milford.
Margate (20)	42,760	13.7	11.9	881,431	18 0	T. F. Sidnell.	(vacant).
Mariborough (45)	5,430	16.4	10.1	76,849	14 8	L. C. Bell.	F. J. Harraway.
Merton and Morden (40)	72,440	10.4	9.8	1,224,863	13 10	H. May.	† A. E. Skeet.
Middlesbrough (48)	148,700	20.3	11.6	1,535,173	16 0	E. C. Parr.	F. Mantion.
Middleton (21)	42,440	19.7	9.5	433,015	16 0	F. Johnston.	V. Thomas, M.C.
Mitcham (40)	65,460	12.4	10.8	1,009,783	15 3	R. H. White.	T. H. Longshaw.
Morecambe and Heysham	36,690	13.4	12.9	349,274	18 0	R. Rose.	W. H. Brooksbank.
Morley (49)	39,580	13.3	11.0	304,274	18 6	E. V. Finnigan.	H. M. Smith.
Morpeth (31)	10,690	19.2	13.9	118,329	15 6	S. Rutherford.	A. Appleby.
Mossley (21)	10,270	15.5	11.9	88,057	19 6	V. C. Procter.	J. F. Hyde.
Nelson (21)	33,220	13.6	13.2	373,139	17 9	F. W. Roberts.	H. N. Roberts.
Newark (32)	23,940	17.4	13.0	292,767	21 0	J. H. M. Greaves.	R. A. Hurst.
Newburn (31)	24,730	16.7	13.2	202,287	15 6	T. Shaw.	† W. H. F. Shackleton.
Newbury (2)	18,540	17.0	11.0	329,160	14 4	L. Southern.	G. E. Willis.
Newcastle (Lyme) (37)	72,220	16.4	9.9	728,107	16 6	G. J. Morton.	N. F. Bradshaw.
NEWCASTLE (Tyne) (31)	281,000	15.9	12.4	4,861,310	13 10	(See p. 663).	*(See p. 663).
Newport (16)	19,190	13.0	16.3	300,253	16 0	W. R. Wilks.	W. G. Bull.
New Romney (20)	2,340	12.2	13.0	37,685	18 6	D. E. Collins.	N. S. A. Grubb.
Newton le Willows (21)	21,820	14.0	10.1	163,940	17 9	J. Roberts.	† L. Kent.
Northampton	102,800	13.2	12.0	1,466,514	17 2	C. E. V. Rowe.	† H. Cockerill.
NORWICH	121,000	13.9	11.5	1,677,274	18 6	B. D. Storey, C.B.E.	A. South.
NOTTINGHAM	312,000	15.8	11.2	4,330,510	16 0	(See p. 663).	*(See p. 663).
Nuneaton (43)	55,830	15.9	9.8	595,104	18 6	T. Oldroyd, O.B.E., M.M.	H. J. Deeming.
Okehampton (10)	3,840	15.8	9.4	49,235	15 4	I. I. Newcombe.	Rev. Deb. F. E. Comp.
Oldbury (46)	54,550	12.9	12.4	575,608	15 6	K. Pearce.	A. Gunn, C.C. [ton.
Oldham (21)	120,400	14.6	15.2	1,238,995	19 0	E. Haines.	T. Lyson.
Ormskirk (21)	21,280	11.9	11.8	233,382	15 3	J. Taylor.	† L. C. Bennett.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Orpington (20)	68,450	15.8	9.1	1,052,648	16 0	S. King.	† Lt.-Col. T. H. Newey,
Ossett (49)	14,500	14.8	11.9	113,826	16 6	B. C. H. Freeman.	G. T. Fisher. [C.C.]
Oswestry (35)	10,960	14.9	10.4	155,888	17 6	H. Bird-Jones.	G. H. Wilkes.
Oxford	105,500	13.4	9.5	2,126,386	15 0	(See p. 664).	(See p. 664).
Paignton (10)	25,350	9.7	17.8	491,824	18 9	S. Hodson.	† E. E. Martin, C.C.
Penge (20)	25,470	18.4	10.2	352,092	18 0	P. J. Bunting.	† E. A. Allen-Rogers.
Penryn (7)	4,270	21.4	12.0	40,261	16 0	L. J. Campbell.	J. R. Edwards.
Penzance (7)	19,980	12.0	14.3	252,645	17 6	E. O. Wheale.	J. F. W. Bennett.
Peterborough	54,210	16.7	11.2	800,353	9 4	C. P. Clarke.	J. W. Setchfield.
PLYMOUTH (10)	218,000	16.2	10.9	3,144,061	15 2	S. Lloyd Jones.	* W. J. Oats.
Pontefract (49)	24,410	18.1	9.2	246,505	18 0	J. F. Rook.	A. Ward.
Poole (11)	85,540	13.2	12.9	1,244,576	17 0	W. Kenyon.	C. W. Wells.
PORTSMOUTH (15)	238,700	14.2	10.8	3,872,948	12 4	V. Blanchard.	* A. G. Asquith-Leeson.
Preston (21)	117,400	15.6	12.4	1,326,135	17 6	W. E. E. Lockley.	E. Hewitt.
Prestrich (21)	33,810	12.6	14.5	360,975	16 6	C. A. Cross.	G. Quinn.
Pudsey (49)	31,090	14.8	11.6	278,548	17 9	W. R. Cruse.	F. West.
Queenborough (20)	3,220	17.5	9.0	38,324	17 6	F. Marshall.	Mrs. E. S. Weekes.
Radcliffe (21)	27,520	14.8	13.9	273,718	16 6	H. A. Fox.	K. Knott.
Ramsgate (20)	36,080	16.1	9.5	538,495	19 11	K. F. Speakman.	Rev. H. Samuel.
Rawtenstall (21)	24,840	13.3	16.9	237,909	19 6	J. W. Blomely.	E. Ingham.
Reading (2)	118,100	14.9	11.1	1,959,819	15 0	G. F. Darlow, O.A.E.	A. Lockwood.
Redcar (48)	27,880	17.4	11.7	367,728	18 0	H. Caldwell.	C. Rand.
Redditch (46)	30,930	16.3	9.9	367,155	16 8	W. I. Watkins.	† W. J. Hunt.
Relgate (40)	48,180	13.7	12.1	842,715	14 2	H. Davies.	Mrs. M. A. Hicks.
Richmond (40)	42,240	13.7	10.6	998,250	14 10	C. Heyworth.	A. S. C. Brock.
Richmond (48)	5,870	16.3	10.7	66,274	22 0	J. E. Bartie.	J. B. Hood.
Richmansworth (18)	26,180	12.5	9.0	530,121	17 6	C. G. R. Williams.	† W. H. Cox.
Ripon (49)	10,630	17.6	13.4	111,899	17 0	F. A. Rennison.	Maj. W. N. Wells.
ROCHDALE (21)	86,490	14.3	14.2	956,515	19 0	K. B. Moore.	P. Barker.
ROCHESTER (20)	45,480	15.9	10.6	576,118	17 4	P. H. Bartlett.	W. Wilkinson.
Romford (13)	107,800	14.9	9.2	1,475,936	17 4	J. E. Symons.	S. V. Ellmore.
Romsey (15)	6,480	13.4	11.5	87,974	15 8	K. C. E. Holmes.	H. G. Mackrell, C.C.
ROtherham (49)	82,530	16.0	11.0	894,225	18 0	J. S. Wall.	F. Davies.
Rothwell (49)	24,780	14.2	11.6	180,226	19 0	A. T. S. Robertson.	† Mrs. M. Buckley.
Rowley Regis (37)	49,120	12.2	9.9	461,348	15 6	J. Hilton.	S. Walker.
Rugby (43)	46,790	17.0	11.9	667,789	15 10	T. L. Duffy.	† Mrs. I. J. Marslingall.
Rushall-Northwood (27)	72,700	12.9	8.1	1,261,156	14 6	E. S. Saywell.	† S. Holt. [Thomas.
Runcorn (6)	25,030	17.6	9.7	274,441	15 6	T. J. Lewis.	H. Rogers.
Ryde (16)	19,930	15.4	10.4	316,628	18 8	E. S. Sheppard.	E. S. Bagley.
Rye (41)	4,570	18.1	11.3	71,257	14 2	H. J. Wood.	C. Cooke, M.B.E.
Saffron Walden (13)	7,240	15.5	15.5	106,817	14 8	H. C. Stacey.	The Earl of Verulam.
St. ALBANS (18)	45,310	15.9	10.3	799,494	17 8	W. B. Murgatroyd.	† W. G. Scown.
St. Austell (7)	23,490	12.2	14.8	239,527	17 4	L. E. Saunders.	P. M. Lowe.
St. Helens (21)	111,900	16.0	11.0	894,733	16 0	T. Taylor, M.C.	J. W. Daniel.
St. Ives (7)	8,550	10.6	14.3	134,140	15 6	E. A. Austerberry.	Mrs. M. Hudson.
St. Ives (19)	3,340	17.2	12.7	54,218	15 6	G. L. Dav.	W. A. Jones.
Sale (6)	44,870	15.6	11.0	565,358	16 0	B. Finch.	J. Openshaw.
SALFORD (21)	169,300	16.0	12.3	1,618,426	17 9	R. R. Thornton.	E. P. Adlam.
SALISBURY (45)	34,150	14.9	15.6	303,825	14 2	G. Richardson.	J. P. Bidgood.
Saltsay (7)	7,460	14.9	10.1	81,562	14 10	A. G. Bellingham.	J. J. Thomas, C.C.
Sandwich (20)	4,670	19.7	7.2	61,570	15 6	L. N. Watts.	H. Story.
Scarborough (48)	44,060	12.2	11.2	904,075	16 4	E. H. Turner.	W. R. Brickell.
Scunthorpe (23)	57,440	17.4	8.2	1,171,225	14 6	T. M. Lister.	† N. Lowery.
Seaham (12)	25,740	18.9	11.9	178,971	17 0	F. A. Alderson.	† T. V. Longstaff.
Seaton Valley (31)	26,150	13.5	12.5	180,060	17 2	H. Brummitt.	† F. S. Dewes.
Seelby (37)	23,740	12.3	..	201,180	16 6	K. R. F. Newton.	J. T. Woodman.
Shaftesbury (11)	3,450	18.2	8.7	41,021	17 2	H. Orman.	(See p. 662).
SHEFFIELD (49)	501,100	13.5	11.8	5,655,692	16 6	(See p. 662).	† F. Thornton.
Shipley (49)	32,470	14.4	12.6	291,814	20 0	E. Pears.	Mrs. E. M. Cock, r.d.
Shrewsbury (35)	46,800	14.9	11.0	634,179	19 6	S. R. H. Loxton, O.A.E.	† Mrs. M. H. Rees.
Sittingbourne and Milton	21,970	16.0	14.2	306,070	18 10	D. Allen.	R. Taylor.
Slough (3)	67,940	13.4	10.6	1,362,783	19 0	N. T. Berry.	W. G. Mason.
Slough (37)	74,570	13.1	9.9	749,847	14 0	E. L. Twycross.	C. H. Moren-Brown.
Solihull (43)	75,740	15.6	8.7	1,111,249	16 4	W. M. Mell.	H. C. Douglas.
Southall (27)	53,840	13.2	11.9	900,573	14 10	J. S. Syrett.	Mrs. K. E. Cartwright.
Southampton (15)	194,900	16.9	10.0	3,700,779	14 5	A. N. Schofield.	H. H. Smith.
Southend (13)	154,800	13.3	10.6	2,894,786	14 0	A. Glen.	R. Prior.
Southgate (27)	71,870	10.8	11.3	1,478,108	13 8	G. H. Taylor.	J. Carter, C.C.
South Molton (10)	3,090	14.5	14.5	40,989	16 0	S. F. Warren.	F. E. Thornley.
Southport (21)	82,240	13.3	12.3	1,572,938	13 9	R. E. Perrins.	A. Stephenson.
South Shields (12)	107,800	18.1	11.4	1,021,707	16 6	R. S. Young.	

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Southwold (38)	2,440	9-8	10-3	41,534	24 6	H. Townsend.	F. G. Baggott.
Spokenborough (49)	36,680	14-2	13-7	285,380	17 0	D. Coupe.	D. Page.
Stafford	41,220	15-2	12-7	562,025	15 6	T. B. Nowell.	H. H. Coghlan.
Staines (27)	42,330	17-3	8-4	798,437	14 10	F. Entwistle.	†G. C. Bowyer, C.C.
Stalybridge (6)	22,490	16-5	14-3	176,830	20 6	P. W. Masther.	W. Reece, C.C.
Stamford (24)	11,380	16-4	14-3	149,587	17 0	H. G. Wheway.	Mrs. G. M. Boyfield.
Stanley (12)	47,900	14-3	11-6	323,765	18 6	J. J. Shipston.	†Mrs. J. E. Charlton.
Stockport (6)	141,100	14-6	13-8	1,508,467	15 3	J. H. W. Glen.	C. H. P. Cooper.
Stockton on Tees (12)	75,210	19-7	11-7	826,878	13 8	J. B. Haworth.	P. J. Maine.
Stoke on Trent (37)	274,000	15-3	11-4	2,477,054	18 10	H. Taylor.	*W. Bailey.
Stourbridge (46)	38,320	14-5	11-7	440,999	17 6	A. P. Drury.	H. S. Walker.
Stratford upon Avon (43)	14,870	12-8	11-6	292,109	16 0	(See p. 666).	(See p. 666).
Stratford (21)	62,060	14-0	12-5	954,319	17 0	C. Trewavas.	T. Davies.
Sudbury (39)	6,280	17-2	10-6	82,185	15 0	R. Coates.	E. A. Essex.
Sunbury on Thames (27)	25,460	17 8	8 1	506,507	14 3	T. L. Warts.	†H. A. King.
Sunderland (12)	182,000	19 3	10 6	2,069,236	16 2	G. S. McIntire, C.B.E.	T. H. Cavanagh.
Surlingham (40)	62,570	12 1	9 6	1,097,650	13 10	J. H. A. Crundell.	A. C. Healey.
Sutton and Cheam (40)	78,680	12 1	10 2	1,624,201	13 8	A. Priestley.	W. L. Hasted.
Sutton Coldfield (43)	50,630	16-0	10-4	908,422	16 0	R. Walsh, O.B.E.	B. H. Hunt.
Sutton in Ashfield (32)	40,400	14-7	12-5	341,528	18 0	W. Laughton.	†R. Percival.
Swindon (45)	71,370	16-1	10-9	911,482	18 6	D. Murray-John, O.B.E.	N. V. Toze.
Swinton and Pendlebury	40,320	12 1	13 5	365,840	18 0	V. Collinge.	Mrs. G. Williamson.
Tamworth (37) ... (21)	13,360	14-4	13-2	161,120	17 0	H. Wood.	E. A. Courts.
Taunton (36)	34,180	12-7	11-5	529,211	20 6	K. A. Horne.	R. F. Winckworth.
Tenterden (20)	4,420	12-2	10-0	57,916	15 2	I. T. Emberson.	Mrs. N. D. Goldsmith.
Tewkesbury (14)	5,380	19-4	14-8	87,005	27 2	E. W. Penn.	W. Bettany.
Thetford (28)	4,600	17-6	16-6	39,354	18 0	W. E. Clarke.	G. A. Kyburd.
Thornaby on Tees (48)	23,820	18-9	11-9	168,694	19 0	A. Stockwell.	T. Padgett.
Thurrock (13)	100,900	17 6	7-3	1,327,393	18 4	A. E. Poole.	†G. B. Crooks, C.C.
Tipton (37)	39,440	16-5	8-4	340,718	17 6	K. W. Madin.	J. Gill.
Tiverton (10)	11,560	17-7	11-1	162,032	16 8	W. F. Pugley.	H. W. Lee.
Torquay (49)	18,520	12-4	15-5	165,727	18 6	J. D. Moys.	H. Hardy.
Torquay (10)	50,270	10-3	16-6	1,070,207	17 4	T. E. Williams.	I. Joseph.
Torrington (10)	2,860	14-0	14-4	32,848	16 6	S. J. Parkes.	Miss F. L. Lake.
Totnes (10)	5,550	14-4	11-9	77,708	16 6	G. E. Windeatt, O.B.E.	H. B. Reed.
Tottenham (27)	122,100	12-4	10-9	1,827,527	16 4	M. L. Taylor.	C. H. Colver.
Tunbridge Wells (20)	13,460	12-9	12-1	204,086	17 0	L. J. Cartony.	J. R. Behenna.
Twickenham (27)	38,780	13-1	9-5	520,786	19 6	M. J. H. Girling.	S. R. Muffett.
†Tyne-mouth (31)	104,300	12-3	10-2	1,881,557	13 2	W. H. Jones.	Mrs. M. E. Owen.
Urmston (21)	67,100	17-1	12-9	704,560	14 0	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	L. G. Doby.
Uxbridge (27)	39,900	15-9	9-5	630,967	16 0	L. Watkins.	†J. T. Ralphs.
WAKEFIELD (49)	57,940	17-1	8-7	931,128	13 10	J. Poole.	Mrs. K. Lovibond, C.B.E.
Wallingford (6)	59,630	15-1	13-2	663,351	18 6	W. S. des Forges.	A. G. Webster.
Wallasey (2)	102,500	15-9	12-4	1,328,378	17 3	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	B. Brooker.
Walsall (37)	3,740	15-3	23 1	50,900	17 1	J. A. Fisher.	J. O. Johnstone.
Walsingham (13)	49,440	19-2	10-4	450,626	17 10	J. Stoker.	P. Chute.
Walthamstow (13)	114,600	16-6	11-9	1,111,161	15 0	W. S. Brookes.	R. Davies.
Watford (18)	117,800	11-3	10-0	1,651,720	19 4	G. A. Blakeley.	G. R. Lowton [R.N., C.C.]
Watlington (31)	40,890	14-3	9-5	782,058	13 0	W. H. Harris, M.B.E.	†Capt. E. H. Longsdon.
Wavertree (21)	61,380	11-4	14-2	1,014,823	16 8	A. McC. Findlay.	N. E. Britton, M.B.E., C.C.
Wareham (11) ... (13)	2,770	24-1	17-2	30,858	19 6	H. Kirk.	Mrs. E. A. Ray.
Wareham (21)	79,770	16-6	11-7	780,379	17 6	J. P. Aspden.	H. Greenwood.
Warwick	15,670	18-9	8-1	226,794	18 6	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	E. R. Bartlett.
Watford (18)	72,420	14-4	11-5	1,489,854	17 8	G. H. Hall.	A. Abbott.
Wednesbury (37)	34,730	15-5	9-8	337,693	15 6	G. F. Thompson.	J. E. James.
Wedgefield (37)	22,170	19-0	7-7	217,472	14 4	J. Henwood-Jones.	†C. T. Squire.
Wellingborough (29)	28,780	14-0	11-4	344,998	18 0	W. G. Palmer.	†L. R. Higgs.
WELLS (36)	6,080	22-0	13-5	81,395	19 1	H. J. Dodd.	H. Golden-Hann.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11)	23,920	18-3	5-4	399,867	18 0	L. J. Slocombe.	†Mrs. S. G. Walker.
Weymouth (18)	129,000	10-8	8-1	2,763,210	13 0	K. Tansley, O.B.E.	L. J. Sullivan.
Wenlock (35)	15,080	15-0	14-4	144,826	17 4	A. G. Matthews.	L. Motley.
West Bridgford (32)	23,990	15-1	10-7	360,600	15 8	A. G. Mansfield.	†A. L. Heason.
West Bromwich (37)	89,640	16-0	10-9	951,173	15 6	J. M. Day.	J. W. Banks.
West Ham (13)	167,900	14-0	11-4	2,349,779	19 2	G. E. Smith.	M. J. Sullivan.
West Hartlepool (12)	72,840	20-0	11-7	772,858	16 0	E. J. Waggott, O.B.E.	Mrs. T. Breward.
Weston super Mare (36)	40,330	13-0	10-0	722,139	18 8	R. G. Lickfold.	H. J. Holcombe.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11)	37,850	16 0	12 0	628,739	16 10	E. J. Jones.	Mrs. C. Wootton.
Whitehaven (8)	25,290	20-2	12-1	227,723	21 3	W. H. J. Browne.	G. Q. McCartney.
Whitley Bay (31)	32,270	12-8	10 6	439,539	16 2	A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E.	Mrs. A. Wake.
Widnes (21)	49,870	18-5	13-1	432,882	19 0	F. Howarth.	H. P. Minton, C.C.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Wigan (21)	82,750	13 8	11 1	816,809	16 0	A. Royle.	A. Horrocks.
Willenhall (37)	31,100	15 5	13 2	308,563	15 6	J. R. Rading.	† E. Dibble.
Williesden (27)	176,000	14 9	9 6	2,902,385	14 0	R. S. Forster.	Miss N. M. Cowan, O.B.E.
Wilton (45)	3,180	14 9	8 2	34,423	15 6	G. L. Lush.	S. C. Shergold.
Wimbledon (40)	58,070	13 5	10 4	1,295,448	15 0	F. J. O'Dowd.	D. L. Reid.
WINCHESTER (15)	27,280	12 6	9 4	490,040	16 0	R. H. McCall.	P. H. B. Woodhouse.
Windsor (2)	24,950	15 1	9 7	343,179	16 2	J. E. Siddall.	H. A. Barney.
Wisbech (5)	17,160	19 7	18 3	260,063	18 10	N. E. Dewick.	Mrs. B. M. Osborn.
Woking (40)	55,940	15 8	12 5	869,561	13 6	M. Shawcross.	† A. D. Campbell.
Wokingham (2)	9,370	12 7	14 5	134,101	16 6	L. G. Smalley.	Mrs. C. E. A. Labour- chardiere, M.B.E.
Wolverhampton (37) ..	155,400	14 7	11 6	2,160,595	16 0	(vacant).	G. Rastall.
Wood Green (27)	50,610	11 7	10 3	870,379	14 4	A. Barnett.	J. W. Barnett.
Woodstock (33)	1,690	20 6	21 9	19,822	16 8	V. N. Tolley.	Miss A. E. Parker.
WORCESTER	63,510	13 9	11 3	931,003	16 4	B. Webster, M.C.	B. Brotherton.
Workington (8)	28,940	13 2	12 4	294,556	20 6	R. C. Pharaoh.	E. Barraclough.
Workshop (32)	34,120	16 5	8 9	344,817	17 0	W. A. Williams.	A. J. Eastland.
Worsley (21)	31,720	14 4	10 9	311,087	18 0	R. E. Hubbard.	† S. Wood.
Worthing (42)	69,840	12 8	9 7	1,806,930	13 10	E. G. Townsend, O.B.E.	C. G. Osland.
WYARMOUTH (28)	51,600	13 9	11 4	850,431	16 10	F. Conway, O.B.E.	Mrs. L. Gühnam.
Yeovil (36)	24,000	15 4	11 3	415,660	17 10	T. S. Jewels.	Mrs. D. V. Vincent.
Yewsey and West Dray- ton (27)	22,900	15 5	8 9	541,323	13 0	A. Boote.	† J. M. Richards.
YORK	106,500	13 9	12 3	1,265,547	16 6	(See p. 665).	*(See p. 665).

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1956, was as follows: (C.=Conservative; Comm.=Communist; Ind.=Independent, including Rate-payers' Association, etc.; Lab.=Labour; Lib.=Liberal).

Abingdon	Ind. 13, Lab. 6, C. 5.	Bournemouth	C. 50, Lab. 5, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
Accrington	Lab. 20, C. 11, Lib. 2.	Brackley	Ind. 16.
Acton	Lab. 26, C. 6.	Bradford	Lab. 41, C. 35, Lib. 4.
Aldershot	C. 24, Ind. 5, Lab. 3.	Brentford and Chiswick	C. 21, Lab. 14, Ind. 1.
Altrincham	C. 19, Ind. 7, Lab. 6.	Bridgnorth	Ind. 16.
Andover	Ind. 6, Lab. 6, C. 4.	Bridgewater	Ind. 15, Lab. 9.
Ashton under Lyne	Lab. 28, C. 14, Lib. 1.	Bridlington	Ind. 14.
Aylesbury	Lab. 13, C. 6, Ind. 5.	Bridport	Ind. 21, Lab. 3.
Bacup	Lib. 9, Lab. 8, C. 7.	Brighouse	Lab. 14, C. 12, Lib. 4, Ind. 2.
Banbury	C. 12, Lab. 12.	Brighton	C. 46, Lab. 26, Ind. 3.
Barking	Lab. 27, C. 5.	Bristol	Lab. 72, Ind. 40.
Barnes	C. 25, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.	Bromley	C. 21, Ind. 4, Lab. 3.
Barnsley	Lab. 36, Ind. 4.	Buckingham	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Barnstaple	Ind. 18, Lab. 6.	Burnley	Lab. 27, C. 19, Lib. 2.
Barrow in Furness	Lab. 26, C. 6.	Burton on Trent	Lab. 14, Ind. 12, C. 6.
Basingstoke	Lab. 11, C. 4, Ind. 1.	Bury	C. 30, Lab. 10, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Bath	C. 31, Lab. 18, Ind. 4, Lib. 3.	Bury St. Edmunds	Ind. 13, C. 9, Lab. 2.
Batley	Lab. 25, Ind. 6, C. 1.	Buxton	Lab. 10, Ind. 9, C. 5.
Bebington	C. 29, Lab. 10, Ind. 1.	Cambridge	C. 33, Lab. 14, Ind. 9.
Beccles	C. 12, Ind. 3, Lab. 1.	Canterbury	C. 15, Ind. 9.
Beckenham	C. 24, Ind. 6, Lab. 2.	Carlisle	Lab. 22, C. 17, Ind. 1.
Beddington and Wallington	Ind. 27, Lab. 1.	Castleford	Lab. 40.
Bedford Town	C. 18, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.	Chard	Ind. 8, Lab. 8.
Bedwick on Tweed	Ind. 18, Lab. 6.	Chatham	C. 14, Lab. 10.
Beverley	Ind. 17, Lab. 7.	Chelmsford	C. 18, Lab. 10, Ind. 4.
Bewdley	Ind. 12.	Cheltenham	C. 24, Lab. 9, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Bexhill	C. 15, Ind. 4, Lab. 4.	Chester	C. 29, Lab. 23, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Bexley	C. 20, Lab. 12.	Chesterfield	Lab. 30, Ind. 17.
Bideford	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Chichester	Ind. 15, C. 7, Lab. 2.
Bilston	Lab. 15, C. 2.	Chingford	Ind. 22, Lab. 6.
Birkenhead	Lab. 41, C. 23.	Chippenham	Ind. 10, Lab. 8, C. 3, Lib. 3.
Birmingham	Lab. 86, C. 65, Ind. 1.	Chipping Norton	Ind. 16.
Blackburn	Lab. 34, C. 22.	Chorley	C. 17, Lab. 14.
Blackpool	C. 34, Lib. 18, Lab. 4.	Christchurch	C. 10, Ind. 9, Lib. 1.
Blyth	Lab. 22, Ind. 18.	Cleethorpes	C. 9, Ind. 8, Lab. 3.
Bodmin	Ind. 16.	Colchester	C. 10, Lab. 6.
Bolton	C. 51, Lab. 38, Lib. 3.	Colchester	Lab. 19, C. 17.
Boston	C. 12, Lab. 7, Lib. 5, Ind. 4.	Colne	Lab. 14, C. 7, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.

Conington	C. 15, Lab. 13.	Hyde	Lab. 14, C. 10.
Coventry	Lab. 41, C. 22, Ind. 1.	Hythe	C. 10, Ind. 3, Lab. 3.
Crewe	Lab. 27, C. 5.	Ilford	C. 33, Lab. 13, Ind. 2.
Crosby	C. 36, Lab. 7, Ind. 5.	Ilkeston	Lab. 18, C. 2, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Croydon	Ind. 44, Lab. 18, C. 2.	Ipswich	C. 28, Lab. 26, Lib. 2.
Dagenham	Lab. 23, C. 4, Ind. 1.	Jarrow	Lab. 22, C. 6.
Darlington	Lab. 23, Ind. 21.	Keighley	Lab. 18, C. 15, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.
Dartford	Lab. 16, C. 4, Ind. 4.	Kendal	Ind. 21, Lab. 3.
Dartmouth	Ind. 16.	Kettering	Lab. 19, C. 13, Lib. 4.
Darwen	C. 12, Lab. 8, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.	Kidderminster	C. 18, Lab. 10.
Daventry	Ind. 9, Lab. 7.	King's Lynn	C. 15, Lab. 9.
Deal	C. 23, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.	Kingston	C. 30, Ind. 2.
Derby	Lab. 41, C. 23.	Lancaster	Lab. 14, C. 11, Ind. 7.
Devizes	Ind. 17, C. 4, Lab. 3.	Leamington Spa	C. 25, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.
Dewsbury	Lab. 24, Ind. 12.	Leeds	Lab. 68, C. 44.
Doncaster	Lab. 29, Ind. 18, C. 2.	Leicester	Lab. 40, C. 24.
Dorchester	Ind. 19, Lab. 5.	Leigh	Lab. 22, C. 5, Lib. 5.
Dover	C. 12, Lab. 12.	Leominster	C. 9, Ind. 3, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Droitwich	Ind. 16.	Lewes	Ind. 14, Lab. 7, C. 3.
Dudley	C. 25, Lab. 18, Ind. 1.	Leyton	Lab. 34, C. 6.
Dukinfield	Lab. 16, Lib. 5, C. 3.	Lichfield	Ind. 22, Lab. 2.
Dunstable	C. 11, Ind. 8, Lab. 5.	Lincoln	Lab. 14, Ind. 11, C. 3.
Durham	Ind. 23, Lab. 5.	Liverpool	Lab. 93, C. 63, Ind. 4.
Ealing	C. 39, Lab. 20.	Lostwithiel	Ind. 16.
Eastbourne	C. 25, Lab. 11.	Loughborough	Lab. 18, C. 9, Lib. 1.
East Ham	Lab. 39, C. 1.	Louth	Ind. 24.
East Retford	Ind. 16, Lab. 6, C. 2.	Lowestoft	Lab. 20, C. 15, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
Eastleigh	Lab. 21, C. 4, Ind. 3.	Ludlow	Ind. 12, C. 3, Lab. 1.
Eccles	Lab. 28, C. 4.	Luton	C. 19, Lab. 16, Ind. 1.
Edmonton	Lab. 24, C. 8.	Lydd	Ind. 16.
Ellesmere Port	Lab. 18, C. 10, Ind. 4.	Lymington	Ind. 32, C. 4.
Enfield	Lab. 23, C. 17.	Lytham St. Annes	C. 28, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Epsom and Ewell	Ind. 34, C. 3, Lab. 3.	Macclesfield	C. 32, Lab. 16.
Erith	Lab. 21, Ind. 3.	Maidenhead	C. 15, Lab. 2, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Evesham	Ind. 20.	Maidstone	C. 15, Lab. 8, Ind. 5.
Exeter	C. 42, Lab. 16, Lib. 6, Ind. 4.	Malden and Coombe	C. 30, Lab. 5.
Falmouth	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.	Maldon	Lab. 12, C. 6, Ind. 2.
Farnworth	Lab. 23, C. 1.	Manchester	Lab. 87, C. 62, Lib. 3.
Faversham	Ind. 7, Lab. 7, C. 2.	Mansfield	Lab. 17, C. 7.
Finchley	C. 29, Lab. 3.	Margate	C. 26, Ind. 8, Lab. 6.
Fleetwood	C. 9, Ind. 5, Lab. 5, Lib. 5.	Marlborough	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Folkestone	C. 23, Lab. 11, Ind. 2.	Middlesbrough	Lab. 44, Ind. 24.
Gateshead	Lab. 29, Ind. 11.	Middleton	C. 12, Lab. 7, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.
Gillingham	C. 16, Lab. 12.	Mitcham	Lab. 20, C. 14, Ind. 2.
Glastonbury	C. 8, Lab. 7, Ind. 1.	Morecambe and Heysham	C. 23, Ind. 10, Lab. 3.
Glossop	Lab. 10, Lib. 7, C. 5, Ind. 2.	Morley	Lab. 28, Ind. 16.
Gloucester	Lab. 18, C. 15, Ind. 4, Lib. 3.	Morpeth	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.
Godalming	C. 21, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.	Mossley	Lib. 12, C. 9, Lab. 3.
Goole	Ind. 12, Lab. 10, C. 2.	Nelson	Lab. 26, C. 5, Ind. 1.
Gosport	C. 18, Ind. 13, Lab. 9.	Newark	C. 9, Ind. 8, Lab. 7.
Grantham	Lab. 17, C. 5, Ind. 2.	Newbury	Ind. 20, C. 2, Lab. 2.
Gravesend	C. 25, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.	Newcastle (Lyme)	Lab. 29, Ind. 16, C. 3.
Grimsby	Lab. 32, C. 18, Lib. 3, Ind. 3.	Newcastle (Tyne)	Ind. 42, Lab. 30, C. 3.
Guildford	Ind. 17, C. 8, Lab. 7.	Newport (I.O.W.)	Ind. 15, C. 7, Lab. 2.
Halesowen	C. 7, Lab. 6, Ind. 4, Lib. 3.	Northampton	C. 24, Lab. 24.
Halifax	C. 23, Lab. 20, Lib. 17.	Norwich	Lab. 35, C. 23, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Harrogate	C. 31, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.	Nottingham	Lab. 37, C. 31.
Harrow	C. 43, Lab. 17.	Nuneaton	Lab. 21, C. 10, Ind. 1.
Hartlepool	Lab. 17, Ind. 4, C. 3.	Okehampton	Ind. 16.
Harwich	Ind. 9, Lab. 4, C. 2, Lib. 1.	Oldbury	Lab. 21, C. 4, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Haslingden	C. 9, Lab. 8, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.	Oldham	Lab. 35, C. 16, Lib. 1.
Hastings	C. 26, Lab. 9, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.	Ossett	Ind. 10, Lab. 6.
Hemel Hempstead	Lab. 14, C. 9, Ind. 1.	Oswestry	Ind. 15, C. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Hendon	C. 29, Lab. 7.	Oxford	C. 35, Lab. 21, Ind. 12.
Henley	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Penryn	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.
Hereford	Ind. 10, C. 8, Lab. 6.	Penzance	Ind. 29, Lab. 3.
Hertford	Ind. 13, C. 7.	Peterborough	Lab. 19, C. 15.
Heston and Isleworth	C. 22, Lab. 13, Ind. 1.	Plymouth	Lab. 42, C. 37.
Heywood	Lab. 14, C. 13, Lib. 8.	Pontefract	Lab. 18, C. 5.
High Wycombe	Lab. 15, C. 10, Ind. 5, Lib. 2.	Poole	C. 25, Lab. 14, Lib. 1.
Honiton	Ind. 24.	Portsmouth	C. 48, Lab. 14, Ind. 2.
Hornsey	C. 30, Lab. 18.	Preston	Lab. 35, C. 11, Ind. 2.
Hove	C. 37, Lab. 3.	Prestwich	C. 14, Ind. 9, Lab. 1.
Huddersfield	Lib. 27, C. 17, Lab. 16.	Pudsey	C. 16, Lab. 7, Lib. 7, Ind. 2.
Hull	Lab. 59, C. 24, Ind. 1.	Queenborough	Lab. 8, Ind. 5, C. 3.
Huntingdon	Ind. 9, C. 4, Lab. 3.		

Radcliffe.....	C. 26, Lab. 10.	Tamworth.....	Lab. 17, C. 4, Ind. 3.
Ramsgate.....	Ind. 14, C. 9, Lab. 9.	Taunton.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 8, C. 5.
Rawtenstall.....	Lab. 14, C. 9, Ind. 1.	Tenterden.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Reading.....	Lab. 31, C. 21.	Tewkesbury.....	C. 8, Lib. 5, Lab. 3.
Redcar.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 8, C. 2.	Thetford.....	C. 8, Ind. 4, Lab. 3.
Reigate.....	C. 11, Lab. 9, Ind. 8.	Thornaby-on-Tees.....	Lab. 18, C. 4, Ind. 2.
Richmond (Surrey).....	C. 29, Lab. 9, Ind. 2.	Tipton.....	Lab. 16, C. 4, Ind. 4.
Ripon.....	C. 12, Ind. 3, Lab. 1.	Tiverton.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 4.
Rochdale.....	Lab. 19, Lib. 16, C. 13.	Todmorden.....	Lab. 11, Ind. 8, C. 5.
Rochester.....	C. 17, Lab. 10, Ind. 1.	Torquay.....	C. 20, Ind. 16.
Romford.....	Lab. 24, C. 12.	Totnes.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Romsey.....	C. 14, Lab. 1.	Tottenham.....	Lab. 47, C. 3.
Rotherham.....	Lab. 37, Ind. 2, C. 1.	Truro.....	Ind. 14, C. 6, Lab. 4.
Rowley Regis.....	Lab. 30, C. 1, Ind. 1.	Tunbridge Wells.....	C. 23, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.
Rugby.....	Lab. 14, C. 11, Ind. 5, Lib. 2.	Twickenham.....	C. 39, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.
Ryde.....	Ind. 17, C. 10, Lab. 1.	Tynemouth.....	Ind. 25, Lab. 11.
Saffron Walden.....	Ind. 7, C. 6, Lab. 3.	Uxbridge.....	Lab. 18, C. 12, Ind. 6.
St. Albans.....	C. 21, Lab. 6.	Wakefield.....	Lab. 30, C. 14.
St. Helens.....	Lab. 32, C. 8.	Wallasey.....	C. 35, Lab. 20, Lib. 7, Ind. 2.
St. Ives (Cornwall).....	Ind. 16.	Wallend.....	Lab. 31, Ind. 5.
St. Ives (Hunts.).....	Ind. 16.	Walsall.....	Lab. 19, Ind. 15, C. 5.
Sale.....	C. 25, Lab. 5, Lib. 2.	Walthamstow.....	Lab. 35, C. 13.
Salford.....	Lab. 51, C. 12.	Wanstead and	
Salisbury.....	Ind. 22, C. 7, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.	Woodford.....	C. 27, Ind. 3, Lab. 2.
Saltash.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Wareham.....	Ind. 16.
Sandwich.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.	Warrington.....	Lab. 27, C. 9.
Scarborough.....	C. 18, Lab. 3, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.	Warwick.....	C. 14, Lab. 6, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Scunthorpe.....	Lab. 26, C. 4, Ind. 2.	Watford.....	C. 22, Lab. 22.
Shaftesbury.....	Ind. 16.	Wesbury.....	Lab. 16, C. 4.
Sheffield.....	Lab. 71, C-Lib. 29.	Wells.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Shrewsbury.....	C. 22, Lab. 15, Ind. 5, Lib. 2.	Wembley.....	C. 42, Lab. 6.
Slough.....	Lab. 25, C. 17, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.	Wenlock.....	Ind. 21, Lab. 9.
Smethwick.....	Lab. 27, C. 5.	West Bromwich.....	Lab. 34, C. 5, Ind. 5.
Solihull.....	Ind. 34, C. 4, Lab. 2.	West Ham.....	Lab. 64.
Southall.....	Lab. 18, C. 6.	West Hartlepool.....	Lab. 20, C. 12.
Southampton.....	Lab. 40, Ind. 32.	Weston-s-Mare.....	C. 16, Lab. 1.
Southend.....	C. 47, Lab. 14, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.	Weymouth.....	C. 16, Lab. 16, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.
Southgate.....	Ind. 16, C. 12.	Whitehaven.....	Lab. 19, C. 5.
Southport.....	C. 45, Lib. 10, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.	Whitley Bay.....	C. 24, Lab. 5, Ind. 3.
South Shields.....	Lab. 40, Ind. 20.	Widnes.....	Lab. 15, C. 14, Ind. 3.
Southwold.....	Ind. 16.	Wigan.....	Lab. 48, C. 8.
Spenborough.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 14, C. 11, Lib. 1.	Willesden.....	Lab. 39, C. 17.
Stafford.....	Lab. 21, Ind. 14, C. 1.	Wilton.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.
Stalybridge.....	Lab. 22, C. 10.	Wimbledon.....	C. 25, Lab. 7.
Stamford.....	C. 16, Ind. 4, Lab. 4.	Winchester.....	C. 14, Ind. 7, Lab. 3.
Stockport.....	Lab. 44, C. 27.	Windsor.....	C. 26, Lab. 14.
Stockton-on-Tees.....	Lab. 29, C. 14, Ind. 1.	Wisbech.....	C. 20, Ind. 6, Lab. 3, Lib. 3.
Stoke on Trent.....	Lab. 50, C. 8, Ind. 8.	Wokingham.....	C. 12, Ind. 9, Lab. 3.
Stourbridge.....	C. 10, Lab. 9, Ind. 5.	Wolverhampton.....	Lab. 35, C. 25.
Stratford upon Avon.....	Ind. 25, Lab. 3.	Wood Green.....	Lab. 15, C. 7, Ind. 2.
Stretford.....	C. 21, Lab. 11.	Woodstock.....	Ind. 16.
Sudbury.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.	Worcester.....	C. 29, Lab. 14, Ind. 5.
Sunderland.....	Lab. 52, C. 15, Ind. 5.	Workington.....	Lab. 26, Ind. 6.
Surbiton.....	C. 19, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.	Workshop.....	Lab. 13, Ind. 8, C. 3.
Sutton and Cheam.....	C. 33, Lab. 3.	Worthing.....	C. 30, Ind. 10.
Sutton Coldfield.....	C. 19, Ind. 9.	Yarmouth.....	Lab. 27, C. 20, Ind. 1.
Swindon.....	Lab. 27, Ind. 19, C. 2.	Yeovil.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 10, Lib. 1.
Swinton and		York.....	Lab. 29, C. 23, Ind. 2.
Pendlebury.....	Lab. 19, C. 8, Ind. 1.		

LONDON BOROUGHS

Battersea.....	Lab. 46, C. 18.	Kensington.....	C. 49, Lab. 21.
Bermondsey.....	Lab. 52.	Lambeth.....	Lab. 45, C. 15.
Bethnal Green.....	Lab. 35.	Lewisham.....	Lab. 30, C. 25.
Canberwell.....	Lab. 55, C. 15.	Paddington.....	C. 43, Lab. 27.
Chelsea.....	C. 30, Lab. 6.	Poplar.....	Lab. 42.
Deptford.....	Lab. 33, C. 3.	St. Marylebone.....	C. 59, Lab. 11.
Finsbury.....	Lab. 37, C. 2.	St. Pancras.....	Lab. 42, C. 28.
Fulham.....	Lab. 36, C. 10.	Shoreditch.....	Lab. 38.
Greenwich.....	Lab. 33, C. 7.	Southwark.....	Lab. 60.
Hackney.....	Lab. 52.	Stepney.....	Lab. 58, Ind. 8, Comm. 4.
Hammersmith.....	Lab. 38, C. 6, Ind. 1.	Stoke Newington.....	Lab. 29, C. 3.
Hampstead.....	C. 42, Lab. 7.	Wandsworth.....	C. 32, Lab. 28.
Holborn.....	C. 46, Lab. 3.	Westminster.....	C. 60.
Islington.....	Lab. 70.	Woolwich.....	Lab. 54, C. 9.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the form-
service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire). The 1951 Census preliminary figures gave a total of 2,596,986.

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the *Dee* is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communi-

cations were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Lewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Lewelyn ap Iorwerth was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created Prince of Wales.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on July 6, 1955, show that just over 715,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1951 Census, compared with 909,000 at the 1931 Census, a decline of 21 per cent. in 20 years. 48,000 persons could speak Welsh only, compared with 98,000 in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 49.9 per cent. in 1901 to 28.9 per cent. in 1951; and of those speaking Welsh only from 15.1 to 1.7 per cent.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 636	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1955 (c)	Average Rates, 1955-56
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Anglesey (Llangefni).....	176,694	51,600	51,600	£ 237,848	s. d. 29 2
Brecknockshire (Brecon).....	469,281	55,700	55,700	314,833	27 7
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon).....	364,108	123,100	123,100	690,876	28 5
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth).....	443,189	53,600	53,600	188,972	29 5
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen).....	588,472	170,800	170,800	628,582	29 9
Denbighshire (Ruthin).....	427,977	170,300	170,300	949,874	26 3
Flintshire (Mold).....	163,707	146,100	146,100	945,294	23 9
Glamorgan (Cardiff).....	523,244	737,400	1,207,000	3,425,612	28 1
Merioneth (Dolgelley).....	422,372	40,000	40,000	163,280	25 7
Monmouthshire (Newport).....	346,781	321,500	426,500	1,391,432	26 10
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool).....	510,110	45,100	45,100	194,134	26 1
Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest).....	393,003	93,800	93,800	350,813	26 1
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells).....	301,165	19,400	19,400	198,774	24 4

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (see p. 678). See also notes on p. 666.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1956-57 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-7 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Aberdare (8).....	40,500	13.6	16.7	173,762	25 0	D. G. James.	† J. Lynch.
Abergavenny (10).....	8,970	14.3	11.8	97,623	20 0	T. G. Hardwick.	G. R. Silverthorne.
Aberllynny (10).....	26,870	14.3	12.8	147,800	26 6	H. J. Williams.	† E. Bull.
Aberystwyth (4).....	10,460	11.7	12.5	190,495	20 3	W. P. Davies.	R. G. Pickford.
BANGOR (3).....	13,740	11.5	10.8	84,882	18 6	W. E. E. Jones.	E. Owen.
Barry (8).....	41,810	16.3	11.5	455,268	18 6	J. C. Colley.	W. East.
Beaumaris (1).....	2,250	15.1	8.4	24,421	20 0	J. H. Thomas.	Miss M. C. Burton.
Bedwellty (10).....	28,120	17.5	11.3	172,546	22 0	D. H. Lewis.	† J. Salway.
Brecon.....	6,180	15.5	15.2	71,313	15 10	W. E. W. Lloyd.	W. J. Bevan.
Caernarvon.....	9,290	15.5	11.7	121,764	19 2	W. P. Davies.	W. Hughes.
Caerphilly (8).....	36,960	18.1	10.8	260,045	24 10	T. F. Owen.	† W. Williams.
CAERDIF (8).....	248,400	16.8	11.4	4,052,041	14 4	(See p. 678.)	*(See p. 678.)
Cardigan.....	3,420	16.1	15.8	42,159	16 6	J. M. George.	J. E. Jones.
Carmarthen.....	11,850	13.4	17.9	72,082	25 4	D. M. Thomas.	J. J. Lewis.
Colewyn Bay (6).....	22,010	10.5	9.9	437,013	17 8	H. E. Braithwaite.	W. Knowles.
Cowbridge (3).....	10,420	12.9	14.3	150,349	17 8	A. L. Ralphes, M.B.E.	J. I. Williams.
Cowbridge (8).....	1,030	14.6	12.6	13,472	15 0	O. G. Davies, M.B.E.	A. W. Morgan.
Denbigh.....	7,910	15.4	18.7	73,286	17 6	W. T. Williams.	J. Jones.
Ebbw Vale (10).....	28,420	14.1	12.3	323,464	18 6	H. J. Williams.	† R. Davies.
Flint.....	14,210	18.9	9.5	144,996	20 0	W. McIntyre.	Mrs. C. E. M. Edwards.
Gelligaer (8).....	36,170	18.6	12.4	209,414	27 6	D. W. C. Morgan.	† E. E. Burgess.
Haverfordwest (12).....	7,890	18.7	8.9	97,050	20 4	R. J. Rees.	L. H. Ellis.
Kidwelly (5).....	3,030	10.3	15.2	18,837	21 2	E. H. Jones.	D. J. Lloyd.
Lampeter (4).....	1,950	14.0	14.0	33,676	18 4	W. R. Lloyd.	D. D. Richards.
Llandovery (5).....	1,940	10.3	17.5	18,955	29 8	H. P. Stephens.	D. J. Rees.
Llanelli (5).....	32,120	11.8	16.3	400,103	18 8	S. Samuel.	F. Howells.
Llanidloes (11).....	2,320	19.3	12.4	19,400	20 0	G. Jenkins.	H. J. B. Watkins.
Llanthorpe (8).....	25,650	12.6	11.5	204,309	17 8	E. Pate.	† Mrs. C. J. Rees.
Maesteg (8).....	22,820	16.1	13.1	142,986	20 6	T. King-Davies.	† R. Mordecai.
Merthyr Tydfil (8).....	59,900	14.3	14.3	403,678	21 0	T. S. Evans.	B. Watkins.
Monmouth.....	5,720	15.4	12.1	56,714	15 0	R. Wallis.	J. B. Breakwell.
Montgomery.....	840	21.1	7.2	5,932	19 2	P. E. Jones.	E. L. Griffiths.
Mountain Ash (8).....	30,800	15.1	14.4	160,238	24 4	R. G. Richards.	† A. H. Maggs.
Neath (8).....	31,420	12.6	13.9	330,243	18 8	D. K. Davies.	R. Smith.
Newport (10).....	105,000	14.8	10.7	1,344,001	18 0	O. G. Iles.	F. V. Cornford.
Ogmore and Garw (8).....	22,240	14.8	12.1	130,818	22 10	J. R. Davies, M.B.E.,	† J. Lawrence.
Pembroke.....	13,710	18.8	12.0	108,549	19 4	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.,	R. Jones.
Pontypool (10).....	41,660	13.5	12.2	355,426	23 6	H. Cook.	† W. Higgs.
Pontypridd (8).....	37,980	13.8	14.1	339,722	21 10	B. M. Murphy.	† G. D. Ball.
Port Talbot (8).....	46,680	18.2	10.0	1,002,449	17 0	W. K. Davies, O.B.E.	G. Griffiths.
Pwllheli (3).....	3,750	12.2	21.8	45,262	19 3	C. C. Davies.	W. S. Lloyd.
Rhondda (8).....	108,210	13.7	14.6	584,135	26 0	D. J. Jones, C.B.E.	Mrs. E. Jones.
Ruthin (6).....	3,680	12.5	12.3	50,707	15 0	J. O. Smith.	O. M. Williams.
Sŵansea (8).....	161,300	15.0	13.4	2,079,251	18 4	(See p. 678.)	(See p. 678.)
Tenby (12).....	4,410	12.2	13.2	69,458	17 10	G. F. Fox.	Lt.-Col. P. R. Howells.
Tredeggar (10).....	20,150	13.8	12.4	114,642	22 0	J. L. J. Price.	† E. Jones, M.B.E.
Welshpool (11).....	6,020	17.5	10.2	61,072	16 10	J. B. Davies.	R. Cowey.
Wrexham (6).....	32,330	15.9	12.2	379,291	18 6	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	J. A. Davies.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1956-57,	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey ...	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Maj. C. Fanning-Evans.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(2) Brecon	Maj.-Gen. G. T. Raikes, C.B., D.S.O.	Sir James W. T. Thomas.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon ..	Col. W. H. Wynne Finch, M.C.	H. M. Roberts.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Morris, C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan ...	Capt. J. H. Lewis, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	J. S. Alban-Davies.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(5) Carmarthen ..	Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond P. Phillips, C.V.O.	Capt. H. L. Davies, C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, M.C., Q.C.
(6) Denbigh	Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.	Capt. H. G. Best, T.D.	H. E. Davies, Q.C.
(7) Flint	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	T. E. D. Hibbert.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jones, M.C.
(8) Glamorgan ..	Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.	Maj. E. A. C. Westby, T.D.	H. L. Williams, Q.C.
(9) Merioneth ...	The Lord Harlech, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Brig. Sir Eric O. Skaffe, C.B., O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth ..	The Lord Raglan.	Col. E. R. Hill, D.S.O.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery ..	Sir George Hamer, C.B.E. [C.B.E.]	Capt. E. C. Price, C.B.E.	Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke ...	Air Commodore J. B. Bowen,	N. S. Perkins.	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor	Brig. Sir M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	J. Watkins.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	William Jones, O.B.E.	(See Caernarvon.)	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D.
(2) Brecon	J. Thomas.	C. M. S. Wells.	Capt. H. C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.	W. F. W. Betenson.
(3) Caernarvon ...	R. E. Holland.	Gwilym T. Jones	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
(4) Cardigan	E. G. Davies, O.B.E.	J. E. R. Carson.	William John Jones.	I. M. Watkin, Ph.D.
(5) Carmarthen	J. A. Jones.	W. S. Thomas.	T. H. Lewis, O.B.E.	Rees Evans, M.D.
(6) Denbigh	L. P. Burrill.	W. E. Burton.	P. Tomkins.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint	A. Roberts, B.E.M.	W. Hugh Jones.	J. F. Roberts, M.B.E.	G. W. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan	M. W. Payne.	R. John. [T.D.]	C. H. Watkins.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth	E. J. Jones.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.	(See Caernarvon.)	W. F. Gapper.
(10) Monmouth	G. Smith. [C.B.E.]	Vernon Lawrence, O.B.E.	(vacant).	G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.D.
(11) Montgomery ..	Sir George Hamer.	Perival E. White.	(See Brecon.)	Ivor J. Jones. [M.D.]
(12) Pembroke	D. H. Roberts.	H. L. Underwood.	Capt. A. T. N. Evans,	D. J. Davies, M.B.E.,
(13) Radnor	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	Philip Parker.	(See Brecon.) [O.B.E.]	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the capital of Wales and the port of the South Wales coalfields, has an area of 18,066 acres, and a population (Registrar General's estimate, 1955) of 248,400. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-wear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of the Welsh Board of Health, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1956-57), D. T. Williams, O.B.E. *Stipendiary Magistrate*, Guy Sixsmith (1948). *Recorder*, H. Edmund Davies, Q.C. (1953). *Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal area is 24,249 acres, with a population at the census of 1951 of 160,832 (Registrar-General's estimate, 1954, 161,500).

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, the 17th-century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore, and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1956-57), G. H. Libby. *Recorder*, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953). *Town Clerk*, T. B. Bowen, C.B.E.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' W.$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (at the census of 1951) was 5,096,415, an increase of 253,435 or 5.2 per cent. since the census of 1931. The average density of the population was 171 persons per square mile.

Land's End to John o' Groat's.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (4,704 feet), Rinn of Kells (4,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (4,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (4,652 feet) in Dumfriesshire; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Mulch Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being The Cheviot (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (66 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at

Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,205 ft.).

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erchie in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level $47^{\circ} 1' F.$ (49.7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. The most populous of the islands were Lewis (with Harris) (26,465), the Mainland of Zetland (14,241), the Mainland of Orkney (14,198), Bute (12,547), Skye (8,267), Arran (4,638), Islay (4,267), South Uist (2,462) and Mull (2,420).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is $375\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (1951) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Pomona* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1951) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30'' N.$ lat.)

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of Skye (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuilhills* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,280 feet); *Jura* (560 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the Minch, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed

by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from *Troowoodie*, near *Galashiels*, to *Peel Fell* in the *Cheviots*). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of *Strathclyde* (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the *Anglo-Saxons* of the *Lothians*. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at *Chester* (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the *Scots* under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of *Malcolm I.* (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of *Strathclyde* were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the *English* (*Lothian*) being conquered by *Malcolm II.* (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at *Stirling Bridge* (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of *Bannockburn* (1314). *James IV.* and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 *James VI.*, the *Smart King* of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, *Mary "Queen of Scots,"* was the great-granddaughter of *Henry VII.*), succeeded *Queen Elizabeth I.* on the throne, his successors reigning as *Sovereigns* of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of *James VII.* and *II.*, the crown devolved upon *William III.* (grandson of *Charles I.*) and *Mary* (daughter of *James VII.* and *II.*) and, their issue failing, upon *Anne* (second daughter of *James VII.* and *II.*). *Anne's* children died young, and the throne devolved upon *George I.* (great-grandson of *James VI.* and *I.*). In 1689 *Graham of Claverhouse* "roused the Highlands" on behalf of *James VII.* and *II.*, but died after a military success at *Killiecrankie*. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of *Sherrifmuir*, but the movement died down until 1745, when *Prince Charles Edward* defeated the *Royalist* troops under *Sir John Cope* at *Prestonpans* and advanced to *Derby* in England (1746). From *Derby*, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by *Prince Charles Edward*) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the *Royalist* troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to *Alexander III.* by *Magnus* of Norway. *Orkney* and *Shetland* fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of *Margaret* of Denmark, wife of *James III.*, in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 71 members, of whom 39 represent Counties, and 32 represent Burghs. On account of the scattered nature of the constituency, the election in *Orkney* and *Shetland* is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population, 1955	Rateable Value, 1955-56 £	Average Rates, 1955-56 s. d.	Lord Lieutenant
(1) †Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	1,252,267	143,233	1,038,188	17 0½	The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, O.B.E.
(2) †Angus (Forfar).....	546,861	97,623	820,433	18 9½	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)....	1,990,521	59,027	554,827	16 10	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
(4) Ayr (Ayr).....	724,234	328,746	3,315,364	19 10	Comdr. G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.
(5) Banff (Banff).....	403,054	51,039	283,227	15 8½	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
(6) Berwick (Duns).....	292,535	24,501	193,553	18 5½	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay).....	139,711	17,797	237,779	12 5½	Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart.
(8) Caithness (Wick).....	438,833	23,909	133,449	21 4	The Viscount Thurso, K.T., P.C., C.M.G., T.D.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa).....	34,937	39,145	382,328	17 11½	Capt. J. P. Younger, C.B.E.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries).....	688,112	87,097	816,950	20 1	Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton) .	154,362	169,624	1,841,556	24 11	Adm. Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunningham-Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	51,752	550,381	19 9½	The Marquess of Tweeddale.
(13) Elgin or Moray (Elgin)...	304,931	50,337	441,351	12 10	Brig. H. W. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.
(14) Fife (Cupar).....	322,878	315,788	2,938,216	20 8	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G.
(15) Inverness (Inverness).....	2,695,094	85,473	735,599	20 0	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(16) Kincardine (Stonehaven)...	242,460	27,986	230,891	15 1	The Viscount Arbutnot, P.C., C.M.G., T.D.
(17) Kinross (Kinross).....	52,392	7,254	61,869	14 11	Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., K.N. (ret.).
(18) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	574,024	30,197	239,101	16 1½	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Gallo-way.
(19) †Lanark (Glasgow).....	535,862	534,796	4,625,757	24 7½	Sir Alexander Murray Stephen, M.C.
(20) †Midlothian (Edinburgh) .	201,046	104,764	1,015,169	18 3	The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., P.C., D.S.O., M.C.
(21) Nairn (Nairn).....	104,251	8,379	75,782	14 7½	Col. Hon. I. M. Campbell, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall).....	240,848	20,434	81,349	10 8	P. N. Sutherland-Graeme, C.B.E.
(23) Peebles (Peebles).....	222,240	14,326	177,589	19 3½	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth).....	1,595,804	126,860	1,367,464	15 8	The Lord Kinnaird, K.B.E.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley).....	143,829	329,471	3,572,661	19 3½	Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall).	1,977,254	59,601	323,784	21 3½	Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells).	425,564	45,463	435,614	18 11	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk).....	171,209	21,256	223,363	16 6½	Sir S. Strang Steel, Bt.
(29) Stirling (Stirling).....	288,349	189,718	1,858,129	24 8½	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., O.B.E.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie).....	1,297,913	13,006	79,961	22 9½	Brig. G. S. Rawstorne, C.B.E., M.C.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	90,896	746,341	19 7½	Col. H. M. Cadell of Grange, O.B.E.
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer).....	311,984	30,486	215,222	15 9	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick).....	352,337	18,656	71,886	21 3½	Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

† The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convenor	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) Sir Robert I. A. Forbes-Leith, Bt.....	J. L. Craig.....	W. L. Richards.
(2) R. W. L. McCaig.....	I. A. MacKnight.....	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, M.C.....	A. D. Jackson.....	J. Harvey.
(4) Col. Sir Douglas MacInnes Shaw, D.S.O.	Thomas Pate.....	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.	R. J. Cumming.....	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D.
(6) Col. J. M. Miller, M.C., T.D.....	Robert Martin.....	G. S. Morrison.
(7) D. McKinnon.....	A. H. Wood.....	W. Skelton.
(8) Brig. G. D. K. Murray, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	James Robertson.....	James Robertson.
(9) William Brown.....	N. A. Scorgie.....	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.....	L. T. Carnegie.....	J. B. McGowan.
(11) A. Gordon, C.I.E.....	Robert Cooper.....	D. McIntosh.
(12) J. Rattray.....	Thomas Gibb.....	A. C. Stevenson.
(13) F. O. Stuart, C.B.E.....	Robert McGill.....	G. M. Spence.
(14) J. Sneddon.....	Matthew Pollock.....	C. D. Pagan, W.S.
(15) F. W. Walker.....	Robert Wallace.....	G. H. Munro.
(16) The Viscount Arbutnot.....	J. Slevin.....	F. W. Robertson.
(17) Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)...	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.
(18) Rev. J. A. Fisher.....	R. C. Monteath.....	G. M. Oliphant.
(19) Sir John Mann, C.B.E.....	I. V. Paterson.....	Thomas Rodger.
(20) Robert Burnside.....	James McBoyle, C.B.E.....	James McBoyle, C.B.E.
(21) The Earl Cawdor.....	A. D. H. Lewis.....	G. S. Storm.
(22) Alexander Calder, C.B.E.....	D. M. Wood.....	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) Sir Ronald Thomson.....	W. Geddes, M.B.E.....	W. T. Blackwood, M.C., W.S.
(24) Sir George T. McGlashan, C.B.E.....	A. L. Bushnell.....	W. E. Roberts.
(25) Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.....	Robert Urquhart.....	A. G. Young.
(26) Sir John Stirling, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.....	W. D. Ross.....	W. S. Dewar.
(27) The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.....	J. R. Hume.....	T. Y. Smeall.
(28) Sir S. Strang-Steel, Bt.....	W. T. Dundas.....	A. T. Little.
(29) G. D. McLaren, C.B.E.....	J. D. Kennedy.....	G. Barras.
(30) G. J. Grant.....	A. J. Macrae.....	D. Macdonald.
(31) John Graham.....	J. Calder.....	J. T. Kidd, W.S.
(32) The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.....	D. A. Aitken.....	S. Thomson.
(33) P. Smith.....	J. N. Sinclair.....	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn*, George I. Strath, O.B.E.; *Angus*, J. T. Dingwall; *Argyll*, D. A. Ross, O.B.E.; *Ayr*, R. Adamson; *Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*, J. A. Willison; *Caitness*, J. W. Georgeson; *Dunbarton, W. Kerr*; *Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown*, S. A. Berry, O.B.E.; *Fife*, A. Meldrum, O.B.E.; *Inverness*, J. R. Johnstone; *Lanark*, T. Renfrew, C.B.E.; *Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles*, W. Merrilees; *Orkney*, G. H. Cheyne, O.B.E.; *Perth and Kinross*, G. R. Glendinning; *Renfrew and Bute*, R. S. Allan, B.E.M.; *Ross and Cromarty*, F. Munro; *Stirling and Clackmannan*, P. E. Brodie, O.B.E.; *Sutherland*, D. G. Ross, O.B.E.; *Zetland*, R. Bruce.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population at the Census of 1951 of 466,761; estimated, June, 1955, 466,943. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judiciary), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members, and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1954-57), Sir John G. Banks, C.B.E.

Town Clerk, Sir John Storrar, C.B.E., M.C.
City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a population at the 1951 Census of 1,089,555 (estimated June, 1956, 1,085,100). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1955-56 was 14,703,796. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills, and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, A. Hood.

Town Clerk, Sir William Kerr, C.B.E.
City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,362 acres, with a population (at the census of 1951) of 182,729; estimated, Dec., 1955, 186,800. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' St. Johnnie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1955-May 1958), G. Stephen.

Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.

City Chamberlain, D. R. Bishop, O.B.E.

DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a City and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 12,294 acres, and a population (Census 1951) of 177,340; estimated, June 1955, 177,944. Principal buildings are Queen's College (St. Andrews University), the Institute of Art and Technology, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. There is a magnificent public park of 400 acres at Camperdown and other parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balcay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, fruit, etc., canning, linoleum manufacturing, watch and clock making, and brewing. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 members and sends 2 Members to Parliament. Broughty Ferry, the eastern portion of Dundee, is a noted holiday resort.

The Lord Provost (1956-57), W. Hughes, C.B.E.

Town Clerk, R. Lyle.

City Chamberlain, J. C. Milne.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.
The Duke of Edinburgh.
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).
The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively - within their own localities and during holding of office).
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.
Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
The Prime Minister.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively - if Peers).
Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.
Hereditary Master of the Household.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marqueesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls, in order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marqueesses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively - if not Peers).
Lord Justice General.
Lord Clerk Register.
Lord Advocate.
Lord Justice Clerk.
Viscounts, in order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marqueesses' younger sons.
Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.
Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).
Viscounts' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' younger sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.

Knights of other Orders as in England.
Solicitor General for Scotland.
Lord Lyon King of Arms.
Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).
Knights Bachelor.
Sheriffs Substitute.
Companions of Orders as in England.
Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of British Empire Order.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
Members of British Empire Order.
Baronets' younger sons.
Knights' younger sons.
Queen's Counsel.
Barons-feudal.
Esquires.
Gentlemen.

STANDING COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHIEFS

The objects of the Council, which is non-political, are to consider matters affecting Scottish Chiefs (both Lowland and Highland) and to represent their views and interests to H.M. Government, to Departments of State, to Local Authorities, to Press and Public and to Associations connected with Clan and Family in Britain and Overseas; also to take such steps as may seem expedient to protect the titles, armorial bearings or other insignia of Chiefs from exploitation or misuse in trade or otherwise.

Membership of the Council is open to any holder of the absolute undifferenced Arms of any Scottish family who has hereditary supporters, and, in exceptional cases, to a duly certificated Head of a considerable House.

Convener, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., LL.D.
Secretary, Ian M. Campbell, T.D., W.S., 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situate (see p. 681).

Burghs	Popu- lation, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1955-56 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost † Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
ABERDEEN* (1)	186,352	17.2	11.5	2,294,708	20 4½	(See p. 683.)	(See p. 683.)
Airdrie (19)	31,842	19.5	10.3	236,076	29 1	J. Taylor.	W. McLenachan.
Alloa (9)	13,378	19 2	10 9	143,361	19 6	W. Maltman.	R. Ormiston.
Alva (9)	4,051	11.1	12.1	30,682	15 10	I. A. Grant.	R. C. Gray.
Annan* (10)	4,929	17 9	13 4	53,161	21 0	A. Knox.	J. McNeish.
Arbroath* (2)	19,819	15 5	11 8	173,131	20 3	W. D. Smith.	J. K. Moir, C.B.E.
Arbroath (4)	9,270	22 5	9 4	97,867	19 9	W. N. M. McDermont.	J. N. H. Hogarth.
Armadale (31)	6,070	16 3	11 0	40,610	26 2	A. C. Hogg.	W. Fernier.
Ayr* (4)	43,146	17 8	12 7	549,531	15 10	R. C. Brown.	W. M. Anderson.
Banff* (5)	3,280	17 4	14 3	29,089	16 0	R. G. Halley.	J. B. S. Law.
Barrhead (25)	13,510	21 2	11 0	141,240	17 0	A. Douglas.	J. Taylor.
Bathgate (31) (24)	11,797	20 7	10 5	113,318	18 8	J. Wright.	J. J. Shanks.
Blaingowie and Rattray	5,357	16 1	17 9	30,590	15 10½	A. D. Paterson.	T. Thomson.
Bonness (31) (20)	10,177	16 3	11 2	83,844	17 0	J. A. McKittrick.	J. Graham.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	5,681	16 2	9 2	58,840	17 8	E. H. Thomson.	A. B. A. Hunter.
Brechin* (2)	7,365	16 2	15 3	68,580	17 10	A. O. Small.	W. Eddie.
Bridge of Allan (29)	3,235	15 1	12 7	44,060	17 0	W. A. Morton.	Miss M. T. R. Smith.
Buckhaven and Methil	21,102	22 2	11 6	170,473	17 8	S. McKenzie.	A. Goodwillie.
Buckie (5) (14)	7,898	18 9	12 8	57,474	21 6	J. L. McNaughton.	P. Reid.
Burntisland* (14)	5,936	17 0	12 1	68,620	17 5	G. MacLachlan.	R. M. Livingstone.
Campbeltown* (3)	7,152	16 5	11 5	70,905	24 0	D. W. Anderson.	A. Keith.
Carnoustie (2)	5,375	14 1	14 0	63,079	19 11	E. Kerr.	J. R. Pate.
Castle Douglas (18)	3,218	16 5	18 6	35,243	17 4	R. I. Hewat.	T. M. Donald.
Clydebank (11)	47,866	21 5	9 7	448,383	24 6	H. Kelly.	E. Mackenzie.
Coatbridge (19)	50,322	24 9	10 4	396,661	26 4	A. S. Thom.	J. B. Henderson.
Cockenzie and Port Seton	3,336	12 0	14 7	31,755	19 4	C. W. H. Anderson.	A. MacFarlane.
Cowdenbeath (14) (12)	13,568	17 1	11 1	108,165	18 10	P. S. Williamson.	S. Copeland.
Crieff (24)	5,378	16 7	16 2	69,431	18 6	R. G. Mickel.	D. O. Maclean, M.B.E.
Cumnock and Holmhead	5,009	15 6	12 2	46,325	18 2	R. D. Hunter.	J. Edgar. [M.C.]
Cupar* (14) (4)	5,649	14 0	12 0	63,000	15 7	D. M. Baird.	A. M. Scott.
Dalbeattie (18)	3,272	18 3	11 3	23,520	15 8	J. M. Little; W. Kirk- land (Joint).	J. Campbell.
Dalkeith (20)	9,024	19 5	9 4	89,410	15 2	J. F. Kerr.	J. Lean.
Denny and Dunipace (29)	7,221	20 9	8 7	55,755	23 6	A. F. Hendry, M.C., T.D.	W. M. Shanks.
Dingwall* (26)	3,525	22 4	10 5	38,384	14 6	W. S. Dewar, T.D.	A. Macrae, B.E.M.
Dumbarton* (11)	25,342	25 1	12 2	260,353	19 9	J. D. Smith.	J. J. McGregor.
Dumfries* (10)	26,700	18 8	12 4	295,465	17 9	J. Hutcheon.	W. Wallace, M.B.E.
Dunbar* (12)	4,228	17 5	14 2	60,328	20 3	S. W. Brown.	A. J. Manderson.
Dundee* (2)	177,944	17 5	12 4	2,093,471	20 7	(See p. 683.)	† (See p. 683.)
Dunfermline* (14)	45,193	17 0	11 0	439,599	20 6	J. Douglas.	J. Allan.
Dunoon (3)	9,231	12 2	19 6	130,926	19 11	A. F. Doble.	E. F. Wyatt.
Duns (6)	1,996	14 5	13 5	24,747	15 4	W. Renton.	Rev. M. McCallum.
EDINBURGH* (20)	467,889	15 2	12 9	7,520,100	12 6	(See p. 682.)	(See p. 682.)
ELGIN* (13)	11,153	21 1	12 5	141,435	17 6	H. G. Tait.	† W. B. Munro.
Falkirk (29)	37,021	15 3	12 3	391,851	23 2	J. G. Morris.	J. Paterson.
Forfar* (2)	9,998	14 4	12 5	98,108	19 11	(vacant).	D. L. Urquhart.
Forres* (13)	4,952	20 2	11 7	45,791	12 10	A. J. Macdonald.	R. B. S. Braid.
Fraserburgh (1)	10,446	21 3	9 9	119,359	15 6	J. M. Boyle.	M. P. J. Robertson.
Galashiels (28)	12,251	15 8	14 9	140,155	18 6	J. A. G. Hastings.	G. L. Grant.
Galston (4)	4,584	16 1	12 4	33,814	15 6	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. Murray.
Girvan (4)	5,905	15 1	12 4	62,815	16 6	S. Valentine.	S. McCulloch.
GLASGOW* (19)	1,082,467	19 4	12 3	14,742,202	20 10	(See p. 682.)	† (See p. 682.)
Gourock (25)	9,170	14 7	13 3	127,886	18 6	S. R. Cumming.	J. M. Fletcher.
Grangemouth (29)	16,237	19 1	10 0	246,734	16 8	W. B. Johnston.	D. Chisholm.
Greenock (25)	77,499	20 5	12 5	774,096	20 11	J. Liddell, M.B.E.	D. Gerrard.
Haddington* (12)	4,628	17 1	11 9	54,992	19 6	J. McVie.	H. Craig.
Hamilton (19)	41,004	20 3	10 8	365,410	23 10	J. Kelly.	G. Cockburn.
Hawick (27)	16,776	14 5	13 5	166,948	20 2	R. Barbour.	G. Fraser.
Helensburgh (11)	8,556	15 8	18 3	132,378	21 0	E. B. MacLachlan.	J. M. Jack.
Huntly (1)	4,044	15 3	11 9	33,561	18 4	C. N. D. Yule.	J. Ogilvie.
Inverkeithing (14)	3,865	20 7	9 3	36,077	16 2	J. J. Richardson.	J. Fraser.
Inverness* (15)	28,358	18 7	12 3	356,754	20 9	J. Cameron.	R. Witherspoon.
Inverurie* (1)	5,016	16 3	10 4	44,036	18 6	G. D. Kellas.	J. D. Smith.
Irvine* (4)	15,459	21 1	10 7	148,476	16 4	R. Whyte.	G. M. Donaldson.
Jedburgh* (27)	4,127	19 6	10 9	49,410	19 2	L. S. Prentice.	J. Elliot.
Johnstone (25)	16,281	19 1	11 9	141,064	19 6	R. S. Macrae.	J. R. McKay.
Keith (5)	4,388	16 9	12 8	28,635	16 11	W. J. G. Sutherland.	A. Fraser.
Kelso (27)	4,194	20 0	17 4	60,413	17 5½	J. Pennie; J. Cook (Joint).	T. W. Mitchell.

Burghs	Population, 1955	Rate per 1,000		Rateable value £	Rate levied 1955-56 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost † Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
Kilmarnock (4)	43,373	18.7	12.0	489,124	21 5	W. L. Walker.	D. Cairns.
Kilsyth (29)	10,264	18 7	9 7	66,558	20 0	J. W. Pollock.	R. Meechan.
Kilwinning (4)	6,988	19.7	9.3	57,073	19 8	J. Paterson; J. D. M. Bolton (Joint).	J. Johnston.
Kinross (17)	2,520	15 9	16 7	21,475	14 6	G. Wilson.	A. Smith, D.F.C.
Kirkcaldy* (14)	51,093	16 8	10.8	494,018	20 3	C. D. Chapman.	D. Wright.
Kirkcudbright* (18) ..	2,477	16.6	16.6	25,508	16 0	A. C. Watson.	W. N. Chalmers.
Kirkcubright (11)	15,496	18.6	10.3	117,833	17 0	R. Kyle.	H. Gillies.
Kirkwall* (22)	4,298	11 9	12 3	37,025	15 3	E. J. Hendry.	J. Flett.
Kirriemuir (2)	3,493	12.9	16.0	34,552	19 1	D. Smith.	D. Stewart.
Lanark* (19)	8,074	18 7	10 5	80,641	19 4	(vacant).	A. G. Melkiejohn.
Largs (4)	7,796	10 1	18.5	121,043	15 6	J. G. Young.	J. Robertson.
Lerwick (33)	5,606	20.5	13.4	47,549	21 0	T. Johnston.	W. K. Conochie.
Leven (14)	8,901	14.2	12.5	99,973	16 5	J. T. Leslie.	J. Cormie.
Linlithgow* (31)	4,194	21.0	11.7	49,678	16 5	A. Stewart.	J. R. Thomas.
Loanhead (20)	5,118	16.6	12.7	49,349	15 2	C. K. Brown, M.B.E.	J. R. Sked.
Lochgelly (14)	9,381	18.9	10.4	76,147	17 4	G. Johnston.	W. McC. Bruce.
Lochgilhead (3)	1,217	19 7	14 8	11,900	16 0	D. B. Brown.	A. I. McCallum.
Lossiemouth and Brand- erburgh (13)	5,119	24 4	13 1	43,929	14 5	W. Gilmour.	Dr. W. J. L. Dean.
Macduff (5)	3,325	15.3	12.6	20,357	16 10	H. T. B. Hall.	J. Hall.
Maybole (4)	4,956	16.3	13 5	37,346	16 0	D. Briggs.	T. Murray.
Milngavie (11)	7,999	18 8	9.3	109,398	21 1	H. G. Catto.	J. McPherson.
Monifieth (2)	3,460	15 0	13.0	40,862	16 10	A. S. Brand.	A. C. Watt.
Montrose* (2)	10,768	16.5	16.3	97,397	18 7	R. A. Barrowman.	W. Johnston.
Motherwell and Wishaw	70,107	19 6	11.1	611,729	21 8	A. McIntosh.	B. Brogan.
Musselburgh (20) [(19)	17,939	18.8	11.2	176,186	23 0	D. Taylor.	R. Hunter.
Nairn* (21)	4,664	18.0	16.5	52,555	17 6	W. D. Laing; G. S. Storm (Joint).	G. Borwick.
Newport-on-Tay (14) ...	3,324	16.2	18.4	49,405	13 4	A. Gilruth.	R. L. West.
North Berwick (12)	3,820	12.0	14.4	79,355	17 4	(vacant).	G. C. Gilbert.
Oban (3)	6,048	14 6	12.9	79,356	18 6	A. MacInnes.	W. J. Calderwood.
Paisley (25)	95,000	18 7	11.5	1,123,908	23 0	J. P. Morrison, O.B.E.	A. Maclean.
Peebles* (23)	5,672	14.1	12.3	69,134	23 6	E. Laverock.	J. P. Duthie.
Penicuik (20)	5,774	23.4	12 5	61,917	16 8	J. J. Lamb, M.B.E., T.D.	W. F. Lawrie.
PERTH* (24)	40,955	16.1	12.2	530,122	17 8	A. H. Martin.	t.J. A. Smart.
Peterhead (1)	12,812	18 8	11.3	107,987	19 6	A. Craig.	R. Forman.
Port-Glasgow (25)	169,127	23.0	10.7	165,222	19 8	J. Wooler, D.F.C.	Mrs. E. L. Blair.
Prestwick (4)	11,389	19 3	13.4	133,161	17 2	A. Inglis.	G. Steele.
Renfrew* (25)	17,589	19 6	11.7	281,728	17 8	H. D. M. McCutcheon.	C. L. McNeil.
Rothsay* (7)	9,738	13.2	15.1	136,473	17 8	A. Lindsay.	D. W. McDonald.
Rutherglen* (19)	24,433	19 1	14.0	249,697	22 5	R. F. Pollock.	R. Dick.
St. Andrews* (14)	9,605	13 4	13.8	143,047	14 11	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	D. Fraser.
Saltcoats (4)	13,475	20.1	10.9	120,000	18 0	W. F. McAllum.	J. Reid.
Selkirk* (28)	5,837	12 8	12.0	60,817	17 5	W. Y. Carmichael.	S. M. Roberts.
Stirling* (29)	26,777	17.1	11.4	326,374	19 8	C. W. Norman.	D. W. Duncan.
Stonehaven (16)	4,485	15.2	14.3	48,686	16 8	F. W. Robertson, O.B.E.	H. Ramsay.
Stornoway (26)	5,072	18.9	11.0	52,435	16 4	A. Macleod.	A. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Stranraer* (32)	8,729	18.2	12.3	80,776	17 6	R. McI. Wilson.	A. A. Walker.
Tayport (14)	3,307	17.5	15.7	30,856	17 8	J. G. G. Simpson.	J. L. Garvie.
Thurso (8)	3,350	15 8	14 3	28,075	19 6	G. L. Robertson.	J. Sinclair.
Tillicoultry (9)	3,888	18 3	15.7	36,536	16 6	J. C. Donaldson.	R. G. Johnston.
Troon (4)	9,893	13 0	12.9	129,463	15 9	A. R. Macleod.	H. McCall.
Whitburn (31)	5,606	21.4	7.3	38,895	22 2	A. K. Fleming.	J. Dick.
Wick* (8)	7,378	19.0	13 8	58,620	15 10	D. S. Davidson.	Miss B. M. Leith.

* Royal Burgh.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. **CREST.**—An Imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned *or*, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. **SUPPORTERS.**—Two unicorns *argent*, armed,

tufted and unguled *or*, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs *or*; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. **MOTTOES.**—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacessit."

CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 cap. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. It does not purport to include self-styled, or Society-selected "Chiefs" but the hereditary Heads of "Honourable Families" who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II., that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan,"—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange* Nov. 17, 1921, to the same effect, viz. that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this nobiliary, and hereditary familial sense of parental organization or kin, is accordingly denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These broadbased family organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands and Border, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Northern and Highland areas where surnames were only a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally the name of the chief's house.

STUART (THE ROYAL HOUSE): H.M. The Queen.

ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott.
 BARCLAY: Charles J. de Tolly Barclay.
 BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick.
 BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie.
 BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.
 BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy.
 CAMERON: Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel.
 CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll.
 CAIRNIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O.
 CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*).
 CLAN CHATTAN: D. A. E. Mackintosh of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chattan.
 COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald.
 COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt.
 CRAWFORD: Hugh E. G. Crawford of Auchinames.
 DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourrock.
 DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth.
 DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt.
 DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that Ilk and Inchgarvie.
 ELLIOTT: Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs, Bt.
 ESKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
 FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld.
 FERGUSON OF STRACHUR*: Seumas Clannfhearghuis of Stra-chur.
 FORBES: Lord Forbes.
 FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O. M.C.
 GORDON: Marquess of Huntly.
 GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose.
 GRANT: Lord Strathpey.
 GUTHRIE: Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, D.S.O.
 HAIG: Earl Haig of Bemesyde.
 HAY: Countess of Erroll.
 KENNEDY: Marquess of Alisa.
 KERR: Marquess of Lothian.
 LAMONT: Alfred G. Lamont of that Ilk.
 LESLIE: Earl of Rothes.
 LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.
 MACALISTER: Charles G. S. MacAlister of Loup.
 MACBRAYNE: John O. MacBrayne of Glenbranter.
 MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): George Malcolm of Potalloch.

Only chiefs of whole Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname, cannot be held chief of a part thereof, several others cannot be included in the list pending readjustment of such assumptions.

SCOTTISH CELTIC AND TERRITORIAL TITLES

Chiefs and landowners in Scotland are entitled to add to their surnames, patronymical or territorial, designations derived from their clan or estate. Form of signature is prescribed by 1672 cap. 47. When so used, these titles are legally regarded as part of the surname, and in address "Esq." is omitted, being inferred. Such titles are admissible in official documents and registers; are also borne by wife, heir and daughters, and when derived from actual land-ownership, or by descent, are assumable without further formality. Otherwise a Lyon Court certificate of recognition is required.

MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*).
 MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD*: Ranald A. MacDonald of Clanranald.
 MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUSTEAIN)*: Sir Somerled Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt.
 MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY*: Aeneas R. MacDonell of Glengarry.
 MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall.
 MACGREGOR: Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.
 MACKAY: Lord Reay.
 MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon.
 MACKINTOSH: *Vice-Adm.* The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan.
 MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt.
 MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E.
 MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Macmillan of Macmillan, K.C.B.
 MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E.
 MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt.
 MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*).
 MACPHERSON: Ewen George Macpherson of Cluny (*Cluny Macpherson*).
 MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton.
 MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis.
 NICOLSON: Sir Harold Nicolson of that Ilk, Bt.
 NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson.
 OGILVY: Earl of Airlie, K.T.
 RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie.
 RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray.
 ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan Robertson*).
 ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock.
 ROSS: Miss Ross of Pitcalnie.
 SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk.
 WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk.
 WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index).

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., born 1895: appointed Governor, December 1, 1954
(Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland).....£8,000
Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens.
Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland

Babington, Sir Anthony, Q.C.	1946	Kilmorey, The Earl of, O.B.E., H.M.L.	1936	Parker, Dame Dehra, D.B.E., M.P.	1949
Black, Arthur (Lord Justice)	1947	McCleery, Sir William, M.P.	1949	Rathcavan, The Lord, H.M.L.	1922
Brookeborough, The Vis- count, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	1933	MacDermott, The Lord, M.C. (Lord Chief Justice)...	1940	Robb, J. H., Q.C.	1937
Corkey, The Very Rev. R.	1943	Maginness, W. B., Q.C., M.P.	1945	Stronge, Capt. Sir Norman, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.	1946
Craig, Capt. Charles C.	1923	Midgley, H. C., M.P.	1943	Warnock, J. E., Q.C., M.P.	1944
Glentoran, Lt.-Col., the Lord, H.M.L., M.P.	1953	Moore, Rev. R., M.P.	1943	Clerk of the Privy Council, Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.	
Gordon, Senator Lt.-Col. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1951	Mulholland, Hon. Sir Henry, Bt.	1930	Deputy Clerk, W. N. Mc- William.	
Gordon, J. F.	1938	Neill, Major Ivan, M.P.	1950		
Hanna, G. B., Q.C., M.P.	1953	Nugent, Maj. Sir Roland O'Neill, Capt. Hon. Terence, M.P.	1944 1956		

The Senate

Abercorn, The Duke of, H.M.L.	Corkey, Very Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R., Phil.D. (U.)	Lynch, L. D. (A-P.)
Armstrong, Robert, M.B.E.	Cunningham, Joseph (U.)	McCormick, J. K. (U.)
Baile, James (U.)	Donaghy, J. P. (N.)	McGill, P. F. (N.)
Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor	Gordon, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.)	Nugent, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir R. T. O'Hare, P. J. (A-P.) [(U.)
Bill, David (U.) [of (U.)]	Greeves, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E. (U.)	Pollock, J. H. H., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Boyd, S. W. (U.)	Hungerford, Sir A. W. (U.)	Quinn, Herbert, C.B.E. (U.)
Bradley, Charles (A-P.)	Lennon, J. G. (A-P.)	Richardson, Lt.-Col. H. S. C., O.B.E. (U.)
Clark, Sir G. A., Bt. (U.)	Londonderry, The Mayor of (U.)	Taylor, Henry, M.B.E. (U.)
Clark, Wm. M. W. (U.)		

The House of Commons

Belfast (16 Members).	Minford, N. O. (U.)	Maginness, Rt. Hon. Wm. B., Q.C. I.D. (U.)
Diamond, Henry (Repub. Lab.)	O'Neill, Capt. Rt. Hon. Terence (U.)	May, W. M. (U.)
Glentoran, Lt.-Col. The Lord, P.C. H.M.L. (U.)	Simpson, R. (U.)	Nixon, R. S. (U.)
Hanna, Francis (Ind. Lab.)	Topping, W. W. B., Q.C. (U.)	Fermanagh (3 Members).
Hanna, Rt. Hon. G. B., Q.C. (U.)	Armagh (4 Members)	Brookeborough, The Viscount, P.C., C.B.E., M.C. (U.)
Henderson, Capt. O. W. J. (U.)	Hawthorne, I. G. (U.)	Healy, Cahir (A-P.)
Holmes, H. (U.)	McGleenan, C. E. (A-P. Abst.)	West, H. W. (U.)
Martin, J. W. N. (U.)	McNabb, Mrs. Dinah (U.)	Londonderry City (1 Member).
Midgley, Rt. Hon. H. C. (U.)	Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (U.)	Jones, E. W., Q.C. (U.)
Morgan, J. W. (U.)	Queen's University (4 Members).	Londonderry County (4 Members).
Morgan, M. (Irish Lab.)	Hickey, Miss E. M., M.D. (Ind.)	Gormley, P. J. (Nat.)
Morgan, W. J. (U.)	Irwin, S. T., C.B.E. (U.)	McAteer, E. G. (A-P.)
Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. I. (U.)	Lloyd-Dodd, Prof. F. T., O.B.E., D.Sc. (U.)	Moore, Rev. Rt. Hon. Robert [(U.)
Porter, N. (Ind. U.)	Maconachie, Miss B. H.	Parker, Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra, D.B.E. (U.)
Rodgers, S. (U.)	Down (8 Members).	Tyrone (5 Members).
Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., Q.C.	Andrews, J. L. O. (U.)	Kelly, W. (A-P. Abst.)
Wilson, A. F. (U.) [(U.)]	Bailey, J. E. (U.)	Lyons, T. (U.)

Antrim (7 Members).

Hunter, Alexander (U.)
McCleery, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. (U.)
McConnell, R. W. B. (U.)

Abst. = Abstentionist, A-P. = Anti-Partition. Ind. = Independent.
U. = Unionist.

Officers of Parliament

Speaker of the Senate, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.	Black Rod and Deputy Sergeants-at-Arms, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., P.C., H.M.L.	Clerk of the Parliaments, Major G. Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, T. Lyons.	Clerk Assistant, Sholto Cooke.
Temporary Chairmen, J. L. O. Andrews; J. W. Morgan.	Second Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Librarian, W. S. Gibson.
	Assistant Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.
	Editor of Official Report, A. Cruickshank.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of 1953 there were elected, Unionists 38, Independent Unionist 1, Anti-Partition 6, Anti-Partition Abstentionist 2, Nationalist 1, Eire Labour 1, Republican Labour 1, Independent Labour 1 and Independent 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister, The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	*£4,000
Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C. M.P.	*£2,500
Minister of Home Affairs, Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P.	*£2,500
Minister of Labour and National Insurance, Major Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P.	*£2,500
Minister of Education, Rt. Hon. H. C. Midgley, M.P.	*£2,500
Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. and Rev. R. Moore, M.P.	*£2,500
Minister of Commerce, Lt.-Col. the Lord Glentoran, B.M.L., P.C., M.P.	*£2,500
Minister of Health and Local Government, Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra Parker, D.B.E., M.P.	*£2,500
Minister in the Senate, Senator Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	*£2,500
* And £300 for expenses.	

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Department, Senator W. M. W. Clark.	
Ministry of Finance, W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., M.P.	
Assistant Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance, J. E. Bailey, M.P.	

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Kelly, C.B.E.; W. N. McWilliam.	

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Douglas Harkness, K.B.E.	
Second Secretary and Director of Establishments R. F. Green.	
First Parliamentary Draftsman, W. A. Leitch.	
Second Parliamentary Draftsman, A. G. Donaldson.	
Assistant Secretaries, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.; G. N. Cox, O.B.E.; F. J. Falkiner; D. C. B. Holden.	
Registrar-General, L. C. Mulligan.	

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, A. Robinson, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. O'Neill; R. F. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.; W. F. Stout.	
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginness, Q.C., M.P.	
Chief Crown Solicitor, R. A. Corscadden, C.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Permanent Secretary, J. W. McConnell, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, W. Allen, C.B.E.; H. Anderson; J. E. Greeves; R. W. Steele, O.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast.)	
Permanent Secretary, R. S. Brownell, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, L. Arndell; J. M. Benn; J. A. Glen, C.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, J. H. Craig.	
Assistant Secretaries, J. C. Baird; J. V. Bateman; W. C. Glover, M.B.E.; W. H. Long; W. A. V. Sanderson.	

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, B. J. Ahern, O.B.E.; A. C. Brooke; A. A. Farrell; W. J. Thompson.	
Director of Industrial and Forensic Science, A. J. Howard.	
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. Edwards, O.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Permanent Secretary, L. G. P. Freer, C.B.E.	
Assistant Secretaries, N. Dugdale; A. P. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; W. McCaughy; J. A. Oliver.	
Chief Medical Officer, F. F. Main, Q.H.F.	

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)	
Comptroller and Auditor-General, T. Elwood, C.B.E.	
Chief Auditor, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.	

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Secretary, R. F. Green.	
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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)	
Chairman, Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.	
Secretary, H. A. Lowry.	

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)	
Inspector General, Sir Richard Pim.	
Deputy Inspector General, W. H. Moffatt, O.B.E.	

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND IN LONDON.

13, Regent Street, S.W.1.	
Agent, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Ross, Bt., M.C.	

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1955

Counties	
Antrim, Major R. H. Reade, M.C., E.R.D.	
Armagh, J. N. Brown.	
Down, T. D. Ferguson, M.C.	
Fermanagh, H. J. D. Moffitt.	
Londonderry, Col. J. A. Crawford.	
Tyrone, J. P. Herdman.	

County Boroughs

Belfast, W. H. Cooper.	
Londonderry, S. R. Cochrane.	

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.	
The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland	£7,500
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Sheil; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran; (one vacancy)	each £6,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.
Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, V. A. Carr.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.
Assistant Registrars, W. M. Knight, M.C.; G. J. Cairns.

Deputy Assistant Registrar (vacant).

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.
Assistant Chief Clerk, R. L. G. Davison.
Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, F. Robinson.
Official Assignee, William Moore.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.

Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.

Accountant-General's Office

Accountant-General, W. T. Barry.
Chief Clerk, H. Morrison.

Recorders

Belfast, B. J. Fox, Q.C. £3,300
Londonderry, Isaac Copeland, Q.C. £2,800

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.
Armagh and Fermanagh, Rt. Hon. J. H. Robb, Q.C. £2,800
Down, M. D. Begley, Q.C. £2,800
Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.
Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. £2,800

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANTS

Antrim, The Lord Rathcavan, P.C.
Armagh, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.
Down, The Earl of Kilmorey, O.B.E., V.R.D.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.
Londonderry, Capt. W. L. Lennox-Conyngham.
Tyrone, The Duke of Abercorn.
City of Belfast, Lt.-Col. The Lord Glentoran, P.C., M.P.
City of Londonderry, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Antrim, G. Thompson.
Armagh, A. D. Gibson.
Down, G. McSpadden.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G., H.M.L.
Londonderry, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.
Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of Belfast, R. J. R. Harcourt.
Mayor of Londonderry, S. S. Dowds.

EDUCATION

On Dec. 31, 1955, there were 1,635 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 207,393 pupils, 81 Grammar Schools with 31,815 pupils, 28 Secondary Intermediate Schools with 12,961 pupils, and 30 Technical Intermediate Schools with 6,069 pupils. There were also 154 Institutions of Further Education, with 2,281 full-time and 38,124 part-time students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 45 Professors, 21 Readers, 200 Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers, 7 Staff Tutors, and 2,630 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 4 Professors, 20 Lecturers, and 154 students.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, i.e. Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1955, amounted to £364,174,344. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £11,000,000 for 1955-56 and £12,500,000 for 1956-57.

	1956-57
Estimated Public Income.	£93,712,000
Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution)....	£93,657,000

EXTERNAL TRADE†

	1954	1955
Total Imports.	£283,476,000	£295,327,000
Total Exports.	£269,328,000	£267,475,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1954 was approximately £317,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 226,000 persons. The linen industry, employing 50,000 persons produced goods to the value of £36,000,000 some £17,000,000 worth being sold to customers outside the United Kingdom. Other important industries are the engineering, shipbuilding and aircraft industries which employ 52,000 persons. Launchings of mercantile shipping at Belfast amounted to 122,000 tons in 1955. Clothing to the value of over £21,000,000 was manufactured, almost half of which was accounted for by shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes; the processing of agricultural products; furniture; rope; wool; and hosiery manufactures.

Minerals.—About 2,590 men were engaged in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1955, and the minerals raised were valued at some £2,015,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1955 was £584,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1955 was about 7,600,000 tons. Regular passenger and freight services are maintained from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, from Larne to Stranraer and from Londonderry to Glasgow.

Vehicle ferry services operate between Belfast and Preston and between Larne and Preston.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority carried 94,548,164 passengers by road and 8,680,128 by rail, 1,211,359 tons of merchandise by road and 445,499 tons by rail, and 1,126,340 head of livestock by road and 62,522 by rail in the year ending Sept. 30, 1955.

Airways.—Passenger and freight services are in operation between Northern Ireland and airports throughout the British Isles. 227,188 passengers were carried to or from Nutt's Corner Airport, Belfast in 1955.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross *gules*, over all on a 6-pointed star of the field ensigned by an imperial Crown *proper*, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the second.

AREA AND POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties (with Assize Towns). and County Boroughs.	Acreage	Population Estimated, 1955	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
(1) Antrim (Belfast).....	702,949	237,400	216
Belfast County Borough.....	15,357	453,900	18,913
(2) Armagh (Armagh).....	312,767	114,700	235
(3) Down (Downpatrick).....	609,036	244,500	257
(4) Fermanagh (Enniskillen).....	417,912	52,500	80
(5) Londonderry (Londonderry).....	512,576	107,600	134
Londonderry County Borough.....	2,200	51,500	17,167
(6) Tyrone (Omagh).....	779,546	131,700	108
Total.....	3,352,343	1,393,800	266

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parenthesis following the name of the town show the County in which it is situated (see above).

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1954	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1955-56 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1956-57 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Armagh (2).....	9,280	20.0	10.2	47,000	22 6	V. M. Conran.	† J. Gray, M.B.E.
Ballymena (1).....	14,173	21 2	10 6	82,980	20 10	J. Simpson.	T. McK. Wilson.
Banbridge (3).....	6,099	16.7	11.0	29,990	23 0	W. J. Mulligan.	† W. J. Dobson.
Bangor (3).....	20,610	16.2	15 9	234,302	20 9	T. B. Graham.	F. C. Tughan.
BELFAST.....	453,900§	17.8	10.5	3,239,536	18 4	J. Dunlop, C.B.E.	* R. J. R. Harcourt.
Carrickfergus (1).....	8,659	34.1	11 3	60,774	23 8	T. McVea.	T. J. Patterson.
Coleraine (5).....	10,748	19.7	12.1	74,920	19 2	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	S. J. Henry.
Enniskillen (4).....	6,322	29.4	14.1	46,299	20 4	N. J. Connor.	T. H. Algeo.
Holywood (3).....	6,316	28.8	12.7	58,477	21 0	R. B. Stevens.	† W. P. M. Dunn.
Larne (1).....	11,978	18.9	11.1	85,152	22 4	R. Lyttle, M.C.	C. Ross, M.B.E.
Lisburn (1).....	14,781	18.3	10 4	104,120	19 11	R. C. Newell.	† A. Stevenson, O.B.E.
LONDONDERRY.....	51,500§	29.0	10.3	269,895	19 8	R. H. Henderson.	S. S. Dowds.
Lurgan (2).....	16,183	21.4	11.2	81,774	25 8	W. G. Best.	F. A. Monroe, O.B.E.
Newry (3).....	13,261	25.3	11.8	62,773	24 7	G. Cronin.	† M. J. Keogh.
Newtownards (3).....	12,243	18.4	10 6	57,663	20 0	W. C. Scott.	W. Harvey.
Omagh (6).....	6,757	24.1	10.8	44,233	20 10	J. McGale.	† R. K. Henderson.
Portadown (2).....	17,202	23.7	9 7	110,584	21 6	G. McGowan.	C. Cooper.
Strabane (6).....	6,619	28.3	9.4	30,939	20 0	J. C. Browne.	† A. Gallagher, O.B.E.

§ Estimated, June 1955.

BELFAST

BELFAST, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,357 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (1955) of 453,900. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great centre of shipbuilding. The linen industry, in all its branches, fostered originally by Huguenot refugees

is of great importance, and there are substantial manufacturers of ropes and tobacco and machinery.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

Lord Mayor (1956-57), R. J. R. Harcourt.
High Sheriff, W. H. Cooper.
Town Clerk, John Dunlop, C.B.E.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

Twenty-eight Representative Peers were elected as Life Members of the House of Lords until the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920. In reply to a question in Parliament the Prime Minister stated (May 4, 1927) that the Government were advised that no fresh elections could take place in present circumstances.

Peer	Date of Election
Lord Farnham.....	Dec. 18, 1908
Viscount de Vesci.....	Feb. 20, 1909
Earl of Drogheda.....	Nov. 21, 1913

Peer	Date of Election
Earl of Kilmorey.....	Feb. 14, 1919
Earl of Roden.....	Dec. 22, 1919
(And 23 Vacancies.)	

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$, and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population in April, 1951, of 54,499 (25,086 males, 29,413 females). In 1955 the births numbered 615 and the deaths 772. The cultivated area (1955) was 76,139 acres, and the live-stock included 1,060 horses, 25,665 cattle, 87,843 sheep and 7,482 pigs. The island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 600,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. Her Majesty the Queen visited the island in 1955, and presided over Tynwald on August 9.

Finance.—An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. Tynwald has agreed to increase the Imperial Government contribution to 5 per cent. of the Net Common Purse Receipts. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being surtax, income tax and entertainments tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. 3d. in the £ for taxable incomes over £250 to 4s. 6d. for taxable incomes of £750 and over. Surtax is payable on incomes of £2,000 per annum at the rate of 10d. in the £, rising to 7s. 6d. in the £ on incomes of £20,000 and over per annum. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of technology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1954-55 was £398,090.

CAPITAL. Ψ Douglas. Pop. (1951) 20,288. The port of Douglas, radar controlled since March 1, 1948, is the first port in the world to be so equipped. Ψ Castletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other towns are Ψ Peel (2,582), and Ψ Ramsey (4,607).

Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux Dundas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., sworn in Sept. 7, 1952
(plus allowances, tax free £2,000) £3,000
Government Secretary and Treasurer. Eric Reginald St. Aubrey Davies, M.B.E.
£1,300-1,600

First Deemster. Sir William P. Cowley, C.B.E. (plus allee. £300 as Deputy Governor) 2,500
Second Deemster. James Arthur Cain 2,350
Attorney-General. Sydney James Kneale, O.B.E. 2,350
Speaker of the House of Keys. Sir Joseph D. Qualtrough, C.B.E. unpaid
Judge of Appeal. N. J. Laski, Q.C. 400

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (25,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Libou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1951 census the population of Jersey was 57,206, and of Guernsey, etc. 45,474; The estimated populations in 1955 were: Jersey, 55,288; Guernsey, etc. 43,860 (Guernsey, 42,073, Alderney, 1,350; Sark, 437).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1954 was 40,455 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Jersey, and about 18,000 vergées in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use. The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, fern and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

The islands were in German occupation from June 30, 1940, to May 9, 1945.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey. His Excellency Admiral Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham Nicholson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., (1953), £2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, R.N. (ret.).

	1953-54	1954-55
Public revenue.....	£2,920,891	£3,137,818
Public expenditure.....	2,997,636	2,934,908

Government Secretary, Brigadier R. M. H. Lewis, C.B.E., M.C.
Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Alexander M. Coutanche,
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. M. Le Marinel, M.A.
Attorney-General, C. S. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Solicitor-General, R. H. Le Masurier, D.S.C.
Receiver-General, Major R. E. B. Voisin.
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgham.
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
Head Postmaster, R. G. Evans.

	1955 (year ending Jan. 31)	1956 (year ending Jan. 31)
Revenue.....	£2,799,599	£2,700,004
Expenditure.....	2,542,800	2,908,835
Public Debt.....	3,640,883	3,682,999

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £.
 No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of Guernsey, His Excellency Air Marshal
 Sir Thomas Walker Elmhirst, K.B.E., C.B.,
 A.F.C. (1953)..... £2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T.
 Mellish, E.R.D.

Government Secretary, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Colwill,
 C.B.E.
Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir Ambrose James Sherwill,
 C.B.E., M.C.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis
 Frossard, M.A.
President of the Board of Administration, R. H. Johns,
 C.B.E.
Attorney General, W. H. Arnold, C.B.E.
Solicitor General, J. H. Loveridge, M.B.E.
Receiver General, R. H. Collett.
States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.
President, Education Council, Very Rev. E. L.
 Frossard, M.A.
Immigration Officer, L. W. Sarre, M.B.E.
Postmaster, H. E. Chapell, M.B.E.

	1954	1955
Revenue.....	£2,267,353	£1,960,556
Expenditure.....	2,267,086	1,929,734
States Funded Debt...	5,377,055	5,362,674
Note Issue.....	436,948	446,265

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Serf, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III, that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr. April 23 is not included among the Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. George.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century, his father being Prince Sandde and his mother Non (afterwards a Christian saint). St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At

the request of Henry I. he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1. This date is not included among the Red Letter Days, which were settled before the canonization of St. David.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaia, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17, which is not reckoned among Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. Patrick.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1957

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1957, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, the United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, 35s. net.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

INTRODUCTION

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14½ million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the member states and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 196-201. The total population of the British Commonwealth is officially estimated (June 9, 1953) as 639,807,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of eight sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. All members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand and Pakistan, the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except those of the Republics of India and Pakistan) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In all member countries of the Commonwealth except the Republics of India and Pakistan, Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is in many cases a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ceylon, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. India and Pakistan being Republics with Presidents as head of the state, do not owe allegiance to the Queen, but accept her as the symbol of the free association of member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster*, 1931, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Other parts

of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not members of the Commonwealth.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, consisting of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 35 members, which has control of defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in the division of powers between the Federation and the territories except with the consent of all three territorial legislatures. (See main article under DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.)

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. There have also been Commonwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan have not only created a local citizenship but have also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject.* The Union of South Africa, and Ceylon, have created only a single, local citizenship without the common status. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

*In addition under the law of Southern Rhodesia citizens of Southern Rhodesia have the common status of British subject.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Colonial Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which

appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in India and Pakistan, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government concerned. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth and also the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. There are ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United Kingdom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office, for 33 administrative units which include the following colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

Aden—colony and protectorates. The Governor of Aden is responsible for Kamaran Island.

Bahamas—colony.

Barbados—colony.

Bermuda—colony.

British Guiana—colony.

British Honduras—colony.

Cyprus—colony.

Falkland Islands—colony with dependencies, of which the principal are South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland and Graham Land.

Fiji—colony. The Governor of Fiji is also Governor of the Pitcairn Islands Group and responsible for relations with the protected state of Tonga.

Gambia—colony and protectorate.

Gibraltar—colony.

Gold Coast—comprising the colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories (protectorate) and Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

Hong Kong—colony and leased territories.

Jamaica—colony with dependencies (Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands).

Kenya—colony and protectorate.

Leeward Islands—a group of four separate colonies—Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, and the British Virgin Islands, with their dependencies, which are grouped for administrative purposes under one governor.

Malaya, Federation of—federation of nine protected states and two settlements.

Malta—colony.

Mauritius—colony.

Nigeria, Federation of (comprising the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Southern Cameroons, and the Federal territory of Lagos)—colony, protectorate and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

North Borneo—colony.

St. Helena—colony with dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are the principal).

Sarawak—colony. The governor is *ex officio* High Commissioner for Brunei, a protected state.

Seychelles—colony.

Sierra Leone—colony and protectorate.

Singapore—colony.

Somaland Protectorate—protectorate.

Tanganyika—Trust Territory, under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

Trinidad and Tobago—colony.

Uganda—protectorate.

Western Pacific High Commission—the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, the Southern Line Islands, and the New Hebrides Condominium, which share British Commonwealth status.

Windsward Islands—a group of four separate colonies—Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent) and their dependencies which are grouped for administrative purposes under one governor.

Zanzibar—protectorate.

*Canton and Enderbury Islands, which are part of the Colony, are administered as an Anglo-American condominium under a 50-year agreement having effect from 1939.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—included in the Federation are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are Protectorates; the Secretary of State for the Colonies retaining certain responsibilities towards them under the Federal Constitution.

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Trust Territory: a territory administered by the United Kingdom government under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Condominium: a territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. New Zealand is responsible for the trust territory of western Samoa and South Africa for South-West Africa. In addition they administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 may be spent on research; the Act also abolished the obligation to surrender the unexpended portion of the annual grant to the Treasury. A further Act in 1949 increased the annual amount to £20,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 can be drawn in any one year for research. The *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955*, extends the life of the previous Acts to March 31, 1960, and provides an additional sum of £80,000,000, which, added to unspent balances remaining, will make available for expenditure nearly £120,000,000 during 1955–60.

EDUCATION

The Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

29 Woburn Square, W.C.1.

[Museum: 8916]

The Council was established in 1946 as recommended in the report of the Asquith Commission for the purpose of strengthening co-operation between the universities in the United Kingdom and the existing universities in Colonial territories, and fostering the development of higher colleges in the Colonies and their advance to university status. The Council is composed of one representative member from each University in the United Kingdom, representative members from the Universities of Malaya, Malta and Hong Kong and co-opted members.

Chairman, Sir Alexander M. Carr-Saunders.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.
Secretary, S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Assistant Secretary, I. C. M. Maxwell.

Students from Overseas

Statistics issued by the *Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth* show that the total number of full-time students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the academic year 1955–56 was 9,723 (Men, 8,467; Women, 1,256; British Commonwealth overseas, 6,223) of whom there were from Europe, 1,100 (Australia, 12; Belgium, 27; Denmark, 27; Faeroes, 1; Finland, 12; France, 59; Germany, 100; Gibraltar, 16; Greece, 183;

Iceland, 22; Ireland (Republic of), 83; Italy, 35; Luxembourg, 4; Malta, 21; Netherlands, 53; Norway, 285; Portugal, 33; Saar, 1; Spain, 34; Sweden, 28; Switzerland, 30; Yugoslavia, 34; from Asia, 3,650 (Aden, 13; Afghanistan, 2; Burma, 83; Ceylon, 257; China, 10; Cyprus, 122; Formosa, 4; Hong Kong, 165; India, 1,321; Indo-China, 11; Indonesia, 36; Iraq, 281; Israel, 107; Japan, 40; Jordan, 52; Korea, 9; Kuwait, 9; Lebanon, 34; Malaya (not including Singapore), 228; Nepal, 6; North Borneo, 6; Pakistan, 380; Persia, 90; Philippines, 13; Portuguese India, 6; Sarawak, 4; Saudi Arabia, 11; Singapore, 87; Syria, 55; Thailand, 166; Turkey, 41; Yemen, 1; from Africa, 2,679 (Basutoland, 4; Bechuanaland, 2; British Cameroons, 7; British Somaliland, 4; Egypt, 302; Ethiopia, 24; Gambia, 10; Gold Coast, 284; Kenya, 206; Liberia, 3; Libya, 4; Madagascar, 1; Mauritius, 110; French Morocco, 3; Mozambique, 1; Nigeria, 822; Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 119; Seychelles, 5; Sierra Leone, 87; South Africa, 454; Sudan, 82; Swaziland, 1; Tanganyika, 36; Uganda, 89; Zanzibar, 19) from America, 1,782 (Antigua, 5; Argentina, 20; Bahamas, 3; Barbados, 35; Bermuda, 9; Bolivia, 2; Brazil, 13; British Guiana, 83; British Honduras, 8; Canada, 404; Chile, 13; Colombia, 26; Costa Rica, 2; Cuba, 2; Grenada, 13; Guatemala, 5; Haiti, 2; Honduras (Republic), 2; Jamaica, 105; Mexico, 8; Montserrat, 1; Nicaragua, 2; Panama, 1; Paraguay, 1; Peru, 6; St. Christopher-Nevis, 4; St. Lucia, 11; St. Vincent, 2; Trinidad and Tobago, 147; Uruguay, 6; U.S.A., 834; Venezuela, 7; Virgin Islands, 1; from Australasia, 510 (Australia, 334; Fiji, 2; New Zealand, 173; Samoa (Eastern), 1) Stateless, 2.

Scholarships in the United Kingdom.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.—Under the will of Cecil John Rhodes, scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, and the United States of America. *British Commonwealth.*—Rhodes Scholarships, at present of the annual value of £600 tenable at any college at Oxford, are awarded in each State or Province of Canada, Australia, South Africa (where there are also scholarships for certain Schools), in New Zealand, Rhodesia, Jamaica, Bermuda, Malta, India and Pakistan. U.S.A.—4 Rhodes Scholarships, assigned annually to each of 8 regions of 6 States each, are awarded among candidates sent from each State in the region. The number of Rhodes scholars in residence is between 170 and 180.

Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, The Lord Elton, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford. *Warden of Rhodes House*, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Rhodes House, Oxford.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SCHOLARSHIPS (founded 1932).—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Scholarships in the United States

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (Harkness House, 35 Portman Square, W.1.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, there are available for candidates of British descent a series of Fellowships, covering tuition, travel and living expenses, tenable for one year at certain American Universities. For 1956 there are available up to 20 Fellowships to graduates of United Kingdom Universities, 5 Fellowships, for the Australian and New Zealand Civil Services, 2 Fellowships for the Colonial Civil Service, 5 Fellowships for the Home Civil Service, and up to 3 for British journalists. Memoranda concerning all five categories are available on request to the Warden, Harkness House.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>High Commissioner, etc.</i>	<i>Address in London</i>
Canada.....	N. A. Robertson, <i>High Commr.</i>	Canada House, S.W.1.
Alberta.....	R. A. McMullen, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	37 Hill St., W.1.
British Columbia.....	W. A. McAdam, C.M.G., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	1 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Ontario.....	Maj. J. S. P. Armstrong, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	13 Charles II St., S.W.1.
Saskatchewan.....	Graham Spry, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	28 Chester St., S.W.1.
Australian Commonwealth.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O., <i>High Commr.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
New South Wales.....	Hon. F. P. Buckley, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	56-57 Strand, W.C.2.
Queensland.....	D. J. Muir, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	409 Strand, W.C.2.
South Australia.....	A. H. Greenham, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	S. A. House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Tasmania.....	Hon. Sir Eric von Bibra, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	457 Strand, W.C.2.
Victoria.....	Hon. W. W. Leggatt, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Western Australia.....	Hon. J. A. Dimmitt, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Savoy House, 115 Strand, W.C.2.
New Zealand.....	Hon. Sir Clifton Webb, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i>	415 Strand, W.C.2.
Union of South Africa.....	Dr. J. E. Holloway, <i>High Commr.</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
Republic of India.....	Mrs. V. L. Pandit, <i>High Commr.</i>	India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Pakistan.....	Mohammed Ikramullah, <i>High Commr.</i>	34-36 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.
Ceylon.....	Sir Claude Corea, K.B.E., <i>High Commr.</i>	15 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.
Northern Ireland.....	Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Ross, Bt., M.C., <i>Agent</i>	13 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Malta.....	E. Ellul, <i>Commr.-Gen.</i>	Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	Sir Gilbert McCall Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C., <i>High Commr.</i>	429 Strand, W.C.2.
Cyprus.....	P. G. Constantinides, O.B.E., <i>Commr.</i>	15 Victoria St., S.W.1.
Federation of Malaya and Singapore.....	Inche Othman bin Mohamed, <i>Commr.</i>	57 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
Sudan Government.....	Dr. Ali Uro, <i>Agent</i>	Sudan House, Cleveland Row, S.W.1.
East African Dependencies.....	Trade and Information Office.....	Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.
Gold Coast.....	(vacant), <i>Commr.</i>	13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
Nigeria.....	H. B. Cox, <i>Acting Commr.</i>	5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER OFFICES

CANADA.—Ottawa, G. Bowen, C.M.G. (<i>Senior T.C.</i>).....	56 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4.
Montreal, A. Heckle (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
Toronto, J. R. W. Wilby (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	119 Adelaide St., W., Toronto.
Vancouver, P. B. Hunt (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	540 Burrard St., Vancouver.
Winnipeg, D. G. Stewart-Smith (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	403 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
Edmonton, M. J. Marshall (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Imp. Bank Bldg., Jasper Ave.
Atlantic Provinces, J. F. Saunders, M.B.E. (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	65 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S.
AUSTRALIA.—Canberra, H. J. Gray, C.M.G. (<i>Senior T.C.</i>).....	Commonwealth Ave., Canberra.
Sydney, A. R. Bruce, O.B.E. (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Prudential Bldg., Sydney.
Melbourne, A. R. Starck, O.B.E. (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Henty House, Melbourne, C.1.
Brisbane, R. Fell (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	M.L.C. Building, Brisbane.
Perth, J. D. Leithead (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	189 St. George's Terrace.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, D. A. Bryan, O.B.E. (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Customhouse Quay, Wellington.
Auckland, H. F. Stevens (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Queen's Arcade Bldg., Auckland.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Pretoria, C. Kemp, C.B.E. (<i>Senior T.C.</i>).....	238 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.
Johannesburg, L. Harrison, C.M.G. (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Prichard Street, Johannesburg.
Cape Town, C. E. Dymond (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	41 Parliament St., Cape Town.
Durban, F. I. Lamb (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	United Bldgs., Smith St., Durban.
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—	
Salisbury, J. W. Stoodley (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Sanlam Bldg., Baker Ave.
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.—Dublin, N. K. Paterson, C.I.E., O.B.E. (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	30 Merrion Square, Dublin, C.17.
INDIA.—Delhi, G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G. (<i>Senior T.C.</i>).....	Eastern House, New Delhi.
Calcutta, G. W. Brazendale (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	1 Harrington St., Calcutta 16.
Madras, L. A. C. News (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	6 Armenian St., Madras 1.
Bombay, C. H. Baylis (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Mercantile Bank Bldg., Bombay 1.
PAKISTAN.—Karachi, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E. (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Finlay House, Karachi.
Lahore, A. P. Timms (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	National House, Bank Sq., Lahore.
Chittagong, F. F. D. Ward, M.B.E. (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Agrabad Road, Chittagong.
CEYLON.—Colombo, C. E. Thorogood (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Hong Kong Bank Bldg., Fort, Colombo.
EAST AFRICA.—G. T. Dow-Smith, O.B.E. (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Memorial Hall, Nairobi, Kenya.
WEST AFRICA.—Lagos, E. I. Oliver, D.S.O., T.D. (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O., Lagos.
Accra, R. W. B. Carter (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	Private Bag, Accra.
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, D. Broad (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	72 South Quay, Port of Spain.
Jamaica, W. Ferguson (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	8 Port Royal St., Kingston.
Bahamas, J. B. Whittington.....	Barclay's Bank Bldg., Nassau.
SINGAPORE.—E. Bower (<i>Grade I.</i>).....	Fullerton Building, Singapore.
HONG KONG.—G. B. W. Harrison (<i>Grade II.</i>).....	1037, 40 Alexandra Ho., Hong Kong.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Canning	Nov. 1, 1858	*Earl of Lytton	April 20, 1925
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Mar. 12, 1862	Lord Irwin (Earl of Halifax)	April 3, 1926
*Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Napier	Nov. 21, 1863	*Viscount Goschen	June 29, 1929
*Col. Sir W. T. Denison	Dec. 2, 1863	Earl of Willingdon	April 18, 1931
Sir John Lawrence, Bt.	Jan. 12, 1864	*Sir George F. Stanley	May 16, 1934
Earl of Mayo	Jan. 12, 1869	Marquess of Linlithgow	April 18, 1936
*John Strachey	Feb. 9, 1872	Viscount Wavell	Oct. 20, 1943
*Lord Napier of Merchistoun	Feb. 23, 1872	Viscount Mountbatten of Burma	Mar. 24, 1947
Lord Northbrook	May 3, 1872	* Officiating.	
Lord Lytton	April 12, 1876	Dominion of India.	
Marquess of Ripon	June 8, 1880	Earl Mountbatten of Burma	Aug. 15, 1947
Earl of Dufferin	Dec. 13, 1884	Sir Chakravarty Rajagopalachari	June 21, 1948
Marquess of Lansdowne	Dec. 10, 1888	Republic of India	
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Jan. 27, 1894	Dr. Rajendra Prasad (President)	Jan. 26, 1950
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Jan. 6, 1899	Pakistan.	
*Lord Amphill	April 20, 1904	Mohamed Ali Jinnah	Aug. 15, 1947
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Dec. 13, 1904	Khwaja Nazimuddin	Nov. 12, 1948
Earl of Minto	Nov. 18, 1905	Ghulam Mohammed	Oct. 17, 1951
Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	Nov. 23, 1910	Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza	Sept. 19, 1955
Lord Chelmsford	April 4, 1916	Republic of Pakistan	
Earl of Reading	April 2, 1921	Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza (Acting President)	March 5, 1956

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Monck	July 1, 1867	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	Oct. 13, 1911
Lord Lisgar	Feb. 2, 1869	Duke of Devonshire	Nov. 11, 1916
Earl of Dufferin	June 24, 1872	Viscount Byng of Vimy	Aug. 11, 1921
Marquess of Lorne	Nov. 25, 1878	Viscount Willingdon	Oct. 2, 1926
Marquess of Lansdowne	Oct. 23, 1883	Earl of Bessborough	April 4, 1931
Lord Stanley of Preston	June 11, 1888	Lord Tweedsmuir	Nov. 2, 1935
Earl of Aberdeen	Sept. 18, 1893	Earl of Athlone	June 21, 1940
Earl of Minto	Nov. 12, 1898	Viscount Alexander of Tunis	April 12, 1946
Earl Grey	Dec. 10, 1901	Vincent Massey	Feb. 28, 1952

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Earl of Hopetoun	Jan. 1, 1901	Lord Stonehaven	Oct. 8, 1925
Lord Tennyson	Jan. 19, 1903	Sir Isaac Isaacs	Jan. 22, 1931
Lord Northcote	Jan. 21, 1904	Lord Gowrie, P.C.	Jan. 23, 1936
Earl of Dudley	Sept. 19, 1908	H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester	Jan. 20, 1945
Lord Denman	July 31, 1911	Sir William John McKell	March 10, 1947
Viscount Novar	May 18, 1914	Sir William Slim	May 8, 1953
Lord Forster	Oct. 6, 1920		

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Earl of Liverpool	1917	Viscount Galway	1935
Viscount Jellicoe	1920	Sir Cyril Newall	1941
Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt.	1924	Lord Freyberg, P.C.	1946
Lord Bledisloe	1930	Sir Willoughby Norrie	1952

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Gladstone	May 31, 1910	Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 26, 1931
Earl Buxton	Sept. 8, 1924	Sir Patrick Duncan	April 5, 1937
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught	Nov. 20, 1920	*N. J. de Wet	Aug. 28, 1943
Earl of Athlone	Jan. 21, 1924	Maj. G. B. van Zyl	Jan. 1, 1946
		Dr. E. G. Jansen	Jan. 1, 1951

* Administering the Government.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CEYLON

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Lord Soulbury	1949	Sir O. Goonetilleke	1954

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMONWEALTH

AUSTRALIA.—High Commissioner, The Lord Carrington, M.C., Canberra.
 CANADA.—High Commissioner, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., Ottawa.
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—High Commissioner, Sir Percivale Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Cape Town and Pretoria.
 NEW ZEALAND.—High Commissioner, General Sir Geoffrey Scoones, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Wellington.
 INDIA.—High Commissioner, Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, New Delhi.
 PAKISTAN.—High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Symon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Karachi.
 CEYLON.—High Commissioner, Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Colombo.
 FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—High Commissioner, M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E., Salisbury.

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1951	Estimated, 1955
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	939,501	1,066,000
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,165,210	1,305,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	246,512	776,541	849,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	27,085	515,697	558,000
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	155,364	361,416	412,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,068	642,584	683,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	4,597,542	5,123,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	98,429	108,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	4,055,681	4,520,000
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	831,728	889,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).....	207,076	9,096	10,000
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	16,004	18,000
Total.....	3,845,774	14,009,429	15,601,020

Land Area, 3,577,163 square miles; Water Area, 268,611 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 109,946 in 1955, 29,382 were from the British Isles, 10,395 from the United States and 70,169 from over 40 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861.....	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391

Origins	1941	1951	Religions	1941	1951
British Races.....	5,715,904	6,709,685	Roman Catholic.....	4,806,431	6,069,496
English.....	2,968,402	3,630,344	United Church of Canada	2,208,658	2,867,271
Scottish.....	1,403,974	1,547,470	Church of England in Canada.....	1,754,368	2,060,720
Irish.....	1,267,702	1,439,635	Presbyterian.....	830,597	781,747
Other.....	75,826	92,236	Baptist.....	481,465	519,585
European Races.....	5,526,964	6,872,889	Lutheran.....	401,836	444,923
French.....	3,483,038	4,319,167	Jewish.....	168,585	204,836
Austrian.....	37,715	32,231	Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic.....	185,948	190,831
Belgian.....	29,711	35,148	Greek Orthodox.....	139,845	172,271
Czech and Slovak.....	42,912	63,959	Mennonite.....	111,554	125,933
Finnish.....	41,683	43,745	Pentecostal.....	57,742	95,131
German.....	404,682	619,995	Evangelical Church.....	37,064	50,900
Hungarian.....	54,598	60,460	Salvation Army.....	33,609	70,275
Italian.....	112,625	152,245	Mormon.....	25,328	32,888
Jewish.....	170,241	181,670	Church of Christ, Disciples.....	21,260	14,920
Netherlands.....	212,863	264,267	Christian Science.....	20,261	20,795
Polish.....	167,485	219,845	Adventist.....	18,485	21,398
Roumanian.....	24,680	23,601	Confucian and Buddhist.....	37,958	13,975
Russian.....	83,708	91,279	Others.....	162,661	251,529
Scandinavian.....	244,603	283,024	Totals.....	11,506,655	14,009,429
Ukrainian.....	305,929	395,043	Indian Population (1941) 118,816; (1951) 155,874. Eskimo population (1941), 7,205; (1951) 9,733.		
Other.....	50,482	87,210			
Asiatic Races.....	74,064	72,827			
Chinese.....	34,627	32,528			
Japanese.....	23,149	21,663			
Other.....	16,288	18,636			
Indian and Eskimo.....	125,521	165,607			
All other.....	64,202	188,421			
Totals.....	11,506,655	14,009,429			

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other territories of British North America. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta, Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-foot peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of shallow highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which created the Federation of Upper and Lower Canada, to which Federation the other Provinces have subsequently adhered. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 12, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Right Honourable VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

Secretary to the Governor-General, Lionel Massey.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Administrative), J. F. Delaute.

Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. J. L. Malkin, R.D.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. Robillard, Royal 22nd Regt.; Lieut. H. Bridgeman, R.C.N.; Flt.-Lieut. I. Macmillan, R.C.A.F.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

According to Precedence.
as at Aug. 22, 1956.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Q.C.	\$25,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence Production, Rt. Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe	15,000
Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. James Garfield Gardiner	15,000
Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Paul J. J. Martin, Q.C.	15,000
Minister of National Revenue, Hon. James J. McCann, M.D.	15,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Milton Fowler Gregg, P.C.	15,000
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Lester Bowles Pearson	15,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Stuart Sinclair Garson	15,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Henry Winters	15,000
Minister of Veteran Affairs and Postmaster-General, Hon. Hugues Lapointe	15,000
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, Hon. Walter Edward Harris	15,000
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. George Prudham	15,000
Minister of Fisheries, Hon. James Sinclair	15,000
Minister of National Defence, Hon. Ralph Osborne Campney	15,000
Solicitor-General and Leader of Government in Senate, Hon. William Ross Macdonald	15,000
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. John Whitney Pickersgill	15,000
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Hon. Jean Lesage	15,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. George Carlyle Marler	15,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Roch Pinard	15,000
Leader of the Opposition, Col. Hon. George A. Drew, M.C.	15,000

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ARGENTINA.	
Ambassador, L. P. Picard, Q.C.	
AUSTRALIA.	
High Commissioner, W. A. Irwin.	
AUSTRIA	
Minister (see Switzerland).	
BELGIUM.	
Ambassador, C. P. Hébert.	
BRAZIL.	
Chargé d'Affaires, F. Charpentier, M.B.E.	
CEYLON.	
High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.	
CHILE.	
Ambassador, P. E. Reynaud.	
COLOMBIA.	
Chargé d'Affaires, W. B. McCullough.	
CUBA AND HAITI	
Ambassador, H. A. Scott.	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	
Chargé d'Affaires, G. B. Summers, Q.C.	
DENMARK.	
Ambassador, H. F. Feaver.	
EGYPT.	
Ambassador, E. H. Norman.	
FINLAND.	
Minister (see Sweden)	
FRANCE.	
Ambassador, J. Déry, Q.C.	
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, C. S. A. Ritchie.	
GREECE.	
Ambassador, T. W. L. MacDermot.	
ICELAND.	
Minister (see Norway).	
INDIA.	
High Commissioner, E. M. Reid.	
INDONESIA.	
Ambassador, G. R. C. Heasman, O.B.E.	
IRISH REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, A. Rive.	
ITALY.	
Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.	
JAPAN.	
Ambassador, Hon. T. C. Davis, Q.C.	
LUXEMBOURG	
Minister (see Belgium.)	
MEXICO.	
Ambassador, D. S. Cole.	
NETHERLANDS.	
Ambassador, T. A. Stone.	
NEW ZEALAND.*	
High Commissioner, K. P. Kirkwood.	
NORWAY.	
Ambassador, C. A. Ronning.	
PAKISTAN.	
High Commissioner, S. M. Scott.	
PERU.	
Ambassador, E. B. Rogers.	
POLAND.	
Chargé d'Affaires, J. L. Delisle.	
PORTUGAL.	
Ambassador, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Q.C.	
SPAIN.	
Ambassador, L. Mayrand.	
SWEDEN.	
Ambassador, J. A. Chapdelaine.	
SWITZERLAND.	
Ambassador, G. L. Magann.	
TURKEY.	
Ambassador, H. O. Moran, M.B.E.	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	
High Commissioner, E. W. T. Gill.	
U.S.S.R.	
Ambassador, D. M. Johnson.	
UNITED KINGDOM.	
High Commissioner, N. A. Robertson, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.	
UNITED STATES.	
Ambassador, A. D. P. Heeney, Q.C., 1746 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.	
Consul-General, New York, Hon. R. Lawson, O.B.E.	
Consul-General, Boston, J. Fournier.	
Consul-General, Chicago, F. H. Palmer, M.C.	
Consul-General, Los Angeles, L. G. Chance, C.B.E., M.C.	
Consul-General, Seattle, C. N. Senior.	

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$8,000 per annum is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of \$2,000 per annum is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of \$2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown. An Act to provide retiring allowances, on a contributory basis, to persons who have served as Members of the House of Commons in Canada, was passed in 1953.

Consul-General, New Orleans, W. G. Stark.
 Consul-General, San Francisco, C. C. Eberts.
 URUGUAY
 Chargé d'Affaires, C. B. Birkett.
 VENEZUELA
 Ambassador, R. P. Bower.
 YUGOSLAVIA
 Ambassador, J. S. Macdonald.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

ARGENTINA
 Ambassador, Carlos L. Torriani.
 AUSTRALIA
 High Commissioner (vacant).
 AUSTRIA
 Minister, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.
 BELGIUM
 Ambassador, Harold Ecmann.
 BRAZIL
 Ambassador, Afranio de Mello-Franco.
 CHILE
 Ambassador, General Teodoro Ruiz.
 CHINA
 Ambassador, Liu Chieh.
 COLOMBIA
 Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. V. Gutierrez.
 COSTA RICA
 Ambassador, H. P. Coto.
 CUBA
 Ambassador, Dr. J. A. Vasquez Bello.
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 Minister, Bedrich Hruska.
 DENMARK
 Ambassador, O. Schested.
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 Ambassador, H. Cohn-Lyon.
 EGYPT
 Ambassador, El Hussein El Khatib.
 FRANCE
 Ambassador, F. Lacoste.
 GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
 Ambassador, Dr. Werner Dankwort.
 GREECE
 Ambassador, Raoul Bibica Rosetti.
 HAITI
 Ambassador, Jacques Léger.
 ICELAND
 Minister, Thor Thors.
 INDIA
 High Commissioner, Dr. M. A. Rauf.
 INDONESIA
 Ambassador, Dr. Usman Sastroamidjoyo.
 IRISH REPUBLIC
 Ambassador, L. T. McCauley.
 ISRAEL
 Ambassador, M. S. Comay.
 ITALY
 Ambassador, Sergio Fenoaltea.
 JAPAN
 Ambassador, Koto Matsudaira.
 LUXEMBOURG
 Minister, Hugues Le Gallais.
 MEXICO
 Chargé d'Affaires, M. Maples-Arce.
 NETHERLANDS
 Ambassador, A. H. J. Lovink.
 NEW ZEALAND
 High Commissioner, T. C. A. Hislop, C.M.G.
 NORWAY
 Ambassador, Arne Christian Gunneng.
 PAKISTAN
 High Commissioner, Mirza Osman Ali Baig.
 PERU
 Ambassador, J. V. Larrabure.

POLAND
 Chargé d'Affaires, E. Kelek.
 PORTUGAL
 Ambassador, Dr. V. V. Garin.
 SPAIN
 Ambassador, E. Propper de Callejon.
 SWEDEN
 Ambassador, O. Thorsing.
 SWITZERLAND
 Minister, Dr. Victor Nef.
 TURKEY
 Ambassador, Ahmet Cavat Üstün.
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 High Commissioner, Wentzel C. du Plessis.
 U.S.S.R.
 Ambassador, D. S. Chuvahin.
 UNITED KINGDOM
 High Commissioner, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G.,
 Earncliffe, Ottawa.
 Deputy High Commissioner, N. Pritchard, C.M.G.
 Counsellor, G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.
 Naval Adviser, Capt. W. G. Parry, R.N.
 Army Adviser, Brig. F. C. G. Page, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore D. N.
 Roberts, C.B.E., A.F.C.
 Director, U.K. Information Office, D. F. Kerr.
 Economic Adviser, G. Bowen, C.M.G.
 Financial Adviser, H. G. Curran, C.M.G.
 Agricultural Adviser, G. H. C. Amos.
 Adviser (War Pensions), G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
 Adviser (Defence Supplies), F. S. Barton, C.B.E.
 UNITED STATES
 Ambassador, L. T. Merchant, 500 Lisgar Road,
 Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.
 Minister, Tyler Thompson.
 URUGUAY
 Ambassador, Dr. Cyro Giambruno.
 VENEZUELA
 Ambassador, Fernando Paz Castillo.
 YUGOSLAVIA
 Chargé d'Affaires, O. M. Ciemli.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 101 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

In 1952, through an amendment to the British North American Act, it was provided that the number of Members of the House should be 265 and that the representation of the provinces should forthwith and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census, be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provided, subject to certain rules. A redistribution of the Parliamentary constituencies was made when an Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons received Royal Assent on July 4, 1952. Under the terms of this Act, the number of representatives elected for each province is now as follows: 85 for Ontario, 75 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 14 for Manitoba, 22 for British

Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Saskatchewan, 17 for Alberta, 7 for Newfoundland, 1 for the Yukon Territory and 1 for MacKenzie district of the Northwest Territories. (Present total 265).

Members of the House of Commons must be Canadian citizens or other British subjects, qualified voters under the Elections Act and of the full age of twenty-one years; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a plurality of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$8,000 per annum, with travelling expenses and expense allowances, and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov.-Gen.), Sept. 1, 1916, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , Hon. Wishart McL. Robertson, (with Sessional indemnity \$8,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and motor-car allowance \$1,000).....	\$9,000
<i>Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , John F. MacNeill, Q.C.....	13,500

The House of Commons.

<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Hon. Louis-René Beaudoin (with Sessional indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, car allowance \$1,000, and in lieu of residence, \$3,500).....	\$9,000
<i>Deputy Speaker</i> , William Alfred Robinson (Annual indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and in lieu of residence \$1,500).....	6,000
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E.....	13,500

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

<i>Chief Justice of Canada</i> , Hon. P. Kerwin...	\$27,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. I. C. Rand; Hon. R. L. Kellock; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott; Hon. H. G. Nolan.....	each 22,500
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court</i> , Paul Leduc, Q.C.....	8,500

Exchequer Court of Canada.

<i>President of the Exchequer Court of Canada</i> , Hon. J. T. Thorson.....	18,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. J. C. A. Cameron; Hon. J. D. Kearney; Hon. A. Fournier; Hon. J. Dumoulin.....	16,900
<i>Registrar</i> , G. Belleau, Q.C.....	7,500

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Following the Second World War, Canada's three Armed Forces were brought within the scope of one Department and all matters relating to defence were made the responsibility of the Minister of National Defence. Under his direction the Chiefs of Staff for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are responsible for the control and administration of their respective Services. In 1947 the Defence Research Board was established under a Chairman, who is responsible to the Minister for defence research and development and related matters.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy, established in 1910, is administered by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa through principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., for the Regular Force, and a third principal command at Hamilton, Ont., for the R.C.N. (Reserve) naval divisions, which are located in 22 cities across Canada.

On June 15, 1956, the Navy had 57 ships, excluding auxiliaries, in commission and 42 in reserve, excluding nine on loan to other Canadian government agencies and three on loan to the Royal Norwegian Navy. There were also 123 aircraft in naval service. Among the ships in commission were one light fleet carrier, one light cruiser, 12 destroyer escorts, 20 modernized frigates, eight coastal escorts, eight coastal minesweepers, one Arctic patrol ship, one survey vessel, one apprentice training ship and six patrol craft. The R.C.N. is made up of members of the Regular Forces of the R.C.N. and members of the Active List of the R.C.N. (Reserve). On May 31, 1956, there were 18,930 officers and men in the Regular Force and 5,936 in the Reserve Force.

Army.—The Canadian Army is administered by Army Headquarters at Ottawa through five command headquarters. At December 31, 1955, the Canadian Army (Regular) had 390 active units in Canada and abroad. The Regular Army comprises the NATO forces, which consist of 20d Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Europe and Headquarters 1st Canadian Infantry Division, 1st and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades in Canada; the fourth Canadian Infantry Brigade; the Mobile Striking Force, supporting units and a number of static units and installations for the command and administration of the Army as a whole.

At the same date there were 660 units of the Canadian Army Militia and 29 units in the Supplementary Reserve. These twenty units, along with the Regular Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia consist of personnel enrolled for other than continuing full-time service.

The Army is responsible for the maintenance of the North-West Highway System and for the operation of the North-West Territories and Yukon

Radio System. It also fulfils certain functions for Canada's three Armed Forces, including postal services, dental services, and medical supplies. In fulfilment of Canada's NATO commitments, the Canadian Army maintains one Infantry Brigade Group in Europe under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR).

On May 31, 1956, the strength of the Canadian Army (Regular) was 47,630 and the Canadian Army (Militia) was 43,800.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force was officially brought into being April 1, 1924. It is administered by Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa through nine major formations. At the beginning of 1956 the R.C.A.F. had 41 squadrons in service, 29 being regular force squadrons and 12 auxiliary force squadrons. Twelve of the squadrons were stationed in Europe under NATO and the balance operated in Canada where there were nine CF-100 all-weather interceptor squadrons for air defence, three maritime reconnaissance squadrons; four transport squadrons; one photographic reconnaissance squadron; two light bomber auxiliary squadrons and 10 auxiliary fighter squadrons supporting the air defence rôle. The R.C.A.F.'s part in Canada's direct NATO contributions consists of the provision of 12 squadrons of Sabre jet day fighters serving in France and Germany under the command of SACEUR, and the operation in Canada of the NATO Aircrew Training Plan. Under this plan a total of 4,017 pilots and navigators from 10 other NATO nations had graduated by March 31, 1956, and a further 917 were in training. The strength of the R.C.A.F. (Regular) was 49,793 on May 31, 1956, and at the same date the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) was 5,409.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Total strength (1956) 144 officers and 5,268 other ranks.

Headquarters: R.C.M.P. Headquarters Building, Ottawa.

Commissioner, L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Deputy Commissioners, J. D. Bird; A. T. Belcher.

Director of Operations and Criminal Investigations, D. A. McKinnon.

Director of Administration and Organization, O. Lariere.

Supply Officer, E. H. Persson.

Departmental Secretary, P. R. Osborne.

Officer in Charge, Special Branch, C. W. Harvison.

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1954) 30,242 publicly controlled schools with 2,796,809 pupils. In addition there were 130,836 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 28,174 pupils (1954). At December 1, 1955 there were 32 universities and 246 other institutions of higher education with an estimated full-time university grade enrolment of 71,600. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, had an enrolment of 10,739; British Columbia (1907) of 6,523; Montreal (1920) of 8,564; McGill (1829) of 6,184; Manitoba (1877) of 4,231; Saskatchewan (1907) of 2,930; Laval (1852) of 6,201; Alberta (1906) of 3,648; Queen's (1841) of 2,429; Ottawa (1848) of 1,754; Dalhousie (1818) of 1,262 and Western Ontario (1878) of 2,692. Figures include enrolment at affiliated colleges.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Languages.—Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about

20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 1,727,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 152,775 were unable to speak English or French.

Literature.—In addition to the rich heritages of English and French literature there is a definite Canadian literature in both tongues. In both languages history and biography were at first predominant but all fields have since been covered. In 1954 there were 97 daily newspapers published in Canada, 84 in English and 13 in French, with an aggregate circulation of nearly 3,800,000. In addition, there were about 738 weekly newspapers published in English and 133 in French.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1954.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta.....	33,593	7,520	9,960
British Columbia....	32,946	12,414	10,991
Manitoba.....	22,248	6,719	6,837
New Brunswick.....	16,649	4,286	4,278
Newfoundland.....	13,653	2,916	2,952
Nova Scotia.....	18,909	5,692	5,265
Ontario.....	136,261	44,515	45,280
P.E.I.....	2,724	966	605
Quebec.....	133,178	33,169	35,516
Saskatchewan.....	24,981	6,323	6,953
	435,142	124,520	128,385

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1954) 28.7; Death Rate 8.2; Marriage Rate 8.5; Divorces (1949) 5,934; (1950) 5,373; (1951) 5,263; (1952) 5,634; (1953) 6,110; (1954) 5,922; (1955) 5,796.

FINANCE

The official Rate of Exchange of the Canadian Dollar in 1945 was \$4.45=£1 sterling. On Sept. 19, 1949, Canada devalued the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, and the rate for sterling became \$3.08=£1. On Sept. 30, 1950, the Canadian Government cancelled the official rates of exchange of the Canadian dollar and did not prescribe any new fixed official rate. During 1955 the average market rate for the U.S. dollar was 98.63 cents in terms of Canadian funds.

Year ended March 31	Ordinary Revenue	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1938	2,363,161,854	534,408,118
1948	2,629,845,985	2,195,626,454
1949	2,649,089,827	2,175,892,334
1950	2,528,716,437	2,448,615,662
1951	3,018,698,281	2,901,241,698
1952	3,939,746,741	3,732,875,250
1953	4,277,727,601	4,337,275,512
1954	4,321,771,278	4,350,522,378
1955	4,094,674,526	4,275,362,888
1956	4,300,000,000	4,437,100,000

CANADIAN LOAN TO U.K.

The United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act of 1946 authorized a loan to U.K. of \$1,250,000,000 to enable the U.K. to buy Canada's export products during the period of world reconstruction. On Feb. 20, 1951, the U.K. Government announced that no further drawings would be made under the agreement, the total loan advanced amounting to \$1,185,000,000. During the fiscal year 1955-56 the United Kingdom Government repaid \$30,000,000, reducing the balance to \$83,000,000.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1955

Country	To Canada	From Canada
United Kingdom	400,530,822	769,312,648
Australia	26,295,362	58,481,703
New Zealand	12,316,209	22,344,190
South Africa	6,255,235	56,025,852
Brit. E. Africa	13,157,875	601,919
Gold Coast	3,775,391	1,461,311
India	35,147,127	24,668,792
Pakistan	815,703	6,201,543
Ceylon	15,580,693	2,671,252
Malaya	28,809,699	3,421,232
British Guiana	18,307,218	2,966,520
Brit. W. Indies	32,205,886	36,370,478
U.S.A.	3,452,178,338	2,559,342,842
Arabia	6,985,585	1,243,727
Argentina	4,414,196	6,833,238
Austria	2,708,958	6,025,114
Belgium and Luxembourg	29,051,047	53,384,433
Belgian Congo	2,672,666	3,534,441
Bolivia	18,616	1,085,971
Brazil	30,746,773	11,519,580
Chile	250,329	3,820,364
China (except Taiwan)	3,125,268	1,016,320
China (Taiwan)	155,463	1,227,136
Colombia	22,220,184	22,691,040
Costa Rica	5,948,150	35,760,170
Cuba	10,024,577	13,910,229
Czechoslovakia	2,879,600	1,061,916
Denmark	4,269,145	3,171,902
Dominican Republic	1,529,329	4,167,723
Ecuador	5,187,061	4,952,884
Egypt	293,896	1,290,607
Finland	384,055	1,736,469
France	25,015,838	42,562,910
French Africa	3,266,572	1,176,097
Germany:		
Fed. Republic	55,603,114	90,750,845
Eastern	571,889	2,260,895
Greece	279,746	4,297,956
Guatemala	4,544,874	2,507,712
Haiti	1,596,893	2,446,478
Hawaii	3,305,307	3,923,976
Honduras	1,666,354	587,680
Indonesia	1,000,943	943,620
Iran	2,063,637	644,423
Rep. of Ireland	335,616	12,808,087
Israel	1,166,362	4,557,824
Italy	18,501,730	27,653,059
Japan	36,718,106	90,892,524
Mexico	28,814,084	37,126,383
Morocco	195,236	1,790,635
Netherlands	20,951,476	47,688,899
Neth. W. Indies	34,368,113	2,414,883
Norway	2,366,235	47,031,412
Panama	9,037,466	2,823,888
Peru	869,473	6,001,263
Philippines	2,026,868	18,136,391
Portugal	1,940,642	2,553,786
Puerto Rico	1,093,618	9,714,939
Spain	6,219,821	4,209,674
Sweden	12,152,242	7,621,857
Switzerland	19,365,042	25,039,684
Syria & Lebanon	18,978,380	2,337,500
Thailand	1,142,123	2,340,858
Turkey	743,222	647,107
Uruguay	482,858	2,354,916
U.S.S.R.	628,156	2,680,153
Venezuela	187,277,463	30,755,871
Yugoslavia	516,173	362,681
Commonwealth Countries	610,302,441	1,006,437,319
For. Countries	4,102,067,594	3,275,346,934
Totals	4,712,370,035	4,281,784,253

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1938	3,540,237,614	3,101,667,570
1948	17,197,348,981	12,371,636,893
1949	16,950,403,795	11,776,134,151
1950	16,750,756,246	11,644,609,199
1951	16,923,307,028	11,433,314,943
1952	17,257,668,676	11,185,281,515
1953	17,918,490,812	11,161,734,269
1954	17,923,189,502	11,115,937,064
1955	17,951,491,464	11,263,080,154
1956	19,064,900,000	11,314,800,000

During the fiscal year 1949 sale of securities to the general public was confined to Canada Savings Bonds, a type of security first introduced in Nov. 1946. The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was \$2,433,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1955, compared with \$2,094,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1954.

Banking.—There were 9 chartered banks on May 31, 1956, with liabilities to the public of \$12,700,069,000; assets of \$12,700,069,000, deposits \$11,857,830,000. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1956, was \$36,164,460. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1956, were \$256,526,482.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 60,150,000 acres in 1955 was \$1,564,561,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

	1953	1954	1955
ALL CANADA			
Wheat	613,962	308,909	494,116
Oats	406,960	306,793	403,835
Barley	262,065	175,509	252,225
Rye	28,775	14,176	14,744
Flaxseed	9,912	11,238	21,498

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1955, the live stock included 901,400 horses, 10,239,000 cattle, 1,722,700 sheep, 6,079,000 swine and 66,214,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1955 was 317,871,000 lb., compared with 313,230,000 lb. in 1954. The factory cheese production was 86,855,000 lb. compared with 92,587,000 lb. in 1954.

Fur Farming.—There were 2,408 fur farms in Canada in 1954, 249 of which were fox farms, and 1,858 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1954-55 was 9,670,796, valued at \$30,509,515.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1954, was \$153,457,000, excluding Newfoundland. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was \$123,934,000 of which sea fisheries accounted for \$108,092,000 or 87.2 per cent., and inland fisheries for \$15,842,000 or 12.8 per cent.; persons employed 93,945; canning and curing establishments in operation 586.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was \$783,546,958 in 1953, and of lumber sawn \$494,385,993. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1954) amounted to \$641,410,070. Newsprint produced (1951), amounted to 6,000,895 tons valued at \$657,487,344.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1955 were machinery (except agricultural) (\$445,876,000); automobile parts (\$246,505,000); crude petroleum (\$

and machinery (\$178,248,000); petroleum products (\$144,089,000); aircraft and parts (\$138,091,000); rolling mill products (\$129,679,000); fruits (\$121,059,000); automobiles (\$114,167,000); engines and boilers (\$109,622,000); coal (\$106,551,000).

Exports.—The principal Exports in 1955 were newsprint paper (\$665,877,000); planks and boards (\$385,313,000); wheat (\$338,216,000); wood pulp (\$297,304,000); nickel (\$215,169,000); aluminium and products (\$212,727,000); copper and products (\$175,050,000); fish and fishery products (\$125,287,000); grains other than wheat (\$105,207,000); iron ore (\$99,814,000); asbestos and products (\$97,706,000); farm machinery and implements (\$76,010,000); flour of wheat (\$74,442,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1955 were wheat (\$148,274,000); aluminium and products (\$99,057,000); planks and boards (\$69,748,000); copper and products (\$52,529,000); barley (\$43,832,000); nickel and products (\$40,157,000); wood pulp (\$34,814,000); newsprint (\$33,013,000); tobacco, unmanufactured (\$22,332,000); zinc and products (\$20,287,000); wheat flour (\$18,464,000); platinum metals and scraps (\$14,540,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1954 numbered 38,028, the gross value of factory shipments being \$17,554,527,504. These industries employed 1,267,966 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$3,866,687,691.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, platinum and the platinum metals and asbestos, and ranks second in gold and aluminium and zinc, and fourth in copper and lead. The principal minerals produced in 1955 were: petroleum, crude 128,811,000 brls. (\$303,561,000); copper (\$239,394,952); nickel (\$216,433,694); gold 4,556,400 oz. fine (\$157,395,152); zinc (\$116,425,122); iron ore (\$113,385,503); asbestos (\$98,690,514); coal 14,578,821 tons (\$92,227,211); lead (\$55,786,929); silver (\$24,625,797); pitchblende, etc. (\$23,000,000); platinum (\$14,715,000); natural gas 143,699,000 M. cu. ft. (\$14,457,075). The total value of mineral output in 1955 was \$1,778,398,272.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1954, was 43,132 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$3,975,594,115 (1954), earnings \$1,095,440,918, the working expenses \$1,019,534,989. There were also (1953) 840 (single track 552) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of \$186,117,922; earnings \$107,990,692 and working expenses \$105,027,443. In 1954 the passengers carried numbered 28,306,528 (steam), 1,076,979,055 (electric 1953); and freight 177,281,680 tons (steam), 3,968,742 tons (electric 1953).

Name.	Total Miles operated.	Capital. 1954
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track...	22,451	\$2,675,649,248
Canadian Pacific single track.....	16,578	1,172,148,110
Other Lines single track...	4,103	127,796,748
		3,975,594,115

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1955, including inland vessels, was 17,188 vessels with net tonnage 1,682,950.

Canals.—In 1955 the vessels passing through Canadian canals numbered 28,172, of 32,685,154 tons of freight. There are six systems under con-

trol of the Federal Government with a total waterway of 1,875 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1954 was 2,792,348 compared with 2,724,432 in 1953. Revenue freight was 109,299,356 lb. or a decrease of 68,151,989 lb. over 1953. Mail pounds carried increased from 20,319,952 lb. in 1953 to 24,228,571 lb. in 1954.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 3,948,787 in 1955.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,138 post offices on March 31, 1955. The net postal revenue was \$151,717,274 in the fiscal year 1955. On March 31, 1955, there were 5,322 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 531,500 boxes. The length of telegraph lines operated in 1954 was 46,294 miles; number of telegrams transmitted totalled 19,066,354. On March 31, 1952, there were 2,334,828 radio stations operating in Canada, of which 2,313,944 were private receiving stations for the reception of broadcasting programmes.

On Dec. 31, 1954, there were 3,860,269 telephones and 13,357,289 miles of telephone wire in use.

TERRITORIES

The Yukon Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (Census 1951) of 9,096, including 1,563 Indians and Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry. Values of production in 1955 were: silver \$4,963,005; gold, \$2,567,895; lead, \$3,704,403; zinc, \$2,563,495; coal, \$87,444; cadmium, \$49,918.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1951), 2,594.

Commissioner, F. H. Collins.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (Census of 1951), 16,004, including 10,660 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources), and a council of nine (comprising 4 members elected in the District of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1955 was \$10,990,405; crude petroleum \$342,000; silver \$101,595 and natural gas \$6,000; pitchblende \$12,000,000, tantalum \$9,760. Fur produced in 1954-55 was valued at \$1,166,919.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one of which is held in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, R. Gordon Robertson.

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (Estimated 1955) of 1,050,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 61 members, elected for five years, representing 50 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The present representation of parties is 37 Social Credit Party, 15 Liberals, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 3 Progressive Conservatives and 4 others. The Executive Council consists of 13 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John James Bowlen (1950)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning..... \$11,000

Minister of Health, Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D...... 8,500

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson..... 8,500

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. J. Hooke..... 8,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. James Hartley..... 8,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast..... 8,500

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. N. A. Willmore..... 8,500

Minister of Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg..... 8,500

Minister of Industries and Labour, Hon. Raymond Reierson..... 8,500

Minister of Railways and Telephones and of Highways, Hon. Gordon E. Taylor..... 8,500

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. W. Hinman..... 8,500

Minister of Economic Affairs, Hon. Russell Patrick..... 8,500

Minister Without Portfolio, Hon. Fred Colborne..... unpaid

Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Raymond Crevolin..... 5,040

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson..... 2,000

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. G. B. O'Connor, (C.J.)..... \$16,000

Judges, Hons. H. G. Johnson; M. M. Porter; W. A. Macdonald; C. J. Ford, each 14,400

Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (C.J.)..... 16,000

Judges, Hons. H. J. Macdonald; J. B. McBride; W. G. Egbert; J. M. Cairns; E. B. Wilson; N. Primrose, each 14,400

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1954, was—under wheat 5,862,000 acres, producing 95,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,354,000 acres (74,000,000 bush.); barley 3,053,000 acres (70,000,000 bush.). The live stock (1954) included 1,455,000 cattle, 555,000 calves, 528,000 sheep and lambs, 1,408,000 hogs and 10,180,000 poultry.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Dec. 31, 1954, \$88,648,211. Revenue (1955-56 Estimated), \$177,441,515. Expenditure, \$179,963,072.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in

1954 was \$567,360,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary and Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (1955 Estimate), 209,353. Other centres are Calgary (168,840), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Drumheller and Camrose.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (Census of 1951) of 1,165,210.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. F. M. Ross, C.M.G., M.C...... \$9,000

Secretary, Lt.-Cmdr. C. G. Dixon..... 5,760

Executive Council.

(Sworn in August 2, 1952.)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett..... \$9,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. D. Black..... 7,500

Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C...... 7,500

Minister of Lands and Forests and of Education, Hon. R. G. Williston..... 7,500

Minister of Agriculture and of Mines, Hon. W. K. Kiernan..... 7,500

Minister of Highways, Hon. P. A. Gagliardi..... 7,500

Minister of Railways, Trade and Industry and of Fisheries, Hon. W. R. T. Chetwynd..... 7,500

Minister of Labour, Hon. L. Wicks..... 7,500

Minister of Health and Welfare, Hon. E. Martin..... 7,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant..... 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. T. J. Irwin.....

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. Gordon McG. Sloan..... \$16,000

Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran; S. A. Smith; H. I. Bird; H. W. Davey; J. M. Coady; F. A. Sheppard..... 14,400

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Sherwood Lett..... 16,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Manson; J. O. Wilson; A. D. Macfarlane; N. W. Whittaker; H. S. Woods; J. V. Clyne; H. W. McInnes; A. E. Lord; H. J. Sullivan..... each 14,400

District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. S. A. Smith..... 1,000

Agent-General in London, W. A. McAdam, C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1956-57, \$224,537,019. Estimated Expenditure, \$258,427,024. The Net Debt (March 31, 1956) amounted to \$123,981,218.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1955 there were 66,000 acres under wheat, 83,000 under oats, and 9,400 under potatoes. The estimated value of agricultural production was \$126,300,000. Live stock at June 1, 1955, included 29,000 horses, 374,000 cattle, 85,000 sheep, 55,000 swine and 4,262,000 poultry.

Production and Industry.—The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria,

New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni, and Prince Rupert. The values of production of the principal primary industries in 1955 were:—Forests \$632,000,000; Agriculture \$141,000,000; Mining \$174,500,000 (provisional); Fishing \$61,000,000. There are extensive coal measures and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetic iron. The climate is healthy and temperate. The principal exports are lumber, pulp paper, non-ferrous metals, gold, silver, fish and fruit. The *Alaska Highway* runs from Dawson Creek, B.C., to the Yukon boundary and thence *via* Whitehorse and Dawson to Fairbanks in Alaska.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1951) 104,303. Ψ Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1951) 530,728, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main centres are New Westminster (28,639) and Ψ Prince Rupert (8,546).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,789 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 246,512 square miles with a population of 849,000 (1955 estimated).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional allowance of \$3,000.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John Stewart McDiarmid (1953) \$9,000

Executive.

(Sworn in Dec. 14, 1948.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, Hon. Douglas Campbell \$10,000

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Industry and Commerce and Commissioner of Railways, Hon. R. D. Turner, Q.C. 8,000

Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. R. D. Robertson 8,000

Education, Hon. W. C. Miller 8,000

Attorney-General, Hon. M. N. Hryhorczuk 8,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. E. Préfontaine 8,000

Health and Public Welfare, Hon. F. C. Bell 8,000

Mines and Natural Resources and Labour, Hon. C. E. Greenlay 8,000

Public Works, Hon. William Morton 8,000

Public Utilities, Hon. C. L. Shuttleworth 8,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. N. V. Bachynsky 2,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. Adamson \$13,333

Puisne Judges, Hons. J. B. Coyne; P. J. Montague; J. T. Beaubien; I. Schultz each 12,200

Queen's Bench:—

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. E. K. Williams 13,333

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Campbell;

P. G. Du Val; R. Maybank; S.

Freedman; G. E. Tritschler. each

13,333

Finances.—The estimated revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1955, were \$65,016,000, and the expenditure \$64,573,720.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 140,622,720 acres, of which 6,909,455 acres were under field crops in 1955. The gross value of agricultural production in 1955 was estimated at \$250,000,000, of which field crops represented \$140,000,000. The live stock (1955) included 82,000 horses, 674,000 cattle, 57,000 sheep, 408,000 swine, 8,055,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1955 was estimated at \$570,000,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 50,000 persons and paid \$120,000,000 in salaries and wages. The chief industrial centres being Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La Prairie. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1955), 249,069. Other centres are St. Boniface (28,593), St. James (26,676), Brandon (22,820), Portage La Prairie (10,109).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (estimated at June 1, 1955) of 558,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election of Sept. 22, 1952, 36 Conservative and 16 Liberal Members were returned.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour D.

Laurence MacLaren (1945) \$9,000

Executive.

(Sept. 22, 1952.)

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon.

H. J. Flemming \$12,500

Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. West, Q.C. 7,500

Lands and Mines, Hon. Norman Buchanan, M.C. 7,500

Industry and Development, Hon. Roger Pichette, D.C. 7,500

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. D. D. Patterson 7,500

Agriculture, Hon. C. B. Sherwood 7,500

Health and Social Services, Hon. J. F. McInerney, M.D. 7,500

Education, Hon. Claude D. Taylor 7,500

Labour, Hon. A. E. Skaling 7,500

Chairman, Electric Power Commission, Hon. Edgar Fournier 7,500

Municipal Affairs and President, Executive Council, Hon. T. Babbitt Parlee 7,500

Speaker of the House, Hon. J. Arthur Moore.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. B. McNaughton \$16,000

Judges of Appeal, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges; Hon. L. McC. Ritchie 14,400

Queen's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. McChaud \$16,000
Judges, Hon. C. T. Richard; W. A. I. Anglin; C. J. Jones......each 14,400

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin...... \$1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin...... \$500

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1956 is \$53,705,814, and the ordinary expenditure \$53,667,591.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 659,500 were under field crops in 1953. The live stock in 1953 included 29,000 horses, 193,400 cattle, 64,300 sheep, 56,000 hogs and 1,090,000 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The value of production of the fisheries in 1953 was \$17,522,500. The cheese factories in operation produced 786,908 lb. of cheese and the creameries 7,987,695 lb. of butter in 1953.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1954, 784,388 tons, value \$6,953,449), also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON: population (1951), 16,018. Ψ Saint John (pop. 63,500) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal: Moncton (27,334).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 42,734 sq. miles (exclusive of Labrador) with a population at the Census of 1945 of 316,294 (exclusive of Labrador).

Government.—On April 1, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 28 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Hon. Sir Leonard Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D. (Aug. 17, 1949)

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.

Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.

Mines and Resources, Hon. W. J. Keough.

Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Chalker.

Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballam.

Provincial Affairs and Solicitor General, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.

Public Works, Hon. E. S. Spencer.

Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. J. T. Cheeseman.

Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. S. J. Hefferton.

Finance, Hon. G. J. Power.

Education, Hon. F. W. Rowe.

Public Welfare, Hon. B. J. Abbott.

Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath.

Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, W. J. Carew, C.B.E.
Leader of the Opposition, M. Hollett.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Walsh, LL.D. \$18,500

Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter each \$16,900

Registrar, J. A. Winter, C.M.G., Q.C.

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Nov. 26, 1951.

The present state of parties is: *Liberal*, 20; *Progressive Conservative*, 4; *Ind. Liberal*, 1; vacant 3.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Capt. Hon. Reginald Sparkes.

Clerk of the House of Assembly, Henry Cummings.

Finance.—The revenue, on current account, in 1955–56 was \$39,340,000 and the expenditure \$39,338,000. The estimated revenue for 1956–57 is \$42,755,000 and expenditure \$42,574,000.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Grand Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake, Stephenville and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Six mines are in operation: two iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper and two fluorspar. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total production of 533,285 tons of newsprint and 53,940 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value, in 1955, of products of the forests was estimated at \$85,000,000; fishery products were valued at \$25,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products (including live stock) was \$20,000,000. The value in 1955 of mineral products was \$70,317,000. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1955 was 39,382 long tons, valued at \$15,214,000; iron ore production was 7,920,000 long tons valued at \$47,900,000 and fluorspar 131,049 tons valued at \$3,031,000.

Railways.—From April 1, 1949, the rail system, formerly owned and operated by the Newfoundland Government, was taken over by the Dominion of Canada and entrusted to the Canadian National Railway for operation. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 8 motor vessels and 7 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 640 post offices open in 1955. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 675.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1955, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 199 sailing vessels of 10,322 gross tons, 18 steam vessels of 15,535 gross tons and 878 motor vessels of 58,175 gross tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports..... 1955 \$40,381,000

Exports..... \$148,000,000

Principal Cities.—The Capital, Ψ ST. JOHN'S (population 1951, 67,749) contains two cathedrals,

several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Bell Island (10,291), Corner Brook West (6,831), Grand Falls (5,064), Carbonear (3,351), Windsor (3,718), Gander (3,956), Bonavista (3,718), Curling (3,559), Botwood (3,421), Corner Brook East (3,445) and Bishop Falls (3,139).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1951) of 7,890. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an investigation is being carried out in an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore. In this area some 400,000,000 long tons of iron ore have been outlined—by drilling. A railway from Seven Islands, in Quebec Province, a port on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, to the site of the iron ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, is now completed at an estimated cost of \$200,000,000. Construction of a shipping port at Seven Islands has also been completed.

Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Labrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates made, as a result of aerial and ground surveys, show some 40,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of \$125,000,000 on the stump. The Hamilton River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet, is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 4,350,000.

CAPITAL, Ψ Battle Harbour (pop. 108); other towns: Goose Bay (2,416); North West River (511); L'Anse-au-Loup (268); Cartwright (244).

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (Census 1951) of 642,584.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members. Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Alistair Fraser, Q.C. (1952) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Henry D. Hicks \$12,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Mines and of Labour, Hon. M. A. Patterson, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Colin H. Chisholm 10,000
Minister of Public Health and Public Welfare, Hon. Geoffrey Stevens 10,000

Minister of Highways and Public Works, Hon. A. W. Mackenzie 10,000
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. T. Dauphinee 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. M. Fielding, Q.C. 10,000

The Legislature.

(Session Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. J. Smith McIvor \$1,000

The Judicature.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. L. Isley \$13,000

Judges, Hons. W. L. Hall; John Doull; Josiah H. MacQuarrie; E. T. Parker; L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald each 12,000

Finance.—The revenue in 1953–54 was \$50,768,763 and the expenditure, including the Sinking Fund, \$48,609,945; the funded debt (March 31, 1954) was \$203,496,000 the net direct debt being \$120,598,095.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1951 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, of which 3,173,691 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 23,515. Of the total area in farm land, 477,459 acres are in improved crops and 2,511,716 in unimproved land.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 4,000,000 bushels annually, although on occasion it has produced over 6,000,000 bushels of apples.

The number of live stock is estimated (1954) as follows: horses, 21,700; cattle and calves, 204,000; sheep and lambs, 99,000; hogs, 39,000; poultry, 1,707,000.

Manufactures.—In 1952 there were 1,533 establishments employing 33,371 people. The gross value of production was \$326,839,747, foods and beverages, wood and paper, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products accounting for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Amherst, New Glasgow, Trenton and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1954 was \$22,193,000. Landings totalled 383,646,000 lbs. About 20,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—5,839,761 tons of coal were produced in 1954. Gypsum production totalled 3,380,669 tons; barytes 232,030 tons; salt 147,459 tons. In 1954 a new mineral operation in Cape Breton Island produced a total of \$4,000,000 worth of copper, lead and zinc and \$350,000 worth of gold and silver. Total value of mine products (1954) \$68,000,000.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1951) 133,931, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the town of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city proper. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (see below). Dartmouth (15,037), Truro (10,756), New Glasgow (9,933), Amherst (9,870), Sydney Mines (8,410) and Yarmouth (8,106).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1951) 157,696. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 31,317), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 25,586 and 10,423 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island was completed in 1955.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (estimated 1956) of 5,307,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members elected for five years. The General Election of June, 1955, returned 83 Progressive Conservatives, 10 Liberals, 3 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1 Liberal-Labour and 1 Independent Progressive Conservative.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Louis O. Breithaupt, LL.D. (1951)..... \$10,000

Executive Council.

(May 4, 1949.)

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Council</i> , Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.	\$14,000
<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. Dana H. Porter, Q.C., LL.D.	10,000
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. Kelso Roberts...	10,000
<i>Minister of Highways</i> , Hon. James N. Allan	10,000
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. George H. Dunbar.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Health</i> , Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D.	10,000
<i>Minister of Lands and Forests</i> , Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. Charles Daley...	10,000
<i>Minister of Planning and Development</i> , Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. William A. Goodfellow.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Travel and Publicity</i> , Hon. B. Cathcart.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Public Welfare</i> , Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Reform Institutions</i> , Major Hon. John Weir Foote, F.R.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Hon. William J. Dunlop, LL.D.	10,000
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Lt.-Col. Hon. William Griesinger, M.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. Fletcher S. Thomas.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Mines</i> , Hon. Philip T. Kelly.	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Harold R. Scott.	

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. the Rev. M. C. Davies..... \$3,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. J. W. Pickup.

Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. J. C. McRuer.

Justices of Appeal, Hon. R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Macdonald; Hon. F. D. Hogg; Hon. J. B. Aylesworth; Hon. J. B.

Mackay; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., V.D.; Hon. F. G. Mackay; Hon. E. R. E. Chevrier; Hon. W. F. Schroeder.

High Court Judges, Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. F. H. Barlow; Hon. A. M. Le Bel; Hon. J. L. Wilson; Hon. R. W. Treleaven; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smiley; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon. R. I. Ferguson; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King; Hon. H. A. Aylen; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. J. L. McLennan; Hon. R. A. Danis; Hon. C. D. Stewart; Hon. E. G. Moorehouse; Hon. E. G. Thompson.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K., I. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S. W.1..... \$10,000

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Provincial Government for 1954-55 was \$388,900,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$388,200,000. The estimated Gross Debt was \$1,053,100,000 on March 31, 1955, and the Net Capital Debt was estimated at \$677,100,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 220,200,000 acres. There are about 15,300,000 acres of cleared land, of which 8,400,000 acres were under field crops in 1954. These included wheat, 741,000 acres; oats, 1,685,000 acres; barley, 144,000 acres; soy beans, 254,000 acres; mixed grains, 1,130,000 acres; hay and clover, 3,440,000 acres.

In 1954 the numbers of live stock were—horses, 168,000; cattle, 3,094,000; sheep and lambs, 279,000; hogs, 660,000, and poultry, 16,672,000.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 102,400,000 acres or about 46.3 per cent. of the land area of the Province. The gross value of wood logged in the Province in 1954 before further processing was estimated at \$170,000,000. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the Province. In 1954 it turned out products having an estimated gross value of \$350,000,000. Wood pulp production amounted to an estimated 2,400,000 tons valued at \$185,000,000. About 2,100,000 tons of paper were produced, valued at \$270,000,000, of which newsprint production accounted for some 1,350,000 tons valued at about \$150,000,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The gross value of its manufactures in 1953, was \$8,900,000,000. In that year there were over 634,000 employees.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the output in 1954 being a record figure of \$485,000,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, \$78,300,000; nickel, \$176,500,000; copper, \$80,900,000; platinum, \$12,500,000; iron ore, \$16,800,000; and palladium, ruthenium, etc., \$7,500,000.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ♀TORONTO, population (1954) 682,415 (Metropolitan Toronto, 1,250,773), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; ♀Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (220,705); Ottawa, the Federal capital (208,915); London (98,666); Brantford (49,856); ♀Kingston (43,145); Peterborough (40,489); Windsor, connected by tunnel and bridge with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (126,034); Fort William (37,630); Kitchener (55,645); Guelph (30,950); St. Catharines (39,881); Sault Ste. Marie (35,722); Oshawa (46,051); Sudbury (46,631); Port Arthur (35,305); Sarnia (39,550).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal and has a large lumber trade and wood-working manufactures. The population of the Federal Capital was 202,045 at the Census of 1951 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 281,908.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1956) 105,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour T. William L. Prowse (1950)..... \$8,000

Executive.

(May 25, 1953, re-constructed June, 1955)
Premier, Attorney and Advocate-General and President of the Executive Council, Hon. Alexander W. Matheson, Q.C..... \$6,000
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. B. Earle MacDonald..... 4 000
Minister of Health, Hon. M. Lorne Bonnell, M.D..... 3,000
Minister of Public Works, of Industry and Natural Resources, and of Fisheries, Hon. Douglas Mackinnon..... 4,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Eugene Cullen..... 4,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Keir Clark..... 3,000
Minister of Welfare and of Labour, Hon. Forrest W. Phillips..... 4,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. J. George MacKay..... 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. P. Foley.....

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Gallant.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell..... \$16,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. George J. Tweedy; Hon. Mark R. McGuigan..... each 14,400
Finance.—The ordinary revenue in 1954-55 was \$9,069,432 and the expenditure was \$7,194,454. The gross debt was \$18,600,500 on March 31, 1955.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1949 was estimated at \$22,748,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. The live stock (1948) included 23,000 horses, 94,000 cattle, 43,000 sheep, 62,000 swine, and about 993,000 poultry.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (pop. 15,887), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (6,547), Souris (2,183), and Montague (2,068).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (estimated, June 1, 1956) of 4,634,000.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 93 members elected for five years. The General Election of June 20, 1956, returned 72 Union Nationale (Government Party), 20 Liberals and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, LL.D. (October 3, 1950)..... \$14,000

Executive.

(Sworn in Aug. 30, 1944.)

Prime Minister, President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Q.C., LL.D..... \$16,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Onésime Gagnon, Q.C..... 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. J. S. Bourque..... 10,000
Minister of Health, Hon. J. H. A. Paquette, M.D..... 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Yves Prévost..... 10,000
Minister of Roads, Hon. Antonio Talbot, Q.C..... 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Roméo Lorrain..... 10,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. W. M. Cottingham..... 10,000
Minister of Social Welfare and of Youth, Hon. J. Paul Sauvé..... 10,000
Minister of Colonisation, Hon. Joseph D. Bégin..... 10,000
Minister of Game and Fisheries, Hon. Camille Pouliot, M.D..... 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Antonio Barrette
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Paul Beaulieu, D.Sc..... 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Laurent Barré
Provincial Secretary, (vacant)..... 10,000
Solicitor-General and Minister of Transportation and Communications, Hon. Antoine Rivard, Q.C..... 10,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Antonio Elie; Hon. Tancrede L'Abbe; Hon. F. J. Miquelon; Hon. Wilfrid L'Abbe; Hon. A. Leclerc..... each 5,000

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Jean-Louis Baribeau..... 9,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Maurice Tellier..... 9,000

The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—
Chief Justice, Hon. Antonin Gaipeault..... 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. L. St. Jacques; B. Bissonnette; E. Stuart McDougall; P. C. Casey; G. Miller Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; C. J. M. Martineau; G. R. W. Owen..... each 9,000
Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. Garon Pratte; J. A. Gagné; A. Taschereau..... each 9,000

Superior Court:

Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Albert Sévigny..... 10,000
Associate Chief Justice—Hon. William B. Scott..... 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. W. Lazure; E. Salvas; C. A. Bertrand;

F. T. Collins; F. Caron; A. I. Smith; H. Perrier; A. Demers; J. Jean; E. Marier; G. S. Chailles; E. Tellier; H. Batshaw; R. Brossard; C. E. Ferland; A. Garneau; A. Montpetit; C. Prevost; S. B. Ralston; P. E. Cote; G. F. Reid; C. A. Sylvestre; R. Ouimet; J. P. Cherbonneau.

Puisse Judges (Quebec)—Hons. G. F. Gibsons; N. Belleau; J. O. L. Boulanger; W. Girouard; W. Edge; L. Casgrain; E. Marquis; F. Choquette; G. Lacroix; J. A. Dion; W. Morin each \$9,000

Puisse Judges (Sherbrooke)—Hons. W. E. Mitchell; L. P. Cilche; G. C. R. Desmarais each 9,000

Puisse Judges (Hull)—Hons. H. A. Fortier; P. Ste. Marie each 9,000

Puisse Judges (Trois Rivières)—Hons. L. Lajoie; J. E. Ferron each 9,000

Puisse Judge (Amos)—Hon. H. Drouin.

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1954-55 was \$335,076,456; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$298,441,589. The bonded debt (March 31, 1955) was \$464,082,782 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills \$373,744,378.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1955 was \$5,386,784,868 from 12,132 industrial establishments, employing 441,535 persons with salaries and wages totalling \$1,225,573,314, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 356,059 sq. miles, of which 190,665 sq. miles are productive; 80,684 sq. miles are under licence to cut timber and 25,662 sq. miles are freehold forests. In 1954, 3,677,794 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$435,083,677. The total area under cultivation in 1955 was 5,545,000 acres, the value of the field crops being \$144,735,000; 3,725,000 acres are under hay and clover. In 1955 there were 195,000 horses, 2,058,000 cattle, 349,000 sheep, 1,272,000 swine and 9,282,000 poultry. In 1955 the production of factory cheese was 18,000,000 lb. (valued at \$5,400,000) and creamery butter 125,000,000 lb. (valued at \$73,000,000).

The mineral production was valued at \$385,428,000 in 1955, including gold 1,155,536 fine oz. (\$37,295,000). Proven deposits of iron ore in New Quebec amount to 281,022,000 gross tons and to 136,685,000 in Labrador, that is, a total amount of 417,707,000 gross tons of ore.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ QUEBEC (population, 174,000), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,070,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Verdun (82,300), Hull (47,800), Sherbrooke (59,100), Trois Rivières (54,800), Outremont (31,200), Westmount (28,000) and Lachine (34,200).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (estimated 1956) was 897,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for close on 400 miles and northwards for over 760 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 53 members. There is an Executive Council of 14 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour W. J. Patterson (1951)..... \$9,000

Executive Council.

(Sworn in July 10, 1944, August 4, 1948 and Oct. 24, 1952).

Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, Hon. T. C. Douglas..... \$8,500
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. M. Fines.. 7,000
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Corman, Q.C...... 7,000
Labour, Hon. C. C. Williams..... 7,000
Natural Resources and Mineral Resources, Hon. J. H. Brockelbank..... 7,000
Highways, Hon. J. T. Douglas..... 7,000
Education, Hon. W. S. Lloyd..... 7,000
Social Welfare, Hon. J. H. Sturdy..... 7,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. L. F. McIntosh.. 7,000
Public Works, Hon. J. A. Darling..... 7,000
Agriculture, Hon. I. C. Nollet..... 7,000
Public Health, Hon. T. J. Bentley..... 7,000
Telephones, A. G. Kuziak..... 7,000
Provincial Secretary, J. W. Burton..... 7,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Tom Johnston..... 2,000

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. M. Martin..... \$16,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. P. H. Gordon; A. T. Procter; D. A. McNiven; E. M. Culliton..... 14,400
Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown..... 16,000
Puisse Judges, Hons. G. E. Taylor; A. Doiron; S. McKercher; H. F. Thomson; R. T. Graham; C. S. Davis.. each 14,400

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1955, was \$78,415,520, and the expenditure \$78,119,820. The net public debt (Dec. 31, 1954) was \$83,045,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. The province maintains approximately 40 per cent. of the total cultivated land in Canada. The average annual wheat yield is about 257,500,000 bushels. In 1953 the total value of all field crops was \$664,652,000. Live stock on farms included 229,000 horses, 1,387,000 cattle, 156,000 sheep, 539,000 swine and 8,704,000 poultry.

Industries.—In 1952 there were 1,022 industrial establishments, employing 11,307 persons. The gross value of manufactured products in 1953 was \$265,000,000, the cost of wages paid in 1952 being \$29,490,000. The principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

In 1954 the value of mineral production was \$57,000,000, compared with \$35,983,923 in 1950, \$31,292,693 in 1947 and \$22,668,201 in 1945. Metals accounted for \$38,200,000 in 1954, fuels \$12,600,000, and industrial minerals \$6,200,000.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1954 estimate) 77,000. Other large centres are Saskatoon (60,000), Moose Jaw (27,000), Prince Albert (20,000), Weyburn (7,800), Swift Current (9,000), North Battleford (9,000) and Yorkton (8,000).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population *			
		Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Census June 30, 1954	Estimated Dec. 31, 1955
<i>States.</i>					
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,433	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,525,923
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,350,684
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	580,949	646,073	797,094	834,635
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	227,599	257,078	308,752	325,801
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,555,021
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	438,852	502,480	639,771	670,750
<i>Territories.</i>					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	8,947	16,905	30,315	33,470
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,850	10,868	16,469	17,007
Total	2,974,581	6,629,839	7,579,353	8,986,530	9,313,291

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian aboriginals

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	† Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	63,101	62,411
1953	202,235	103,125	305,360	80,188	120,228	200,416	164,944	70,640
1954	202,256	198,025	400,281	81,805	129,818	211,623	188,658	71,229
1955	207,677	237,237	444,914	82,036	139,982	222,018	222,896	72,172

† Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration:—1953, 27,310; 1954, 54,038; 1955, 66,599.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1871-1947

Year of Census	Result of Census			Intercensal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1880 .. 191,804
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	927,629	1881-1890 .. 382,741
1901	1,977,923	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891-1900 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1910 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,307,111	3,262,728	6,569,839	1,194,105	1921-1932 .. 299,883
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933-1946 .. 37,994
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947-1953 .. 616,594

Races and Religions

Races	1933	1947	Religions	1947	1954
European	6,579,993	7,524,129	Church of England	2,957,032	3,408,850
Chinese, incl. half-caste ..	14,349	12,094	Roman Catholics*	1,569,725	2,061,986
Japanese do.	2,466	335	Methodists	871,425	977,933
Indians and Cingalese do. .	3,448	3,152	Presbyterians	743,540	869,242
Aborigines	55,000	46,600	Other Christians ..	531,213	715,743
Do. half-caste	20,620	27,179	Hebrews	32,019	48,439
Other Races	8,963	12,469	Other†	874,403	904,337

* Including Catholics, so described, 956,540 in 1947 and 1,299,844 in 1954.

† Including 824,824 and 855,819 who did not state their religion at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses respectively.

‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1947.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41'–39° 8' South latitude and 113° 9'–153° 39' East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the strike of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, uranium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Oil was discovered at Exmouth Gulf, 680 miles north of Perth, in December 1953.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-two Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Federal controls, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency Field Marshal Sir WILLIAM SLIM, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. born Aug. 6, 1891; assumed office 1953. £10,000
Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell, C.V.O.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. R. A. St. G. Martin, M.B.E.
Comptroller, Lieut.-Col. R. Connor, A.M.F.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. M. A. P. Mitchell, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. I. B. James, R.A.N.; Flying-Officer J. R. Macneil, R.A.A.F.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Sworn-in, Jan. 11, 1956)

The total amount provided for Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Acts, 1952–56, is £A71,000.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.
Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Fadden, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Defence Production, (vacant).

Minister for Labour and National Service and for Immigration, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.

Minister for Trade, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.

Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.

Minister for Defence, Hon. Sir Philip McBride, K.C.M.G.
Minister for the Navy and Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator Hon. N. O'Sullivan.
Attorney-General, Senator Hon. J. A. Spicer, Q.C.
Minister for National Development, Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.

Minister for Air and for Civil Aviation, Hon. A. G. Townley.

Minister for Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.

The above form the Cabinet.

Minister for Health, Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E.

Postmaster-General, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.

Minister for Shipping and Transport, Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge.

Minister for the Army, Hon. J. O. Cramer.

Minister for Repatriation, Senator Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E.

Minister for Supply, Hon. H. Beale, Q.C.

Minister for the Interior and for Works, Hon. A. Fairhall.

Minister for Social Services, Hon. H. S. Robertson.

Minister for Primary Industry, Hon. W. McMahon.

Minister for Customs and Excise, Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION

ABROAD

BRAZIL

Minister, C. V. Kellway (Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 Apto, 202, Rio de Janeiro).

BURMA

Ambassador, C. T. Moodie (Strand Hotel Annexe, Strand Road, Rangoon).

CANADA

High Commissioner, Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Spark Street, Ottawa).

CEYLON

High Commissioner, A. J. Eastman, (Grand Oriental Hotel Building, York Street, Colombo).

EGYPT

Minister, A. R. Cutler, F.C. (24 Sharia Mohamed Mazhar Pasha, Zamalek, Cairo).

FRANCE

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7e).

GERMANY

Ambassador, P. Shaw (Zitelmannstrasse 14, Bonn).

GREECE

Consul-General, J. J. B. Clippe (15 Valaoritou Street, Athens).

INDIA

High Commissioner, P. R. Heydon (Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

INDO-CHINA

Minister, D. W. McNicol (149 Rue Pasteur, Saigon).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (Pengangsaaan Barat 14, Djakarta).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Chargé d'Affaires, S. Jamieson (33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin).

ISRAEL

Minister, B. C. Ballard (23 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv).

ITALY

Minister, D. P. McGuire, C.B.E. (Via Carlo Dolci 15, Rome).

JAPAN

Ambassador, Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E. (9 Mita, Tsumamachi Minato-Ku, Tokyo).

MALAYA

Commissioner, T. K. Critchley (40 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur).

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, H. A. McClure-Smith (18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague).

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Vice-Adm. Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B. (Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. W. J. Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E. (5 Kutchery Road, Karachi).

PHILIPPINES

Minister, K. C. O. Shann (207 Ayala Building, Juan Luna, Manila).

SINGAPORE

Commissioner, R. L. Harry (Crosby House, Robinson Road, Singapore).

SWITZERLAND

Consul-General, G. A. Jockel (41 Quai Wilson, Geneva).

THAILAND

Minister, D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E. (323 Silom Road, Bangkok).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Regis House, Adderley Street, Capetown).

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, Sir Percy Spender, K.B.E., Q.C. (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).

Consul-General, New York, J. Francis (636 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20).

Do., San Francisco, M. H. Marshall (206 Sansome Street).

UNITED NATIONS

Minister, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E. (4510 Empire State Building, New York).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. J. Manz, BELGIUM

Minister, J. Querton.

BRAZIL

Minister, P. de Alcantara Nabuco de Abreu Filho.

BURMA

Minister, U. Sain Bwa.

CANADA

High Commissioner, W. A. Irwin.

CEYLON

High Commissioner, P. R. Gunasekara.

CHILE

Chargé d'Affaires, J. Domeyko.

CHINA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Chen Tai-chu.

DENMARK

Chargé d'Affaires, F. H. Hergel, O.B.E.

FINLAND

Chargé d'Affaires, P. I. Simelius.

FRANCE

Ambassador, R. Sivan.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Ambassador, Dr. Walther Hess.

GREECE

Minister, D. N. Lambros.

INDIA

High Commissioner, K. R. P. Singh (acting).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, Dr. R. H. Tirtawinata.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Ambassador, B. Gallagher.

ISRAEL

Minister, M. Nurock.

ITALY	
Minister, S. Danco.	
JAPAN	
Ambassador, T. Suzuki.	
MALAYA	
Commissioner, Dato Nik Ahmed Kamil Bin Haji Mahmood.	
MALTA	
Commissioner, Capt. G. F. L. Stivala, O.B.E.	
NETHERLANDS	
Ambassador, A. M. L. Winkelman.	
NEW ZEALAND	
High Commissioner, G. E. L. Alderton, C.M.G.	
PAKISTAN	
High Commissioner, M. A. Alvie (acting).	
PHILIPPINES	
Minister, Dr. Roberto Regala.	
SWEDEN	
Minister, J. M. Kastengren.	
THAILAND	
Minister, Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon.	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
High Commissioner, J. K. Uys.	
UNITED KINGDOM	
High Commissioner, The Lord Carrington, M.C.	
Deputy High Commissioner, G. W. Tory, C.M.G.	
Counsellor and Official Secretary, A. G. R. Rouse, O.B.E.	
First Secs., J. D. Fraser, M.B.E.; W. S. Baker; T. J. O'Brien, M.C. (Financial).	
Second Sec., W. I. McIndoe.	
Director, U.K. Information Services, J. S. Ellis.	
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.	
Civil Aviation Adviser, Air Vice-Marshal R. P. Willock, C.B. (ret.).	
Agricultural Adviser, T. C. Creyke.	
Scientific Adviser, Dr. W. H. Wheeler.	
Military Adviser, Col. M. W. Biggs, O.B.E.	
Naval Adviser, Rear-Admiral R. S. Wellby, D.S.O.	
Air Adviser, Group Capt. P. R. Beare, D.S.O., D.F.C.	
British Council Liaison Officer, E. W. Burbridge, O.B.E.	

UNITED STATES

Ambassador (vacant).

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are normally elected for six years by universal suffrage, each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding the two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal and Liberal-Country Party 57, Country Party 18, Labour 47. Members of both Houses receive £A2,350 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. A. M. McMullin.

Clerk of the Senate, R. H. C. Loof.£3,750

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. J. McLeay.

Clerk of the House, A. A. Tregear.£3,750

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G.£8,000

Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Dudley Williams, K.B.E., M.C.; Hon. Sir William Flood Webb, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Frank Walters Kitto, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.each £6,500

Principal Registrar and Marshal, J. G. Hardman, O.B.E.

COURT OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Judge, (vacant)£6,500

Judges, Hons. A. W. Foster; R. C. Kirby; E. A. Dunphy; S. G. C. Wright; Sir Edward J. R. Morgan, K.B.E.; R. Ashburner.each £5,500

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart Clyne.£5,500

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. W. B. Simpson, E.D.£4,750

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. M. C. Kriewaldt.£3,750

DEFENCE

At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War the Department of Defence embraced the three fighting services. In November, 1939, separate Departments, each with its own Minister, were created for the control and administration of the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Defence Department as then reconstituted retained responsibility for overall defence policy and for the conduct during the war of the business of the War Cabinet and the Advisory War Council. The four separate Departments were retained at the end of the war.

Subject to the authority of Cabinet and the Council of Defence, the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements; the defence aspects of armistice and peace terms, control commissions, forces of occupation; matters of policy or principle with joint service or inter-departmental defence aspect; the higher defence machinery; the control of the joint service machinery; the co-ordination of national planning for an emergency, etc.

Navy

The Royal Australian Navy consists of the aircraft carriers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*, 4 destroyers, 5 frigates, 4 ocean minesweepers, 4 boom working vessels and 39 miscellaneous craft. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are the light cruiser *Hobart*, 3 destroyers (1 of which is being converted to a frigate) 12 frigates, 24 ocean minesweepers, 1 depot ship, 1 boom working vessel and 16 miscellaneous craft.

Vessels being built in Australian dockyards include three *Daring* class destroyers. One was launched at Sydney in March 1952, and another was launched at Melbourne in May 1954. The third is under

construction at Sydney. Four anti-submarine frigates are to be built. One "Q" class destroyer is being converted to a fast anti-submarine frigate.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 6 members.

For the financial year 1955-56, the establishment for the Australian Regular Army was 23,000 soldiers and 4,600 civilians. This includes a Field Force, cadres for duty with the Citizen Military Forces, administration and instructional staff for National Service, staff for training installations and headquarters, base, and administrative units, in addition to the Pacific Islands Regiment comprising European officers and non-commissioned officers and native troops. The Australian Army includes a Citizen Military Force of 84,978 (as at June 30, 1955), comprising a volunteer component, and National Servicemen on full-time duty. A Women's Royal Australian Army Corps forms part of the Australian Regular Army, the women being employed in direct substitution of male soldiers. Companies of the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps and the Women's Australian Army Nursing Corps have been raised within the framework of the Citizen Military Force.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1956, was 23,061 all ranks, of whom 736 were serving in Korea or Japan, 1,416 in Malaya, and 104 in other overseas appointments.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments, had a strength of 32,575 school cadets on March 31, 1956.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1956, was 15,648. The total number of squadrons was 17, and of training units 24. One squadron, one transport flight and one airfield construction squadron were located overseas. The squadron was operating in Malaya in support of the British ground forces, the airfield construction squadron was also in Malaya, and the transport flight was operating in Japan with the British Commonwealth Forces.

Commonwealth Expenditure on Defence and War and Repatriation Services in the year ended June 30, 1956, was £A315,184,000, as compared with £A305,828,000 for the previous year.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939-45 War:—			
Killed (including died of wounds, died while P.O.W. and "missing, presumed dead")			27,073
P.O.W. escaped, recovered or repatriated			22,264
Wounded and injured			23,477
			72,814
Total Non-battle casualties—7,210 killed, 157,650 injured.			

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure.	Loan Fund Expenditure.
	£A,000*	£A,000	£A,000
1949-50.....	580,652	580,652	42,682
1950-51.....	841,792	841,792	54,427
1951-52.....	1,016,828	1,016,828	55,493
1952-53.....	1,040,067	1,026,667	53,605
1953-54.....	1,022,790	966,519	68,646
1954-55.....	1,067,441	997,290	62,687
1955-56 (Est.)..	1,123,769	1,123,599	61,200

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

* Australian currency—£100 = £A125.

DEBT

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on December 31, 1955, was £2,005,121,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £1,891,634,000 the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (December 31, 1955) to £3,896,775,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1955, was £420 19s. 11d., the annual interest liability amounting to £13 6s. 9d. per head.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1954-55	1955-56
	£A	£A
Age and Invalid Pensions	88,006,000	101,625,000
Widows' Pensions.....	6,862,000	7,723,000
Maternity Allowances.....	3,362,000	3,410,000
Child Endowment.....	52,530,000	60,380,000
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.....	2,640,000	2,563,000
Hospital Benefits.....	9,321,000	9,583,000
Funeral Benefits.....	304,000	319,000
Tuberculous Campaign	5,657,000	5,696,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits.....	10,740,000	11,887,000
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Services.....	481,000	505,000
Mental Institutions.....	225,000	—
National Health Services	9,221,000	11,203,000
Total.....	189,319,000	214,864,000

† Includes allowances and reimbursements to State Governments.

Current Rates

Age and Invalid Pensions, £8 per fortnight.

Widows' Pensions (fortnightly rates): "A" class, widows having one or more children under 16 years, £8 10s.; "B" class, widows of not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, £6 15s.; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, £6 15s. for not longer than 26 weeks (or in certain cases 39 weeks); "D" class, women whose husbands have been imprisoned for not less than 6 months, £6 15s.

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there are three or more other children, £17 10s. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child under sixteen years of age and 10s. per week for each child in excess of one under sixteen years of age maintained in a family, and 10s. for each child under sixteen years of age in an approved institution.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.—Rate: £2 10s. per week for married person or unmarried adult plus £2 for dependent spouse and 5s. for the first dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 10s. if under 18 years of age, and £2, if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose. An additional 4s. per day is payable in respect of contributors to registered hospital benefit organisations.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £6 2s. 6d. per week. Married person £9 12s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking. The average Australian liabilities and assets of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

Quarter ended.	Private Trading Banks	
	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
June, 1939.....	£328,007,000	£381,092,000
June, 1955.....	1,346,467,000	1,373,802,000
March, 1956.....	1,351,131,000	1,391,033,000

Savings Banks Amount on Deposits.		
Date.	Amount.	Per Head.
June 30, 1939...	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
June 30, 1955...	1,073,394,000	116 13 3
April 30, 1956...	1,109,956,000	119 7 9

State, etc.	1954-55		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
N.S.W.	193,039	195,187	- 2,148
Victoria.....	116,789	115,453	+ 1,336
Queensland....	73,820	73,002	+ 218
S. Australia....	48,684	50,918	- 2,234
W. Australia....	46,070	46,554	- 484
Tasmania	14,495	14,707	- 212
Total, Six States.	492,897	496,421	- 3,524
Commonwealth.	1,067,441	997,290	+ 70,151
Grand Total (a).	1,383,179	1,316,552	+ 66,627

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by Commonwealth to the States in respect of Uniform Taxation, interest on States' debts, special grants and special financial assistance and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY (Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1952-53	1953-54
Agricultural ...	£A276,398,000	£A268,400,000
Pastoral.....	493,745,000	491,716,000
Dairying, &c....	172,024,000	173,164,000
Forests and Fisheries	52,556,000	54,535,000
Mining.....	109,671,000	104,875,000
Manufacturing ..	1,082,862,000	1,227,045,000

£A2,187,256,000 £A2,319,795,000

PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1937-38	1,023	187	192
1952-53	1,281	195	167
1953-54	1,245	198	160
1954-55	1,283	167	191
†1955-56	1,414	196	208

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1954-55 was 955,000,000 acres. The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acreage	Bushels
*Wheat.....	10,672,583	168,606,448
Oats.....	2,574,225	32,830,749
Barley.....	1,691,375	29,400,050
Maize.....	169,687	5,076,012
Hay.....	1,984,375	Tons. 2,855,735
Sugar-cane.....	374,206	10,086,517

* Wheat estimate (1955-56) 195,600,000 bushels.

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Sheep . .	115,596	117,646	123,072	126,945	130,849
Cattle . .	15,229	14,893	15,247	15,602	15,826
Horses	999	937	895	850	803
Pigs . . .	1,134	1,022	993	1,198	1,297

In 1953-54 Australia produced 1,283,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A366,263,000; 428,826,100 lb. of butter; 101,037,400 lb. of cheese; and 85,666,600 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 1,191,500 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1955 the mine production of gold was 1,048,958 fine oz. and of black coal 19,283,331 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1955 was: pig iron, 1,794,179 tons; copper (blister), 37,439 tons; lead, 187,566 tons; tin 2,004 tons; zinc, 101,090 tons; silver 7,788,332 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1954, £A149,302,000 (figure subject to revision).

Manufactures.—In 1954-55 there were in Australia 51,055 industrial establishments, employing 1,031,083 persons; wages paid amounted to £A781,641,000; value of plant and machinery £A668,293,000; land and buildings £A555,996,000; of materials, fuel, etc., used £A2,069,158,000; value added by manufacture £A1,365,510,000; and value of total output £A3,434,668,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1954 there were 371 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,787,504.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE (including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports £A	Exports £A
1938-39.....	116,754,020	140,496,312
1951-52.....	1,053,423,000	675,008,000
1952-53.....	514,109,000	871,272,000
1953-54.....	681,609,000	828,332,000
1954-55.....	843,742,000	774,164,000

Country	Imports from	Exports to
1954-55		
United Kingdom.	£A378,669,000	£A285,506,000
Canada.....	23,840,000	10,503,000
Ceylon.....	19,516,000	8,723,000
India.....	26,057,000	19,428,000
Pakistan.....	2,253,000	2,947,000
Fed. of Malaya...	12,797,000	8,410,000
New Zealand...	8,042,000	37,794,000
South African Union.....	4,349,000	2,869,000
Bahrain.....	15,319,000	439,000
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	12,234,000	31,252,000
China.....	1,732,000	2,705,000
Egypt.....	311,000	1,879,000
France.....	14,689,000	64,056,000

Germany (Fed. Rep.)	30,838,000	31,823,000
Indonesia	22,529,000	3,702,000
Italy	11,740,000	35,915,000
Japan	18,422,000	58,573,000
Netherlands	13,081,000	6,857,000
Norway	6,510,000	5,937,000
Poland	123,000	6,243,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	7,383,000	1,025,000
Sweden	13,516,000	3,241,000
Switzerland	10,582,000	2,203,000
U.S.A.	102,157,000	52,440,000
U.S.S.R.	911,000	154,000

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES	1954-55
Fish Preserved in Tins	£A3,532,000
Tea	21,743,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	17,316,000
Whisky	1,561,000
Trimmings and Ornaments	5,383,000
Piece Goods:—	

Canvas and Duck	1,636,000
Cotton and Linen	42,921,000
Rayon and Silk	16,707,000
Woolen, or containing Wool	1,703,000
Other	6,688,000
Carpets and Carpeting	8,656,000
Floorcloths and Linoleums	3,095,000
Bags and Sacks	11,643,000
Yarns, Cotton and Artificial Silk, &c.	12,839,000
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.	2,257,000
Hides and Skins	1,019,000
Electrical Appliances and Equip- ment (incl. Cable and Wire)	28,719,000
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric)	41,221,000
Tools of Trade	4,645,000

Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts	8,490,000
Motor Vehicles and Parts	68,400,000
Other	7,218,000

Oils in bulk:—	
Kerosene	7,705,000
Lubricating (Mineral)	5,509,000
Petroleum	62,603,000
Residual and Solar	13,807,000
Glass and Glassware	6,105,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery	2,522,000
Paints and Varnishes	250,000
Paper, Printing and Paper Manu- factures	19,218,000
Stationery, Books, &c.	10,516,000
Seeds	1,674,000
Copra	2,575,000
Fertilizers	3,683,000

Arms, Ammunition and Ex- plosives	(a) 9,463,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	24,258,000
Bullion and Specie	2,770,000
Iron and Steel Plate and Sheet	29,583,000
Copper	11,524,000
Rubber and Manufactures	17,032,000
Timber, dressed and undressed	14,684,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment	£6,719,000

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES	1954-55
Wool	£A353,108,000
Biscuits	303,000
Butter	24,589,000
Eggs	5,996,000
Meat	63,492,000
Milk and Cream	8,742,000
Cheese	5,058,000
Fruit (Fresh)	8,771,000
Fruit (Dried)	8,441,000

Fruit (Preserved in air-tight con- tainers)	£A18,248,000
Wheat	45,222,000
Flour (Wheaten)	20,307,000
Barley	10,357,000
Hides and Skins	19,704,000
Soap	258,000
Timber	1,816,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups	31,252,000
Jams and Jellies	361,000
Wine	817,000
Tobacco (manufactures)	348,000
Pearlshell	690,000
Ores and Concentrates	14,653,000
Lead—Pig	17,182,000
Lead Bullion and Silver Lead Bullion	6,133,000
Iron and Steel	6,511,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks	3,408,000
Piece-goods	694,000
Arms, Ammunition and Ex- plosives	(a) 3,479,000
Bullion and Specie	16,123,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment	£1,962,000

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

1938-39 and 1949-55

Year	Value of Merchandise	
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1938-39	£A46,078,000	£A66,698,000
1949-50	278,747,000	235,556,000
1950-51	356,881,000	318,018,000
1951-52	465,338,000	205,893,000
1952-53	214,599,000	345,181,000
1953-54	331,680,000	293,763,000
1954-55	378,669,000	285,314,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1954-55

Item	Value
Butter	£A20,767,000
Cheese	3,666,000
Eggs	5,061,000
Meats:—	
Beef	13,031,000
Mutton	932,000
Lamb	9,293,000
Pork	446,000
Preserved in tins	16,593,000
Jams and Jellies	123,000
Milk and Cream	396,000
Currants	541,000
Raisins	4,568,000
Fresh Fruits	5,004,000
Fruits (Preserved in tins)	13,358,000
Flour (wheaten)	2,261,000
Wheat	13,718,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1955:—

	Route miles	Gross Receipts
State-owned		
New South Wales	6,102	£73,360,444 (a)
Victoria	4,458	37,666,929 (a)
Queensland	6,557	31,624,852
South Australia	2,564	12,939,464 (a)
Western Australia	4,111	12,315,220
Tasmania	605	2,322,909 (a)
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian	1,108	1,983,949
Central Australia	771	1,654,928
Northern Territory	317	78,869
Capital Territory	5	23,003

Total..... 26,598 173,960,267
(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £7,200,000.

The *Trans-Australian (Government) Railway*, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W. A., with Port Pirie, S. A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,372 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1954-55 were £173,960,267, working expenses £174,477,464, and net revenue £1,492,803. In 1954-55 passenger journeys numbered 516,857,560 and 47,697,508 tons of goods and live stock were carried. Sydney and Melbourne suburban systems are electrified.

Tramways.—There are 442 miles of tramways in Australia, all of which are of electric traction. The several Governments control 299 miles and municipal authorities 143 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1954-55 were: entered 2,245 (9,938,510 tons); cleared 2,260 (10,063,594 tons). Of the vessels entered 1,397 of 6,217,899 tons were under the British flag and 848 of 3,720,611 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1954-55 was: Sydney 4,399 vessels of 9,702,000 tons, Melbourne 2,527 (8,029,000), Brisbane 1,707 (3,168,000), Adelaide 2,621 (5,215,000), Fremantle 995 (5,207,000) and Hobart 360 (856,000). At December 31, 1955, there were 1,717 vessels of a total net tonnage of 354,705 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1955, there were 8,235 post offices dealing with 1,327,144,000 letters, 292,240,000 packets and newspapers, 17,628,000 registered articles and 16,765,000 parcels. 22,713,000 telegrams were despatched and 2,798,000 cablegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1955, there were 7,233 telephone exchanges with 1,127,000 lines and 1,587,000 instruments.

Wireless.—On June 30, 1955, the National Broadcasting Service operated 61 stations, including 9 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 106. On June 30, 1955, there were in force in Australia 2,034,676 listeners' licences.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1955, there were 2,129,720 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 1,347,082 cars, 133,029 motor cycles, and 649,609 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1954-55 was £28,524,917. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1955, there were 487 recognized landing grounds, including 304 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1955, numbered 887. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1954-55 was 43,512,800 and in overseas services owned or partly-owned by Australia, 11,128,400.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, University College, and the

Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The estimated population of Canberra city area at Dec. 31, 1955 was 31,432. The population of the rural area of the Australian Capital Territory (including Jervis Bay) was estimated (Dec. 31, 1955) at 2,038. Total population (est. Dec. 31, 1955) 33,470.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The legislative authority in the Territory is a Legislative Council consisting of a President, who is the Administrator, seven appointed members, who are senior officers of Commonwealth Departments, and six members elected from districts into which the territory is sub-divided, approximately on a population basis. All ordinances passed by the Council must be presented finally to the Governor-General, who may disallow an ordinance to which the Administrator has assented or refuse his assent (when sought) to them.

At the Census of June 30, 1954, the population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) was estimated to be:—males 10,288, females 6,181, total 16,469; Darwin, 8,071; Alice Springs, 2,785; rural, 5,613. The number of full-blooded aboriginals was estimated (June 30, 1955) at 13,885.

The staple industry is pastoral, cattle raising being its major component. On Dec. 31, 1954, there were 968,755 cattle, 33,035 horses and 28,644 sheep in the Territory. Imports of livestock for the year ending June 30, 1955, were: bulls 572, other cattle 9,340, horses 612, sheep 2,586. 77,452 cattle were exported during the same period. The Territory is capable under proper conditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1955, were as follows:—buffalo 5,132, cattle 6,113, sheep 748 and crocodile 1,572. The number of buffalo hides exported has continued to drop owing to the low price for them, and there are now very few shooters engaged in the industry.

Agriculture in the Northern territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlement in the Katherine, Daly River, Batchelor and Darwin areas. Principal crops grown are peanuts, grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. In recent years a great deal of interest has been shown in the possibility of large scale rice production on the sub-coastal plains areas of the Territory. Experiments are continuing with very encouraging results and it is expected that extensive areas will be planted to rice within the next few years.

Out of a total of 335,116,800 acres, the Northern Territory has 105,952,548 acres unoccupied or unreserved. Aboriginal and other reserves total 47,543,605 acres; there are 181,165,325 acres leased or held under licence, and 455,322 acres are alienated in fee simple.

There are considerable mineral resources, and new discoveries have recently been made. The search for uranium still holds the interest of many prospectors and companies, but the principal minerals produced are still gold, wolfram, mica and copper. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1955, the total value of gold and mining production (excluding uranium), was £2,510,470.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum (315 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). This road, which was constructed primarily for military purposes during the 1939-45 war, can carry a high volume of heavy traffic.

ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour J. C. Archer.....£4,000
Assistant Administrator, A. Lawrie.....£3,150
Judge, Supreme Court, M. C. Kriewaldt....£3,750

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The *Papua and New Guinea Act*, 1949, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than nine members, and a Legislative Council consisting of twenty-nine members, namely:—

(a) the Administrator; (b) sixteen officers of the Territory (who shall be known as official members); (c) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected, as provided by Ordinance, by electors of the Territory; (d) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; (e) three non-official native members; and (f) three other non-official members.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 156th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population (June 30, 1955) was 6,794. The official estimate of the native population is 439,369. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. Lake Kutubu, 12 miles long and 2 miles wide, was explored in 1937. The climate is

favourable to the cultivation of tropical products. Copra exports for the year ended June 30, 1955, totalled 16,846 tons and rubber exports 8,047,000 lbs.

	1953-54	1954-55
Revenue.....	£A3,296,593 (a)	£A3,875,385 (b)
Expenditure..	3,240,309	3,218,343
Imports.....	5,722,126	2,652,641
Exports.....	1,921,162	3,844,149

(a) Includes £A2,318,905 Australian Commonwealth grant.

(b) Includes £A2,729,478 Australian Commonwealth grant.

NEW GUINEA

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, and Wewak. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both, and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. The non-indigenous population, as at June 30, 1955, was 12,545. The native population was enumerated (June 30, 1954) at 1,086,518 plus an estimated total of 143,552, giving a grand total of 1,241,615.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 300 miles.

A road to the coast over rugged country now serves the goldmining areas of the Lower Watut, Sunshine, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a small farming district at Wau.

Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd., operates a regular air service from Australia to Lae and Rabaul, and to Port Moresby, Papua, in addition to a monthly service from Lae to Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea. There is also a flying boat service from Port Moresby to Rabaul and Bougainville. Commercial aircraft operators located on the New Guinea mainland maintain passenger and freight carrying services to many parts of the Territory.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. The copra export for the year ending June 30, 1955, was 62,736 tons. Cacao plantings suffered wartime losses to the extent of about 60 per cent. 1,080 tons of cocoa beans were exported in the year ending June 30, 1955. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the Morobe District and to a lesser degree in other parts of the Territory.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is Port Moresby. At Port Moresby, Lae and Bita Paka (32 miles from Rabaul) the Imperial War Graves Commission has established a cemetery for victims of the War. Port Moresby is the chief town in New Guinea and is the administrative centre for the Bougainville district, included in which are the islands of Bougainville and Buka. Lorengau is the chief town of the Admiralty Islands.

	1952-54	1954-55
Revenue.....	£A5,094,789 (a)	£A6,404,654 (b)
Expenditure...	5,094,789	6,404,654
Imports.....	9,444,628	10,534,758
Exports.....	9,192,110	9,383,950

(a) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A3,103,076.

(b) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A4,396,209.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Brigadier D. M. Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit by sea from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air 10 hours.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population on June 30, 1954, was 942. Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and regular air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, Brigadier C. H. B. Norman, D.S.O., M.C.
President, Advisory Council, R. H. H. Nobbs.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in 166° 55' East longitude and 32 miles south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an international trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supersedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1955) of 3,676, of whom 1,935 were Nauruans, 911 other Pacific Islanders, 568 Chinese, and 292 Europeans. Administrative and legislative powers of government are vested in the Administrator, who also, at present, constitutes the final Court of Appeal in the judiciary. However, provision is being made for the Court of Appeal to be constituted by judges appointed from Supreme Courts in Australia. Expenses of the Administration so far as they exceed revenue are met by the British Phosphate Commissioners under an agreement made between the three administering Governments. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, which

were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 25, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Since re-occupation the buildings and plant of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners have been restored. Services provided by the Administration for the Nauruan people include medical services, hospitalization, maternity and infant welfare, and education services up to fourth year secondary school standard. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1955, totalled 1,237,236 tons.

Administrator, R. S. Leydin, O.B.E.

COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS

The Cocos-Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon. On February 1, 1886, they were placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony) of Singapore. On Nov. 3, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. The 27 small coral islands lie almost 700 miles S.W. of Java Head. The largest is 5 miles by 4 mile. Only two, Home and Direction Islands, have important settlements, and on the latter Cable and Wireless maintain a station. On West Island there is an air-strip which played an important part in communications during the war with Japan (the Cocos-Keeling Islands, unlike the rest of the Colony, were never occupied by the Japanese). It is now controlled by the Australian Department of Civil Aviation for the civil air-line link between Australia and South Africa. The only export is copra. The population numbers (1953) 605.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, and the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act of June 13, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. In December, 1947, and March, 1948, respectively, Australia set up research stations on Heard Island and Macquarie Island, two islands in the sub-Antarctic. Macquarie Island, about 1,000 miles

south-east of Hobart, has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century. Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

In February, 1954, a base known as Mawson, was established on the coast of the Antarctic continent at lat. 67° 36' S. and long. 62° 53' E. Meteorological and other research is being conducted at this station.

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) The Ross Dependency, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude

which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) The Falkland Islands Dependencies:—

(a) South Georgia, with South Orkney and South Sandwich Islands.

(b) South Shetland Island and Graham Land.

(c) Coats Land and territory adjacent to the South Pole.

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

States of the Commonwealth of Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1955, was: Males, 1,770,966; Females, 1,754,957. Total, 3,525,923.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1940	49,382	26,143	30,364
1953	74,890	31,707	27,573
1954	73,125	32,444	27,593
1955	74,407	32,553	27,645

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 mean of population in 1955:—Births, 21.31; Deaths, 9.32; Marriages, 7.92. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 24.90

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1954, number 1,466,571, Roman Catholic 844,453, Presbyterian 302,984, Methodist 275,188, Congregational 21,280, Baptist 40,283, Greek Orthodox 29,733, Lutheran 17,033, Salvation Army 12,825, and Hebrew 19,583. The religion of 301,203 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.3°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 58°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the central-western slopes 57° to 64°, south-western slopes 60° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 66°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. assumed office August 1, 1946, term extended for five years from August, 1951 and for a further year from August, 1956 £6,000
Official Secretary, L. A. Robb, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Private Secretary, Major I. F. Martin, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides

The Ministry:

(April 3, 1952.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Joseph Cahill, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Education, Hon. Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.

Colonial Secretary, Minister for Immigration and Minister for Co-operative Societies, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and for Food Production, Hon. Edgar Hugh Graham, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Hon. William Francis Sheahan, Q.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and Social Welfare, Hon. Francis Harold Hawkins, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and for Highways, Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Hon. Ambrose George Enticknap, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing, Hon. Abram Landa, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works, Hon. John Francis McGrath, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation, Hon. Ernest Wetherell, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands and for Mines, Hon. Roger Bede Nott, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. James Joseph Maloney, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. William McCulloch Gollan, M.L.A.; Hon. James Brunton Simpson, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £3,445; Attorney-General, £3,095; other Ministers, £2,945 each. Ministers also receive an entertainment allowance: Premier, £750, and other Ministers, £250 each.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON.

56-7 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley (1954).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and travel free on the State transport services. The Legislative Assembly consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £1,875 per annum, and free travel on the State transport services. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served for at least fifteen years or in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in Feb. 1953, there were 954,966 men and 997,987 women electors, making a total of 1,952,953 enrolled; in contested electorates 94 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. W. E. Dickson.....	£2,200
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council</i> , Hon. E. G. Wright.....	1,400
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. W. H. Lamb (+entertainment <i>allice</i> , £250)...	2,675
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly</i> , G. Booth.....	2,250
<i>Leader of Opposition</i> , P. H. Morton (+entertainment <i>allice</i> , £250).....	2,375

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seventeen Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (+ <i>allice</i> , £350).....	£5,575
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. W. F. L. Owen; Hon. E. D. Roper; Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. S. J. Clancy; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. J. H. McClellens; Hon. C. McLelland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. Dovey; Hon. H. Maquire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. J. R. Nield; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. A. Ferguson; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. J. K. Manning (+ <i>allice</i> , £250)....	4,725

Industrial Commission

<i>President</i> , His Honour Mr. Justice Taylor (+ <i>allice</i> , £250).....	4,975
<i>Members</i> , Their Honours Mr. Justice Cantor; Mr. Justice Webb; Mr. Justice De Baun; Mr. Justice Richards; Mr. Justice Cook; Mr. Justice McKeon; Mr. Justice Beattie; Mr. Justice Gallagher; Mr. Justice Kellahe (+ <i>allice</i> , £250).....	4,725
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judges</i> , Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. M. F. Hardie. <i>Crown Solicitor</i> , F. P. McRae, C.B.E.....	4,401
<i>Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman</i> , His Honour Judge Conybeare (+ <i>allice</i> , £100).....	3,825
<i>District Court, Chairman</i> , His Honour Judge Lloyd (+ <i>allice</i> , £100).....	3,825

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1954 in 2,557 State schools was 467,441 and the average daily attendance during the year was 475,860. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1954, 768 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 151,882 scholars, 636 being Roman Catholic schools with 128,559 scholars. The three universities had an enrolment of 11,381 students in 1954; 6,983 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 4,159 at the University of Technology (1948) and 239 at New England (1954). The State expenditure on Education was £37,960,000 in the year 1954-55. Students at post-school State Technical classes numbered 57,740 in 1954. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,108 in 1954.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1939.....	51,008,464	53,557,997
1953.....	182,848,287	182,751,618
1954.....	188,692,372	188,564,358
1955.....	195,437,878	197,586,119

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1955, was £655,598,429, of which an amount of £122,140,984 was repayable in London (interest £3,870,872), £10,479,606 was repayable in New York (interest £352,922) and £522,977,839 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £18,425,594.

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 1955) 12 trading banks with deposits of £608,960,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £364,119,000.

representing £104 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1954 was £603,259,000 Ordinary and £110,868,000 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 170,257, and the funds at June 30, 1954, were £7,651,000. Members of Trade Unions at Dec. 31, 1953, numbered 639,255, the funds of 222 Unions being £1,497,970.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,847 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1955, the net tonnage being 10,478,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 4,399 vessels of 9,702,000 net tonnage.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1956, there were 817,637 registered motor vehicles (cars, 471,444).

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1955, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,102, earnings in the year 1954-55 being £73,361,000.

Aviation.—The principal overseas routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and U.S.A. Regular air transport services with terminal in N.S.W. carried 1,205,333 paying passengers in 1954-55.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 126,600 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 53,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1953-54 was £26,829,000. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 17½ ft.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1955, there were 2,565 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1954-55 included 482,394,000 letters and registered articles and 110,399,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 15,327,000 letters and 9,995,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 37,491,000 letters and 20,176,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 8,755,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 662,000 cablegrams were despatched, and 697,000 received. The telephone line connections numbered 421,175. In June, 1955, there were 15 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 37 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 746,050. Seaborne mail reaches United Kingdom from Sydney in from 4 to 6 weeks, airborne mail in 4 to 6 days.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1939	52,898,424	45,903,080
1953	210,147,871	270,081,754
1954	280,537,125	263,175,025
1955	346,096,210	220,657,096

The chief exports in 1954-55 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, metals and machinery. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, piece goods, petrol, motor vehicles, machinery, timber, paper and drugs and chemicals.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 5,394,012 acres were under cultivation during the year ended March 31, 1955.

The total area under wheat was 3,177,844 acres, of which 2,918,670 acres were harvested for grain, and 184,698 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 37,718,000 bushels of grain and 165,608 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1954-55 were 1,767,258 bushels of maize, 7,667,169 bushels of oats, 5,080,107 bushels of rice besides other kinds of grain, 47,700 tons of potatoes, and 5,516 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 222,213 tons was crushed; while 2,521,741 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 18,205 acres of vineyards, of which 16,485 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1955, was 65,766,291 acres, while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 116,588,426 acres, and the balance 15,682,403 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1955, there were 258,153 horses, 3,460,692 cattle, 59,200,000 sheep and lambs, 375,019 pigs. In 1954-55, 540,977,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced. 89,885,893 lb. butter, 5,618,461 lb. cheese, and 26,363,073 lb. of bacon and ham.

Values of Industries.—In 1954-55 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was £949,211,000—primary £366,083,000 and manufacturing £583,128,000. The values of the principal primary industries were: pastoral £175,446,000, agricultural £50,650,000 and farmyard £58,279,000.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 22,554,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,203,000 acres and 1,364,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1955 was £78,233,176; the value of output of the coal mining industry was £42,762,415, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £26,671,799. The mining industry gave employment to 29,833 miners during 1954. In 1955, 14,736,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1954-55 there were 20,837 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 419,810. The value of output of the factories was £1,446,670,000; materials and fuel used £863,542,000; the production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £583,128,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, and spun cast-iron pipes. The production (1954-55) of pig-iron was 1,659,000 tons, and of ingot steel 2,162,000 tons.

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 152 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft.

There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 23,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.; the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The city and suburbs contain approximately 671 square miles, with a population of 1,897,710 (estimated, June 30, 1955).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 34,392 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 12,000 are ψNewcastle 181,740; Wollongong (Greater) 95,830; Broken Hill 32,000; Blue Mountains 23,330; Maitland 21,630; Goulburn 19,740; Wagga Wagga 19,640; Penrith 18,790; Lismore 17,620; Lithgow 15,270; Albury 17,100; Orange 18,570; Cessnock 14,630; Tamworth 13,940; Grafton and South Grafton 14,410; Bathurst 16,390; and Dubbo 12,370.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 150° 4' 26" E. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. June 30, 1955, 270. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1955, the population numbered 1,344,572 persons (690,172 males and 654,400 females).

The total number of aborigines (at the census of June 30, 1947) was 9,100 full blood and 7,211 half-caste, exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1953	30,782	11,006	9,859
1954	31,176	11,344	10,027
1955	32,352	11,307	10,098

Infantile mortality rate (1955) 20.3 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1954 there were 454,095 Church of England, 316,962 Roman Catholics, 151,586 Presbyterians, 146,436 Methodists, 28,612 Lutherans, 20,113 Baptists, 9,086 Congregationalists, 56,775 other Christians, and 1,340 Hebrews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long

and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1954 was 68.7°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 91.8° and 42.4°; mean barometer, 30.06 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1954 was 61.4 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40.1 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., appointed Oct. 1, 1946, term extended for 5 years, Oct. 1, 1951 and for further year, Oct. 1, 1956. £5,325
Official Sec., Lt.-Col. A. V. Stark, O.B.E., I.D. 1,321

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier and Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Vincent Clair Gair. £4,130
Minister for Transport, Hon. John Edmund Duggan. 3,680
Secretary for Public Lands, and Irrigation, Hon. Paul Jerome Remigius Hilton. 3,680
Treasurer, Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh. 3,680
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. Harold Henry Collins. 3,680
Secretary for Labour and Industry, Hon. Arthur Jones. 3,680
Secretary for Health and Home Affairs, Hon. William Matthew Moore. 3,680
Attorney-General, Hon. William Power. 3,680
Secretary for Public Works, Housing and Immigration, Hon. Colin George McCathie. 3,680
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. Leslie Frank Diplock. 3,680
Secretary for Mines, Hon. George Henry Devries. 3,680

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, D. J. Muir, 409–410 Strand, W.C.2.

Official Secretary, M. McAulley.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 75 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £2,480 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly elected May 19, 1956, was composed of Labour Party 49, Country Party 16, Liberal Party 8, Independents 2.

Speaker, Hon. J. H. Mann. £3,230
Chairman of Committees, J. Clark. 2,730
Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop. 2,465

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and ten Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, *Supreme Court*, Hon. A. J. Mansfield..... £4,946
 Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. R. F. B. Philip... 4,546
 Puisne Judges, Hons. B. H. Matthews;
 E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. A. Mack; T. C. O'Hagan; M. Hanger; L. Brown; B. J. Jeffries; A. Bradford; N. J. Moynihan (acting).....each 4,546

EDUCATION

Primary Education compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1954 there were 1,553 State schools, including 32 Provisional and 30 High schools in operation, with 6,407 teachers and a net enrolment of 191,648 children and 276 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 54,792. A State-aided University, established during 1910, had 4,112 students in 1954. State expenditure on education in 1954-55 was £10,567,306.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1952...	55,753,114	55,707,719	187,309,758
1953...	63,170,593	62,979,695	204,255,133
1954...	69,666,080	69,353,146	220,396,425
1955...	73,819,723	72,602,000	236,474,488

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1955, totalled £140,647,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £197,859,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at June 30, 1955, £124,814,000, averaged £92 16s. 7d. for each inhabitant. There were 868,838 operating accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1953-54 was £238,523,000 (agriculture £73,491,000, dairying £34,084,000, pastoral £99,314,000, poultry and bee-keeping £2,554,000, mining £18,401,000, forestry £9,117,000, fisheries £1,221,000, hunting and trapping £341,000), and net value of manufacturing £110,255,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 24,864,158 acres, and 2,890,471 acres more are in process of alienation.

The total area under crop in 1954-55 was 2,590,774 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 486,741 acres, producing 1,301,245 tons of raw sugar, 687,402 acres were under wheat (yielding 16,477,770 bushels), and 114,673 under maize (3,079,692 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, pea-nuts, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pine-apples, bananas, grapes, mangoes, papaws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1955, included 7,238,062 cattle, 1,377,214 being dairy cattle, 20,221,826 sheep, 266,878 horses, and 406,879 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,440,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 7,950,000 acres. An area of 788,000 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, zinc, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1954 included gold, £1,539,000; coal, £6,418,000; copper, £8,772,000; tin, £538,000; silver, £1,294,000; lead, £4,920,000; zinc, £1,912,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,560 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1954-55, 35,946,000 passengers and 8,577,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1954, there were 62,305 miles of formed roads and 70,144 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 284,207 motor vehicles were on the register.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1950-51.....	£A 67,399,678	£A 160,331,810
1951-52.....	86,426,748	95,975,326
1952-53.....	43,221,702	145,098,044
1953-54.....	55,631,350	165,104,577
1954-55.....	68,883,151	154,480,215

The chief overseas exports are wool, sugar, butter, meat and minerals.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Ψ BRISBANE, population 515,000 (June 30, 1955), is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. There are two Cathedrals, a University, a Museum, Botanic Gardens, &c. The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

Ψ The main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (18,210), Bundaberg (20,400), Gladstone (7,060), Rockhampton (41,300), Mackay (14,880), Bowen (3,590), Townsville (41,200), Cairns (21,400), Port Douglas, Cooktown, and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (40,100), Redcliffe (14,530), Gympie (10,100), Southport (12,637), and Coolangatta (4,890) in the south-east; Toowoomba (44,000), Warwick (9,370) and Dalby (6,420) on the Darling Downs; Roma (4,280) and Charleville (4,650) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (4,380), near Rockhampton; and Charters Towers (6,870), and Mount Isa (7,432) inland from Townsville.

Thursday Island, the smallest of the Prince of Wales group, in long. 142° E. and lat. 11° S., has an area of 900 acres. It lies in Torres Strait, about 30 miles N.W. of Cape York and some 1,400 miles by sea from Brisbane. The island has a population of 2,140 (June 30, 1955) and is the headquarters of the pearlshell and trochus-shell fisheries.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 5 days; by sea (approximate), 32 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1955 the population numbered 834,635 (423,414 males and 411,221 females).

The number of full-blooded aboriginals is estimated at less than 3,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1952	17,884	7,050	6,241
1953	18,156	6,962	6,149
1954	18,227	7,179	6,190
1955	18,494	7,536	6,226

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1954, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 223,329; Methodists, 193,234; Congregationalists, 15,651; Baptists, 18,797; Lutherans, 42,056; Roman Catholics, 125,770; Presbyterians, 30,778; and Churches of Christ, 19,162.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The north-western portion is partly desert, while the northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

The construction of a pipe line, 235 miles long, from Morgan, on the Murray, to Whyalla, on Spencer's Gulf, was completed in 1944. This provides water for large industries at Whyalla, and augments the supplies for farming and industrial districts *en route*. The cost was £2,500,000, and total capacity 1,200,000,000 gallons annually for Whyalla, and 900,000,000 for intervening northern districts. The pipe line has now been extended to Woomera. In addition, the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline has a pumping capacity of 14,600,000,000 gallons per year. River Murray water was first pumped into metropolitan reservoirs on Nov. 30, 1954. The pipe line was officially opened on March 31, 1955.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 8 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert George,
K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1952) £5,000

Private Secretary, Major C. R. Duncan,
O.B.E.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. P. J. B. Drury-Lowe.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier,
K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1944.)

(£28,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon.
Thomas Playford.

Attorney-General and Minister of Industry and
Employment, Hon. Colin D. Rowe, M.L.C.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Health,
Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell McEwin, K.B.E.,
M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon.
Cecil Stephen Hincks.

Minister of Works and of Marine, Hon. Sir Malcolm
McIntosh, K.B.E.

Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. Glen
Gardner Pearson.

Minister of Education, Hon. Baden Pattinson.

Minister of Local Government, of Roads and of Rail-
ways, Hon. Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for
South Australia, A. H. Greenham,
South Australia House, Marble Arch,
W.1.

Secretary, A. N. Deane.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there are certain property and war service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 167,168 in 1955, those for the Assembly numbering 463,762.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1956, returned 21 Liberals (Government party), 15 Labour (Opposition) and 3 Independents.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir

Walter Duncan £2,750

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. B. H.

Teusner 2,750

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,

Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G., £4,750

Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo, K.C.M.G.;

Hon. Sir Geoffrey Reed; Hon. Sir

George Ligertwood; Hon. C. A. H. L.

Abbott; Hon. D. B. Ross; Hon. A. J.

Hannan (*acting*) 4,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1954 there were 716 State schools, with 136,062 scholars; State expenditure in 1954-55 was £7,450,172, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 166 with 30,853 scholars. There is an

endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with (1954) 2,233 undergraduates, and 1,882 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 17 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1952	42,638,000	42,549,000	173,436,000
1953	49,101,000	49,076,000	194,853,000
1954	52,376,000	50,566,000	214,723,000
1955	51,884,000	54,118,000	236,462,000

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 400 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £121,385,000 in December quarter, 1955. The savings banks on December 31, 1955, had deposits amounting to £132,760,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of production in 1954-55 was: crops £52,798,000, pastoral £50,530,000, mines and quarries £9,174,000, dairying £12,518,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £10,206,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 14,600,000 acres have been sold; 2,000,000 have been alienated by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 116,000,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 22,000,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 7,399,000 acres—under wheat, 1954-55, 1,689,000 acres, hay 257,000, oats 340,000, barley 1,020,000. Wheat harvest 1954-55, 31,463,000 bushels; barley, 18,376,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 61,000 acres of vines with a production of 19,000,000 gallons of wine annually, 88,000 cwt. of dried currants and 282,000 cwt. of sultanas and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1955).—There were 12,817,000 sheep, 524,000 cattle, 49,000 horses, 85,000 pigs. Wool production (1954-55), 156,000,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £A8,553,000 (1954).

Manufactures.—In 1955 there were 3,750 factories, employing 89,565 hands, the gross value of the output being £293,061,000. Plant, machinery, land and buildings were valued at £94,277,000.

Transport, &c.—There were (1954) 3,868 miles of railway in South Australia, 124 miles of tram and bus routes, 55,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The railway mileage includes the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South

Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are 900 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 30 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 309,646 passengers and 12,489 tons of freight were carried in 1954-55.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1955, were 236,233, equal to 1 per 3.5 persons.

Wireless (1955).—Broadcasting stations 13. Listeners' licences 226,801.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	6,668,000	14,822,330
1952-53	43,275,000	122,948,000
1953-54	51,472,000	110,249,000
1955-55	64,804,000	95,079,000

The principal exports are breadstuffs, pastoral and dairy products, fruits, wine and minerals.

TOWNS.

Ψ ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1954), 484,000, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (2,300), Kadina (3,300), Wallaroo (2,500), Ψ Port Pirie (12,800), Ψ Whyalla (8,600), and Ψ Port Augusta (7,000) at the head of Spencer Gulf, and Salisbury (5,900), Gawler (6,100), and Peterborough (3,700) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Mt. Gambier (10,900), Naracoorte (4,100), and Millicent (2,800) in the south-east, and Ψ Port Lincoln (6,100) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (5,000), Renmark (6,100), Berri (4,200) on the River Murray, and Victor Harbour (2,500) on the south coast.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 4 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1955, the estimated population numbered 314,679 (161,145 males and 153,534 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	5,004	2,426	2,264
1953	7,736	2,551	2,424
1954	7,770	2,666	2,512
1955	8,089	2,489	2,600

The birth rate in 1955 was 25.59, death rate 7.87, marriage rate 8.22 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1955) 23.37 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1954 there were 147,407 members of the Church of England, 27,069 Roman Catholics, 38,236 Methodists, 15,607 Presbyterians, 4,423 Congregationalists and Independents, and 6,293 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions. The hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54° 4', the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 60° 9', and that of June, July and Aug. 47° 4'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Hibert Cross, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *apptd.* July 1, 1951, *term extended* for 2 years from Aug. 1956.
Official Sec., E. J. Stopp, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant).

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in February 25, 1948.)

Premier, Hon. R. Cosgrove.
Treasurer, Hon. J. L. Madden.
Minister for Lands and Works and Mines, Hon. E. E. Reece.
Chief Secretary, Hon. A. J. White.
Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. J. J. Dwyer, V.C.
Minister for Commerce, Hon. C. H. Hand.
Minister for Housing, Hon. C. A. Bramich.
Minister for Health, Hon. R. J. D. Turnbull.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Sir Eric Von Bibra, O.B.E.
Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for five years (except when two opposing parties are returned in equal numbers, when its duration is for three years only), the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in February, 1955, resulted in the return of 15 Labour and 15 Liberal members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. G. H. Green.

Clerk of the Council, Edgar Briggs.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. H. W. Strutt, D.S.O.

Clerk of the House, Charles K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1923.

Chief Justice (vacant).

Puisne Judges, Hon. R. K. Green; Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, H. R. Dobbie.

Local Courts were established under the Local Courts Act, 1896, and are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250 in some cases, and up to £200 in others. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Procedure Act, 1919, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices.

EDUCATION

Primary education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 316 State schools divided into Primary, Arca, High and Technical High Schools, with a total enrolment of 59,838 scholars in 1954. There were 58 Private schools with an enrolment of 10,059. Compulsory education to the age of 16 became operative from Feb. 1, 1946. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 709 students in 1954; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queens-town, Rosebery, Ulverstone, Smithton and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	3,614,764	3,640,748	26,366,990
1953-54	13,435,060	13,419,860	97,690,850
1954-55	15,095,270	15,307,005	109,804,950

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1955, were £33,834,961; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1955, were £36,393,098 or £111 14s. 1d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1954-55 was £75,217,000—agriculture and pastoral £18,888,000, mines and quarries £7,053,000, other primary industries £9,966,000 and manufactures £33,065,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1954-55, 326,036 acres under crops. The principal crops are green fodder, hay, potatoes, followed by apples and other fruit, oats, peas, turnips, barley, wheat and hops. The live stock included (March 31, 1955) 319,417 cattle, 2,594,972 sheep, 58,382 pigs and 15,865 horses. The wool production (1954-55) was 23,796,740 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair—River Derwent (Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge), Niue River (Tungatinah) and at Trevallyn. The network extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1954-55, 1,946,939 acres. Areas held under lease or forest permits for saw-milling, logging, &c., 336,577 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1954-55 was 278,502,000 super feet, including 56,862,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1954 being £A10,810,000.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, jams and preserves, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1954-55 was £38,114,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for the 1,597 establishments being £59,481,829.

CAPITAL, Ψ HOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1955) (with suburbs) 97,440.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1954) are Ψ Launceston and suburbs (pop. 49,302), Ψ Devonport (10,624), Burnie (11,193), Queens-town (4,526) and Ulverstone (5,361).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1955 was 2,555,021 (1,288,058 males and 1,266,963 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1953	53,561	22,650	19,238
1954	54,660	22,554	19,404
1955	56,336	22,527	20,056

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1955:—Births, 22.30; Deaths, 8.92; Marriages, 7.94. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 18.37.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1954 numbered 832,473, Roman Catholics 564,654, Presbyterians 326,422, Methodists 252,802, Baptists 34,316, Church of Christ 33,608 and Hebrew 24,016. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 243,555.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in

all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls 156 days per year, the annual average being 25.89 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., born Aug. 22, 1896, appointed 1949, term extended for 3 years from Oct. 19, 1954. . £6,000
Private Secretary and Comptroller of the Household, Col. R. W. Spraggett, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., R.M. (ret.).
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. M. H. Cox, R.N.; Lieut. J. C. Groves, R.A.N.V.R.

Official Sec., A. C. Mahstedt.
Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in, June, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Conservation, Hon. H. E. Bolte.
Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. I. Chandler.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Maltby.
Minister of Housing and of Immigration, Hon. H. R. Petty.
Minister of Education, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield.
Minister of Labour and Industry and of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement, Hon. K. H. Turnbull.
Minister of Forests and of State Development and Centralization, Hon. G. S. McArthur.
Minister of Health, Hon. E. P. Cameron.
Minister of Water Supply and of Mines, Hon. W. J. Mibus.
Minister of Transport, Hon. Sir Arthur Warner.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. M. V. Porter; Hon. A. J. Fraser.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Victoria, Col. Hon. William Watt Leggatt. Address, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by secret ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly and for the Legislative Council. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at June 30, 1955, numbered 1,442,020.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Clifford Eager, K.B.E., Q.C. £1,550
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. J. F. McDonald. 1,550

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund F. Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944).....	£4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; Hon. F. R. B. Martin; Hon. N. O'Bryan; Hon. J. V. Barry; Hon. A. Dean; Hon. R. R. Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson; Hon. R. V. Conahan each	3,500

County Court.

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Stretton, C.M.G.; J. H. Moore; A. L. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McC. T. Stafford; J. F. Mulvany; A. McD. Fraser; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; M. L. Cussen; B. J. Dunn each	£2,500
Secretary to the Law Department, C. F. Knight, I.S.O.	2,198
Master of the Supreme Court, E. S. Vance....	1,800
Taxing Master and Assistant Master of the Supreme Court, L. Oliver	1,600
Solicitor-General, H. A. Winneke, Q.C.	3,500
Crown Counsel and Prosecutor for the Queen. (vacant)	2,250
Prosecutors for the Queen, R. Nolan; L. P. Little; W. M. Irvine; J. W. Flannagan; R. A. Bidstrup.....each	1,500
Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Mornane.....	2,475

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1953, there were 1,909 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 233,761 pupils; 181 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 62,064; and 37 Technical Schools (31 of which possess a Junior section with 16,208 pupils in attendance) with a roll call of 49,815 senior students.

During 1954, 109,607 pupils attended 489 independent schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There is a State-aided University at Melbourne with five affiliated colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman (which have connexions with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively), and the University Women's College. The University had 7,028 students in 1953 and 1,659 passed the matriculation examination in that year.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for four years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	23 354,711	29,141,953	179,698,118
1952-53	101,250,228	101,615,452	339,519,420
1953-54	111,275,734	110,564,605	376,963,496
1954-55	122,836,929	121,500,206	411,199,041

Banking, &c.—The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1955, amounted to £260,150,000; in

addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £104,597,000.

Life Assurance.—There were 19 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1954. There were 842,849 policies in force with sums assured amounting to £504,030,000 in the Ordinary Department and 1,219,603 policies for £92,941,000 in the Industrial Department.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 163 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1954-55. Total revenue amounted to £34,959,000, made up of premium income £33,946,000 and other income £1,013,000. Expenditure totalled £31,246,000, comprising losses £20,303,000, commission and agents' charges £3,758,500 and other expenditure £7,184,500.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The total value of production in 1953-54 was £724,534,000—agricultural £89,374,000, pastoral £123,226,000, dairying £57,729,000, poultry and bee keeping £22,170,000, trapping £2,227,000, forestry £10,190,000, mining and quarries £10,317,000, fisheries £986,000, manufactures £408,315,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 6,591,000 acres under cultivation in 1954-55, 2,390,000 were wheat crops and 644,000 oats and 739,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1954-55, 1,612,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1955, 22,330,000 sheep, 1,613,000 dairy cattle, 843,000 beef cattle, 264,000 pigs, and 132,000 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1954-55 was 253,364,000 lb., valued at £75,125,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1954 was 40,189 oz. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite. Production of brown coal in 1955 amounted to 10,112,000 tons.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1955, was: private cars, 471,957; commercial, 89,880; hire, 4,925; primary producers, 53,034; omnibuses, 734 and motor cycles, 27,876.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1955, there were 4,482 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1955, were £39,841,289 and £37,032,058 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, &c., amounted to £2,847,942. Total traffic mileage was 18,740,000 and passenger journeys numbered 169,204,000. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 10,082,000.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1955, 2,718 vessels with net tonnage 9,952,000 entered Victorian ports and 2,719 vessels with total net tonnage of 9,719,000 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stocks, fruits, milk and cream, meats and poultry are the staple productions of the State; but secondary industry (15,860 factories, &c., employing 346,648 hands in 1954-55) has expanded greatly in recent years. The net value of factory production has risen from £65,996,000 in 1938-39 to £452,263,000 in 1954-55. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal overseas imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, tea, timber, petroleum spirit, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	44,407,809	30,819,012
1951-52	363,193,279	185,993,937
1952-53	173,774,808	228,118,300
1953-54	237,682,783	203,581,075
1954-55	297,484,283	216,571,772

CITIES AND TOWNS

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 445,746 acres and contained on Dec. 31, 1955, a population of 1,595,300. Other cities and towns are Ψ Geelong, 78,530; Ballarat, 49,500; Bendigo, 38,130; Ψ Warrnambool, 12,800; Mildura, 11,280; Wonthaggi, 4,500; Hamilton, 8,850; Shepparton, 11,540; Maryborough, 7,010; Colac, 8,300; Horsham, 8,050; Castlemaine, 6,710; Ararat, 7,610; Wangaratta, 11,310; Stawell, 5,570; Echuca, 5,700; Sale, 6,790; Swan Hill, 5,470 and Benalla, 6,310.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 129° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1955, the population was 670,750 (345,487 males and 325,263 females).

The estimated number of full-blooded aborigines on June 30, 1955, was 15,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1952	15,413	5,209	5,389
1953	15,862	5,072	5,032
1954	15,928	5,364	5,204
1955	16,623	5,379	5,145

Religions.—Census of 1954—268,135 Church of England, 143,489 Roman Catholics, 68,489 Methodists, and 37,659 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the

most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1955 was 46.52 inches, the average for the past 80 years 34.99. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected April, 1956) is composed of Labour Party 29, Liberal and Country League 13, Country Party 8.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., appointed 1951, term extended for 5 years from Nov. 6, 1956. £4,000
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Sworn in April 20, 1956)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Child Welfare, Hon. Albert Redvers George Hawke, M.L.A.	4,070
Minister for Works and Water Supplies and Deputy Premier, Hon. John Trezise Tonkin, M.L.A.	3,570
Minister for Mines, Industrial Development and Fisheries, Hon. Lionel Francis Kelly, M.L.A.	3,470
Minister for Lands and Agriculture, Hon. Ernest Knight Hoar, M.L.A.	3,470
Chief Secretary, Minister for Local Government and Town Planning, Hon. Gilbert Fraser, M.L.C.	3,570
Minister for Health and Justice, Hon. Emil Nulsen, M.L.A.	3,470
Minister for Transport, Housing and Forests, Hon. Herbert Ernst Graham, M.L.A.	3,420
Minister for Railways, the North-West and Shipping, Hon. Harry Charles Strickland, M.L.C.	3,470
Minister for Education and Labour, Hon. William Hegney, M.L.A.	3,420
Minister for Police and Native Welfare, Hon. J. J. Brady, M.L.A.	3,420

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Western Australia, Hon. J. A. Dimmitt, Offices, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2	2,150
Secretary, C. R. Gibson	1,870

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a Legislative Assembly of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. A. L. Loton	£3,500
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. J. Rodoreda	3,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. One of the Puisne Judges is President of the Arbitration Court. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts, Coroners' courts, Children's courts and an Arbitration court which deals with industrial matters.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. P. Dwyer, K.C.M.G. £4,170
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. A. Wolff (£3,670);

J. E. Virtue; L. W. Jackson; R. V. Neville.....each £3,520
President, Arbitration Court, Hon. R. V. Neville.....£3,520

EDUCATION

Education.—Education is compulsory and free. In 1955 there were 466 Primary Schools, 20 High Schools and a School of Agriculture under the control of the Minister for Education representing a total of 86,609 pupils. In addition the Government has established a Teachers' Training College, Technical Schools and Schools of Mines and subsidises a University. There were also 262 private schools with an average attendance of 27,786. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1955, was £6,607,330, including grants of £372,844 to the University of Western Australia.

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1951	28,156,181	27,996,834	123,186,766
1952	33,955,157	34,546,768	138,288,531
1953	38,884,236	39,392,119	152,141,493
1954	43,145,840	43,248,519	165,371,704
1955	45,719,846	46,203,889	177,660,291

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks in the State on June 30, 1955. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks on Dec. 31, 1955, was £54,372,281.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1954-55 was: agricultural £40,306,753, pastoral and trapping £43,884,930; dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £10,861,251; forestry £4,077,845; fisheries £2,191,669; mining £21,261,136.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (5,042,856 acres), 2,979,000 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1954-55 crop being estimated at 34,300,000 bushels. On March 31, 1955, the livestock included 860,574 cattle, 13,411,282 sheep, 107,039 pigs and 46,886 horses. In 1954-55 there were 9,015 acres of vineyards and 21,475 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1954-55 was 121,125,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1955, a total of 3,727 industrial establishments in

the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 49,314.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber sawn and hewn during the 12 months ended June, 1955, is computed to have been 254,000,000 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The production of gold in the State for 1955 was 842,005 fine oz. (£A13,155,329). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1955 is 57,336,653 fine oz. (£A365,301,077). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite and gypsum exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1955, there were 4,111 miles of State government railway; 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 450 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie—Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1955, there were on the State register 357 vessels, of 12,189 tons, of which 141 were steam or motor vessels (8,567 tons) and 216 sailing vessels (3,622 tons).

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1950-51	88,172,421	111,857,881
1951-52	122,341,420	97,692,527
1952-53	98,480,531	113,132,804
1953-54	125,212,340	91,652,608
1954-55	141,702,541	96,094,094

The principal exports of local products in 1954-55 were wool (£A35,231,530), wheat (£A13,738,956), wheat flour (£A3,609,745), hides and skins (£A1,454,005), timber (£A1,920,787), fresh fruit (£A1,922,594), beef (£A1,018,832), mutton and lamb (£A664,048), butter (£A70,794), crayfish tails (£A1,244,988), whale oil (£A945,251), raw asbestos (£A394,056), iron ore (£A574,653).

TOWNS

CAPITAL, ΨPERTH. Population at June 30, 1955, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 359,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are ΨFremantle (including suburbs, 47,273), Kalgoorlie (9,963), Boulder (6,279), ΨBunbury (9,870), Northam (5,725), ΨAlbany (8,265), and ΨGeraldton (8,308).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 31 days (ordinary), 6 days (air).

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population		
		Census of 1936	Census, April 17, 1951*	Census, April 17, 1956†
(a) <i>Exclusive of Island Territories:</i>				
North Island (including Maoris).....	44,281	1,018,036	1,313,855	1,496,144
South Island (including Maoris).....	58,093	554,455	624,551	675,117
Stewart Island (including Maoris).....	670	617	576	538
Chatham Islands (including Maoris).....	372	702	471	533
<i>Minor Islands:</i>				
<i>Inhabited—</i>				
Kermadec Islands.....	13	2	14	11
Campbell Island.....	44	..	5	7
<i>Uninhabited—</i>				
Three Kings.....	3	..	..	..
Snares.....	1	..	..	..
Solander.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Antipodes.....	24	..	..	..
Bounty.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Auckland.....	234	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories..	103,736	1,573,812	1,939,472	2,172,350
(b) <i>Island Territories:</i>				
Tokelau Islands.....	4	1,170	1,580†	1,921§
Cook Islands and Niue.....	199	16,350	19,632†	21,103§
Total, inclusive of Island Territories..	103,939	1,591,332	1,960,704	2,195,374
Trust Territory of Western Samoa.....	1,133	55,946	84,909†	97,218§
Ross Dependency (estimated).....	175,000	..	..	166

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census.

† Provisional. Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

‡ Census of September 25, 1951. § At March 31, 1956.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1936), 82,326 (males 42,863, females 39,463); (1951) 115,676 (males 59,322, females 56,354); (1956) 135,015 (males 69,202, females 65,813).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages*
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departure	Total		
1939	28,833	39,564	68,397	14,158	32,647	46,805	21,592	17,115
1953	46,414	62,680	109,094	17,009	45,147	62,156	46,938	17,224
1954	48,431	59,454	107,885	17,667	51,978	69,645	38,240	17,557
1955	49,869	66,083	115,952	17,953	56,882	74,835	41,117	17,803

* Inclusive of Maoris.

Birth rate (1955) 24.86; death rate 8.95; marriage rate 8.32; infant mortality 20.09 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Maoris.)

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1945	782,602	820,952	1,603,554	112,070	+ 15,613
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+ 27,486
*†1956	1,023,081	1,014,254	2,037,335	213,539	+ 68,259

* Excluding 44,081 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1945 census, 1,894 at the 1951 census, and 2,162 at the 1956 census.

† Provisional.

Races and Religions.

Races	1945	1951	Religions (exclusive of Maoris)	1945	1951
Europeans.....	1,592,876	1,809,441	Church of England.....	Per cent	Per cent
Maoris.....	79,788	92,493	Presbyterians.....	37.27	37.47
Half-caste.....	18,956	23,183	Roman Catholics.....	22.12	23.01
Chinese.....	4,734	5,252	Methodists.....	13.56	13.64
Other race aliens.....	5,944	9,103	Baptists.....	8.09	8.05
				1.62	1.63

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large uninhabited tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two largest and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most

from 8° South latitude to South of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 180° West longitude, have a total length of 15,000 miles. The surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is the North Island, the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Joseph and the Fox are the best known. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 50° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 120 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. From 1792 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1952-1957), His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby NORRIE, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born 1893; sworn in, Dec. 2, 1952. (Salary £5,000, and allowances £5,000) £10,000

Official Secretary, D. E. Fouhy, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. B. Harrison, C.B.E., N.Z. Regiment.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. D. Trotter, 11th Hussars; Lieut. M. R. G. Muschamp, R.N.Z.N.

Lady-in-Waiting, Miss D. Sotheron-Estcourt.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(Sworn in December 13, 1949.)

(As at July 31, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of Police, Rt. Hon. S. G. Holland, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake.

Minister of Labour, Mines and Housing, Hon. W. Sullivan.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. J. R. Marshall.

Minister of Education, Hon. R. M. Algie.

Minister of Internal Affairs and of Forests, Hon. S. W. Smith.

Minister of Social Security, Hon. D. J. Eyre.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Hon. T. P. Shand.

Minister of Lands and Maori Affairs, Hon. E. B. Corbett.

Minister of Works and of Transport, Hon. W. S. Goosman.

Minister of Defence, External Affairs and Island Territories, Hon. T. L. MacDonald.

Minister of Finance, Hon. J. T. Watts.

Minister of Health and of Immigration, Hon. J. R. Hanan.

Minister of Railways and of Marine, Hon. J. K. McAlpine.

Minister-Assistant to the Prime Minister and Minister of Industries and Commerce and of Customs, Hon. E. H. Halstead.

Minister for Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. Dame Hilda Ross, D.B.E.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £3 3s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £3,750 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £5,000 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,500 with tax-free expense allowance of £550, and that of each Minister without portfolio £2,000, with £500 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES
OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, G. E. L. Alderton, C.M.G.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, T. C. A. Hislop, C.M.G.

U.K.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, Hon. Sir Clifton Webb, K.C.M.G., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C.2.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, Sir Leslie Munro, K.C.M.G., 19, Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

FRANCE

Minister, J. V. Wilson.

JAPAN

Minister, J. S. Reid.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN N.Z.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.

M. Armand Nibotte.

DENMARK.

Chargé d'Affaires, M. G. I. Melchior.

FRANCE

Chargé d'Affaires, J. Meadmore.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Dr. Erich Boltze.

ITALY.

Count P. M. di Cellere.

JAPAN.

Chargé d'Affaires, Y. H. Takeno.

NETHERLANDS.

B. A. Piets.

SWEDEN.

Chargé d'Affaires, B. G. Jarnstedt.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, Hon. Robert C. Hendrickson.

U.S.S.R.

Chargé d'Affaires, K. A. Efremov.

High Commissioners in New Zealand

AUSTRALIAN

Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.

CANADIAN

Dr. E. H. Norman.

U.K.

High Commissioner, Gen. Sir Geoffrey Scoones, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy High Commissioner, D. M. Cleary.

Secretary (vacant).

Economic Adviser, D. A. Bryan.

Agricultural Adviser, E. G. Griffiths.

Naval Adviser, Capt. B. V. Anderson, R.N.

Army Adviser, Col. J. M. Clift.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. G. H. B. Hutchinson, D.F.C.

Information Officer, J. L. Hayden, O.B.E.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1954, returned 45 National Party members and 35 Labour. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive £1,100 per annum, with an allowance of £275-70s per annum for expenses, depending on size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives £1,950 per annum and £490 per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of £215.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon.

Sir Matthew Oram, M.B.E. (plus expense allowance of £600 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House) £1,950

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. £3,500

Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir George Finlay; K. M. Gresson; J. Stanton; J. D. Hutchison; P. B. Cooke, M.C.; F. B. Adams; A. K. North; A. K. Turner; G. I. McGregor; W. P. Shorland; T. E. Henry each 3,000

Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hon. Sir Arthur Tyndall, C.M.G.; Hon. W. F. Stilwell 3,000

Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J. Dalglish 2,500

Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G. Archer 3,000

POLICE

On March 31, 1956, the strength of the Police Force was 2,030 of all ranks, including 498 temporary constables, equivalent to 1 for every 1,072 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1955-56 was £2,033,000.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy (established 1913) was greatly expanded following the outbreak of war and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000, of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and four Reserve forces. The strength is 2 cruisers, 3 frigates, a survey ship and 15 other vessels in commission; 3 frigates and 7 trawlers in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 324 officers and 2,403 ratings. A frigate of the Royal New Zealand Navy is at present on the Far East Station. Naval expenditure in 1955-56 amounted to £3,817,000.

Army.

The New Zealand Army Defence Forces consist of the Regular Force (General Service Section and Home Service Section), the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force at Sept. 30, 1955, was 3,816 in all ranks.

During the war of 1939-1945 New Zealand sent a division (the 2nd) to the Middle East theatre, which took part in the campaigns in Greece, Crete, North Africa and Italy. Another division (the 3rd) saw service in the South Pacific and took part in a number of actions in that area. A Force is now serving in Korea and Malaya.

A National Referendum on Aug. 3, 1949, authorized compulsory military service with the object of creating a citizen defence force. This scheme is in operation, and all men on reaching the age of 18 years are liable for an initial period of fourteen weeks' full training (at present the period is 20½ weeks). At the conclusion of this period, they are posted to the Territorial Force. The active strength of the Territorial Forces at Sept. 30, 1955, was 35,888 in all ranks.

Expenditure on the land forces for the year 1955-56 was £7,612,000.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was mobilized in September, 1939, and its organization was linked with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand Units, including Bomber Squadrons, Fighter Squadrons, and Torpedo Bomber Squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and considerable numbers of New Zealand personnel served with other R.A.F. Units in many theatres. Approximately 10,000 of the R.N.Z.A.F. (mostly air crew) went to the European theatre and over 20,000 to the Pacific area. 26 squadrons of various types operated in the Pacific area. The post-war Air Force consists of the Regular and Territorial Air Forces, the Air Force Reserve, Air Training Corps, and Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1955, was 4,370.

Air Force expenditure in 1955-56 was £8,759,000.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. Expenditure includes transfers to the Public Works Account (£7,500,000 in 1955-56, exclusive of transfers from the previous year's surplus) and to the Social Security Fund, the amount in 1955-56 being £14,000,000. The expenditure of the Social Security Fund for 1955-56 was £72,884,000 as compared with an expenditure of £67,164,000 in 1954-55.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1939	43,699,000	42,889,000
1953	177,822,000	174,315,000
1954	182,319,000	180,516,000
1955	191,216,000	184,376,000
1956	197,433,000	193,282,000*

* Includes £12,703,000 for debt redemption and £24,393,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1955-56 amounted to £244,829,000, of which £167,419,000 were receipts of the Consolidated Fund, £59,911,000 receipts of the Social Security Fund and £17,499,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

DEBT.

The gross Public Debt amounted on March 31, 1956, to £735,201,000, of which £95,804,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £24,100,200 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At March 28, 1956, total assets amounted to £284,031,000; liabilities, £286,486,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £63,052,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at March 28, 1956, amounted to £84,775,000, of which £28,227,000 and £27,891,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and sterling investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, in-

cluding discounts, at the end of March, 1956, totalled £184,207,000, compared with £189,241,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks at the end of March, 1956, amounted to £272,839,000. At the corresponding date in 1955 they were £293,850,000.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1955-56, 1,974,000 depositors having £264,965,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £69,451,000 to their credit at March 31, 1956.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125 = £100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to 15 years as from Feb. 1, 1944. There were (Dec. 1955) 1,938 public primary schools, with 321,327 scholars; there were also 321 registered private primary schools with 44,355 scholars, and 164 Maori village schools with 13,598 scholars, of whom 12,351 were Maoris. There were also 22,230 Maori children attending public primary schools. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 59 secondary and combined schools, and in 34 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 107 secondary departments of district high schools, 86 endowed and private secondary schools and 10 Maori secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education at the end of 1955 was 81,066 and in addition there were 43,349 part-time students attending technical classes, 1,946 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 2,187 receiving instruction from the Technical Correspondence School. The University of New Zealand, with power to confer degrees, consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are associated with the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 11,742 students in 1955.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1955-56 was £28,519,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1953-54 £(N.Z.)	1954-55 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural.....	29,200,000	29,200,000
Pastoral.....	180,000,000	191,400,000
Dairying, etc.....	101,100,000	100,300,000
Forestry.....	17,300,000	19,600,000
Fisheries.....	2,100,000	2,400,000
Mining.....	11,000,000	13,700,000
Factory.....	131,200,000	151,400,000
Buildings and miscellaneous.....	49,000,000	58,900,000
	£520,900,000	£566,900,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1953-54	1954-55
Wheat.....bushels	4,783,227	4,113,000
Wool.....lb.	426,000,000	455,000,000
Butter.....tons	180,700	186,400
Cheese.....tons	103,300	101,800
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs.....No.	13,324,000	13,992,000
Sheep.....No.	5,467,000	5,733,000
Cattle.....No.	780,000	900,000
Calves.....No.	1,326,000	1,435,000
Pigs.....No.	760,000	778,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, 43,000,000 acres of this being in occupation in 1955 and mainly devoted to pasture. The output of sawn timber for 1955-56 was 625,800,000 board feet.

Live Stock.—Cattle: 1,177,000; sheep, 5,887,000, including 1,177,000; pigs 681,000; horses, 10,000.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1954-55) 8,365 factories in operation, employing 153,358 persons. Wages paid amounted £98,362,829; plant and machinery, £57,886,920; cost of materials used, £365,273,468; value added by manufacture, £185,417,087; and total value of output, £550,690,555.

Minerals.—Coal-mining output in 1955 was 2,544,000 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined in recent years, gold produced in 1955 totalling 26,443 oz.

EXTERNAL TRADE, £N.Z. (Excluding specie.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1939	49,387,283	58,049,316	107,436,499
1954	213,275,000	244,432,000	457,707,000
1955	251,161,000	258,850,000	510,011,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1955 was valued at £169,137,000 and included butter, 2,732,000 cwt., valued at £N.Z.44,294,000; cheese, 1,587,000 cwt. (£N.Z.12,645,000); frozen and chilled beef, 1,162,000 cwt. (£N.Z.8,195,000); frozen lamb, 4,025,000 cwt. (£N.Z.36,767,000); frozen mutton, 971,000 cwt. (£N.Z.3,664,000); canned meats, 136,000 cwt. (£N.Z.2,034,000); milk (dried) 59,800,000 lb. (£N.Z.1,844,000); and wool, 185,244,000 lb. (£N.Z.42,430,000).

Railways.—In March, 1955, there were 3,430 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1955-56, including season-ticket holders, was 25,075,000, while the Department's road motor services carried 19,271,000. Goods railed amounted to 10,716,000 tons. Railway operating revenue and expenditure were £22,871,000 and £26,777,000 in 1955-56 while total revenue and expenditure were £32,263,000 and £30,829,000.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1956, there were 401,078 cars, and 151,522 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 24,722 motor cycles.

Shipping.—During 1955 the vessels entered inwards numbered 824 (net tonnage 3,526,000) and those entered outwards 800 (net tonnage 3,451,000), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Post and Telegraph Statistics.—(1955-56), 187,487,000 letters and postcards, 213,772,000 newspapers, packets, etc., and 6,888,000 parcels. Inland telegrams, 7,561,000; outward cablegrams, 542,000 and inward 495,000; telephones 534,500.

Civil Aviation.—In 1954-55 (internal) passenger miles, 93,890,000; cargo ton miles, 3,644,700; mail ton miles 183,600 and (overseas) 51,000 passengers carried, 854,500 lb. mail carried, and 1,172,100 lb. freight carried.

CAPITAL. Ψ Wellington, in the North Island (pop. 1956, 138,000).

Other large centres:—Ψ Auckland, 380,400; Ψ Christchurch, 193,400; Ψ Dunedin, 99,300; Ψ Hutt, 85,900; Palmerston North, 37,800; Hamilton, 40,600; Ψ Invercargill, 34,300; Ψ Wanganui, 32,100; Ψ New Plymouth, 28,300; Ψ Napier, 27,500; Hastings, 37,800; Ψ Timaru, 24,700; Ψ Nelson, 22,500; Ψ Gisborne, 22,600.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). **Auckland Islands**, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. **Campbell Island** (population 7 at April 17, 1956). **Antipodes Group** (49° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. **Bounty Islands** (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). **Snares Islands and Solander** (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 11 at 1956 Census), between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (6,072), Aitutaki (2,590), Mangaia (2,201), Atiu (1,416), Mauke (147), Mitiaro (348), Manuae (51), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (102), Penrhyn or Tongareva (595), Manihiki (897), Rakahanga (298), Pukapuka or Danger (625), Suwarrow (uninhabited), Nassau (72), Niue or Savage (4,679). The population figures are as at March 31, 1956, the total for the Group being 21,103. The chief exports are citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapples, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1955) were valued at £N.Z.420,053, and the imports at £N.Z.572,364 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z.78,360 and £N.Z.158,082 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a Maori population of 6,063 and a population other than Maori of 349. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Island Councils of Maori Arikis (chiefs) and elected members, but ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1954-55, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £339,727, was £248,582, and expenditure, £448,004. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £99,254, was £73,660, and expenditure £188,269.

Ross Dependency (1923), see p. 723.

Tokelau (or Union) Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,921 at March 31, 1956), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

The Trust Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii (793 square miles) and of Upolu, which with its small adjacent islands, is 430 square miles. The estimated population at March 31, 1956 was 97,218 of whom 92,139 were Samoans. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Ψ Apia and Ψ Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. Coconuts (copra), cocoa and bananas are the chief products of the islands. The revenue for 1955, exclusive of a grant of £36,030 from the New Zealand Government, was £1,224,360. Expenditure £1,297,150. The exports were valued in 1955 at £2,512,000 and the imports, 1955, £1,895,000.

Nauru Island (see p. 722).

The Union of South Africa

Provinces	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Census of 1951		Total†
		Whites	Non-Whites	
Cape	278,465	935,085	3,491,641	4,426,726
Natal	33,578	274,240	2,141,078	2,415,318
Transvaal	110,450	1,204,712	3,608,126	4,812,838
Orange Free State	49,866	227,652	788,918	1,016,570
Total	472,359	2,641,689	10,029,763	12,671,452
South-West Africa	318,099*	49,612†	368,336†	417,948†

* Includes Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles), which is regarded as an integral part of S.W. Africa for statistical purposes.

† Preliminary figures.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

WHITES				NON-WHITES			
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Births (a)	Deaths (a)	Marriages (b)
1939	53,517	19,901	22,943	1943	69,716	52,505	26,298
1951	67,669	24,288	27,112	1951	60,077	25,024	39,441
1952	69,862	23,233	27,137	1952	68,052	24,563	40,583
1953	70,766	24,374	26,232	1953	70,357	24,564	41,369
† 1954	71,549	24,263	26,217	† 1954	73,003	25,371	43,796
† 1955	72,841	24,236	—	† 1955	73,028	25,537	—

† Preliminary figures.

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from January 1, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths is compulsory throughout the Union. From July 1, 1952, compulsory registration of births and deaths of natives, which was already in force in urban areas, was extended to rural areas, but registration is still very incomplete. (a) Excluding Natives. (b) Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the courses of the Limpopo, Matopo and Orange Rivers, i.e., from 34° 50'–22° South latitude, and include all territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and a part of Mozambique.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartling* and *Langberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopies. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magales* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape Province. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1488 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. In 1497–8, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels until about 1511, and subsequently also by those of England and the Netherlands, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then

a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1838 and 1840 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The Transvaal was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, as with the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War 1914-1918, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

Antarctic (see also pp. 722-3).—Prince Edward Islands were annexed in December, 1947. A meteorological station was established on Marion Island in January, 1948.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively. The Union Government is seised of all state property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Under the *Citizenship Act*, 1949, five years' residence in the Union is necessary for the acquisition of South African citizenship.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General HIS EXCELLENCY DR. THE HON. ERNEST GEORGE JANSEN, born 1881, assumed office,

Jan. 1, 1951, term extended for 5 years from Jan. 1, 1956.

Secretary, D. S. Preller.

Comptroller, Col. L. du Toit.

Assistant Secretary, J. de Kock.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Walker; Capt. C. de Wit.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor-General presides

(Sworn in Dec. 2, 1954)

<i>Prime Minister</i> , Hon. J. G. Strydom.....	£5,000
<i>Minister of External Affairs</i> , Hon. E. H. Louw.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Native Affairs</i> , Senator Dr. Hon. H. F. Verwoerd.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Education and of Health</i> , Hon. J. H. Viljoen.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. C. R. Swart.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Transport</i> , Hon. B. J. Schoeman.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Economic Affairs and of Mines</i> , Dr. Hon. A. J. R. van Rhyn.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Interior</i> , Dr. Hon. T. E. Donges, Q.C.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. S. P. Le Roux.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Defence and of Forestry</i> , Hon. F. E. Erasmus.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Social Welfare</i> , Hon. J. J. Serfontein.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. J. de Klerk.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. J. F. Naudé.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Lands and Irrigation</i> , Hon. P. O. Saucr.....	4,000

Athens.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, J. C. H. Marce.
The Hague.—*Ambassador*, Col. P. I. Hoogenhout.
Rome.—*Ambassador*, Dr. W. de Vos Mañan.
Paris.—*Ambassador*, H. T. Andrews.
Madrid.—E.E. & M.P., S. F. du Toit.
Cologne.—*Ambassador*, Dr. A. H. H. Mertsch.
Berne.—*Ambassador*, Dr. W. C. Naudé.

Canada and U.S.A.

Ottawa.—*High Commissioner*, W. C. du Plessis.
Toronto.—*Trade Commissioner*, A. H. Sainsbury.
Washington.—*Ambassador* (vacant).
New York.—*Consul-General*, R. H. Coaton.

Australia.

Canberra.—*High Commissioner*, J. K. Uys.

Malaya.

Singapore.—*Senior Trade Commissioner*, J. A. Siegruhn.

South America.

Buenos Aires.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rio de Janeiro.—E.E. & M.P. (vacant).
Santiago.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Africa.

Cairo.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, A. L. W. de Villiers.
Nairobi.—*Commissioner*, H. H. Woodward.
Salisbury.—*High Commissioner*, T. H. Eustace.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNION

U.K.

High Commissioner, Sir Percival Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Hill Street, Pretoria.
Deputy High Commissioner, R. H. Belcher.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Europe.

London.—*High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa* (South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.), Dr. J. E. Holloway (1956).

Senior Trade Commissioner, W. A. Horrocks.

Stockholm.—E.E. & M.P., B. J. Jarvie.

Lisbon.—*Ambassador*, S. F. du Toit.

Brussels.—*Ambassador*, J. D. Pohl.

First Secretaries, F. Mills; H. D. Michell, D.F.C.;
H. S. H. Stanley.
Second Secretary, A. J. S. Moon.
Director, U.K. Information Office, G. F. Crawley.
Economic Advisor, C. Kemp, C.B.E.
Military Adviser, Brig. H. S. P. Barstow.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. P. Haynes, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Argentina—Ambassador, Dr. V. Tedin-Uribura.
Australia—High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson C.M.G., O.B.E.
Belgium—Ambassador, P. Vanderstichelen.
Brazil—Ambassador, M. V. C. Guimarães.
Canada—High Commissioner, E. W. T. Gill.
Chile—Chargé d'Affaires, E. Palacios.
Egypt—Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sami.
Finland—Chargé d'Affaires, A. Yontila.
France—Ambassador, A. Gazel.
Germany (Federal Repub.)—Ambassador, Dr. G. Strohm.
Greece—Ambassador, G. Kapsambelis.
Israel—Ambassador, I. Baily.
Italy—Ambassador, Count C. F. di Cossato.
Netherlands—Ambassador, J. Van den Berg.
Portugal—Ambassador, Gen. A. Pinto.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland—High Commissioner, A. D. Chataway, O.B.E.
Spain—Ambassador, Marqués de Fontana.
Sweden—Ambassador, A. Aminoff.
Switzerland—Chargé d'Affaires, J. de Rham.
U.S.A.—Ambassador, H. Byroade.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate, as reconstituted by Act No. 53 of 1955, now consists of 89 members appointed or elected for a term of five years. Eighteen are nominated by the Governor-General in Council (16 for the Union and 2 for South West Africa). Sixty-seven are elected (27 for the Transvaal; 22 Cape; 8 Natal; 8 Orange Free State and 2 for South West Africa). In addition, four members are elected under the provisions of the Representation of Natives Act No. 12 of 1936.

The House of Assembly consists of 159 elected members, 54 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 15 Natal, 68 Transvaal, 13 the Orange Free State, and 6 South-West Africa, with 3 Native members. Cape native voters being entitled to elect three members of the House of Assembly, who hold their seats for 5 years notwithstanding any dissolution of the House. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of European descent. European female franchise was introduced under the provisions of Act No. 18 of 1930.

In June, 1956 the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 95; United Party, 51; National Conservative Party, 5; Labour Party, 5; Native Representatives, 3. Total, 159.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATORS

Cape, Hon. P. J. Olivier..... £3,250
Natal, Hon. D. G. Shephstone..... 3,250
Transvaal, Dr. W. Nicol..... 3,250
Orange Free State, Hon. J. J. Fouché..... 3,250

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

(Bloemfontein.)

Chief Justice, Hon. A. v. d. S. Centlivres... £4,500
Judges of Appeal, Hon. O. D. Schreiner;
Hon. O. H. Hoexter; Hon. H. A. Fagan;
Hon. L. C. Steyn; Hon. E. M. de Beer;
Hon. C. G. Hall; Hon. C. P. Brink;
Hon. F. G. Reynolds; Hon. H. H. W. de Villiers; Hon. D. O. K. Beyers each 4,250

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. E. de Villiers..... £4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Newton Thompson;
Hon. J. Herstein; Hon. N. Ogilvie
Thompson; Hon. J. W. van Zyl; Hon.
Hon. L. de V. van Winsen; Hon. A. B.
Beyers; Hon. J. T. van Wyk; Hon.
H. E. P. Watermeyer..... each 3,750

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. N. Price..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. G. Jennett; Hon.
O. V. Sampson; Hon. E. F. v. d. Riet;
Hon. G. Wynne..... each 3,750

Grigoland West Local Division

Puisne Judge, Hon. M. A. Diemont..... 3,750

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. G. J. Maritz..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. H. Ramsbottom;
Hon. A. C. Malan; Hon. V. H. Nester;
Hon. W. Dowling; Hon. Q. de Wet;
Hon. F. Rumpf; Hon. C. P. Bresler;
Hon. A. F. Williamson; Hon. R. Hill;
Hon. J. F. Ludorff; Hon. S. Bekker; Hon.
S. M. Kuper; Hon. J. F. Matais; Hon.
P. M. Cillié..... each 3,750

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. N. Broome..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. A. Selke; Hon. G. N.
Holmes; Hon. A. A. Kennedy; Hon.
A. Milne; Hon. L. R. Caney; Hon.
J. R. Brokensha; Hon. E. S. Henochs-
sburg..... each 3,750

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon. P. J. van Blerk..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. Smit; Hon. J. N. C.
de Villiers; Hon. N. J. Grobler; Hon.
H. J. Potgieter..... each 3,750

High Court of South West Africa

Judge President, Hon. C. J. Claassen..... 4,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. S. Hofmeyer..... 3,750

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended in 1922, 1932, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952 provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that not more than 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

EDUCATION

The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 9 Universities, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools; State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped.

The number of full-time students at the universities in June, 1954, was 18,556. The State expenditure on higher education, including administration and expenditure connected with the above-mentioned institutions, for the financial year 1953-54 was £6,871,612.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director. The majority of European schools in all the Provinces are State Schools and the majority of non-European schools are State-aided. In all Provinces primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary education in all the Provinces is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the Cape Province.

UNION FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£SA	£SA
1938-39.....	47,232,992	37,591,185
1948-49.....	146,759,983	116,575,380
1949-50.....	152,142,215	121,817,536
1950-51.....	169,180,289	132,555,955
1951-52.....	207,123,396	168,395,109
1952-53.....	234,270,000	179,799,000
1953-54.....	261,881,000	185,709,000

DEBT.

The Gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1955, was £933,651,976.

CURRENCY.

The South African £ reached parity with the U.K. £ in 1946.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Production of Crops.

Crop	lb.
Wheat (1953).....	1,160,473,000
Barley (1953).....	122,219,000
Oats (1953).....	205,000,000
Kaffir corn (1954).....	442,427,000
Mealies (1954).....	7,801,914,000
Potatoes (1954).....	496,324,000
Ground-nuts (1954).....	348,011,500

The Live Stock (1954) included 11,604,249 cattle, 37,141,579 sheep, 5,407,171 goats, 491,240 pigs.

Manufactures.—In 1952-53 there were 16,064 factories employing 819,658 persons (259,869 Europeans). The gross value of production was £1,165,224,000 (including £527,065,000 as added value of manufacture). The salaries and wages paid amounted to £256,025,000 (Europeans, £169,582,000). The principal groups (with net value of output) were:—Metal products (£47,861,000), food, drink, etc. (£60,792,000); construction (£43,363,000); clothing and footwear (£39,249,000); transport equipment (£28,939,000); chemicals (£31,134,000); basic metal industries (£31,248,000); non-metallic mineral products (£24,427,000); machinery (£19,248,000); electrical machinery (£15,667,000).

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues to be the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1955 was:—

Gold... £182,745,334	Asbestos... £7,001,028
Diamonds. 12,351,494	Osmiridium 125,616
Coal..... 16,464,379	Platinum.. 7,098,593
Copper... 13,514,055	Prescribed
Tin..... 926,678	Minerals 29,959,589
Silver..... 471,996	

The coal output in 1955 was 25,395,966 tons (marketable production).

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in 1939 and 1950-55 was as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1939.....	91,321,226	29,857,768
1950.....	306,603,198	226,222,883
1951.....	468,807,550	311,031,185
1952.....	418,892,693	287,227,414
1953.....	425,364,298	292,802,872
1954.....	412,679,000	377,923,000
1955.....	482,180,197	330,592,436

TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.
	£	£
1938.....	39,130,000	14,630,000
1952.....	144,479,000	73,454,000
1953.....	159,600,000	78,050,000
1954.....	133,840,000	77,730,000
1955.....	166,769,000	102,090,000

NOTE.—Gold bullion and specie are excluded from all totals given in the two tables above.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1955, was 13,429 miles (comprising Cape 5,280, Orange Free State 1,675, Natal 1,675, Transvaal 1,675, and West Africa 1,675).

capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1955, amounted to £18,919,880. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £70,488,536. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,300 miles, all 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Dondo junction (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, places the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland. This railway now extends to Blantyre and to Salima on Lake Nyasa.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1955, there were 3,471 post and 3,538 telegraph offices open in the Union.

Airways.—Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in the Union and South-West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and Bulawayo and Johannesburg and Lourenco Marques.

The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern pressurised aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

Broadcasting Stations.—On March 31, 1955, there were 11 licensed broadcasting stations in the Union and 717,941 licensed listeners to broadcasting. The stations are controlled by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. (Board of Governors appointed by the Government.)

Shipping.—In 1955, South African ports handled about 13,950,111 tons of goods, excluding mail, passengers' baggage and stores, in the overseas trade, and 1,988,906 tons in coastwise trade. The total harbour revenue for 1954-55 was approximately £6,967,428, the expenditure £2,767,787. The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth,

and East London (Cape Province); Durban (Natal); Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa).

South-West Africa.

(Suidwes-Afrika.)

Administrator, D. T. du P. Viljoen.

Secretary, J. Nesper.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$ and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between $17^{\circ} 30' - 18^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsbird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 317,725 square miles, and the population (1951 Census) is 418,104, of whom 49,612 are Europeans. The native population in the Police Zone is 153,642 and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 227,464, of whom 196,350 are estimated to be in Ovamboland.

South-West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the conclusion of the War of 1914-1918 the territory was mandated to the Union in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles and South-West Africa has since that time been administered by the Union.

Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of

1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and in future all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly will be chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the Union House of Assembly by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Governor-General.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Union will, in future, have the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters. In an emergency, however, the Governor-General, may, by proclamation, make laws about any matter on which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to make ordinances.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South-West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. (Urban white population, 1951, 10,246.) The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1951, 936) and Ψ Luderitz (Urban white population, 1951, 1,132).

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope extends in S. lat. from 26° to $34^{\circ} 50'$, and in E. long. from $16^{\circ} 25'$ to 30° . The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W., 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.*

	Sq. miles	White Pop. 1946	White Pop. 1951
The Cape.....	261,792	853,060	916,604
Transkei.....	16,673	16,835	18,481
Cape Province...	278,465	870,795	935,085

In 1951 the white population numbered 935,085 (males 463,917, females 471,168).

Of the non-white population in 1951, 17,818 were Asiatics, 2,492,021 were Bantu, and 981,802 were of mixed and other races.

Education.—The province is divided into 114 school districts, each under the control of a School Board. A portion of the members of the School Boards is elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local Authorities. Aided schools, which are mostly Non-white church schools, are controlled by local committees or by managers appointed by the churches concerned. Education is compulsory for children of white parentage and,

* Excluding Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles; white population 1,024, now regarded as an integral part of South West Africa).

provided certain conditions are fulfilled, also for coloured children. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 19 being free.

State and aided schools, December, 1955, 1,193 white, 1,265 coloured and 2,480 native. There were 186,584 white pupils, 209,963 coloured and 315,452 native. Total number of teachers, 8,167 in schools for whites, 6,500 coloured and 7,948 native. Higher education is under the control of the Union Government.

Finance.—Revenue 1954-55 (including Union subsidy), £30,466,133; total expenditure, £30,132,769.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 56 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. P. J. Olivier..... £3,250
Executive Committee, J. N. Malan; J. N. Henshilwood; J. Terblanche; G. S. Eden.
Provincial Sec., W. J. B. Slater.

Superintendent-General of Education, J. G. Meiring, Ph.D.

Ψ CAPE TOWN. Total estimated population (June 1956), metropolitan area, 687,000; whites, 275,400, and non-whites, 412,500.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, seventeen miles by road from the

centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

OTHER TOWNS WITH POPULATION, 1951.

Port Elizabeth, 188,987; East London, 91,264; Kimberley, 62,439; Uitenhage, 38,748; Paarl, 30,036; Grahamstown, 23,789; Queenstown, 25,880; Worcester, 25,397.

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 33,578 square miles (including Zululand, 10,362 square miles), as resurveyed on September 4, 1952. The seaboard is 360 miles. The preliminary figures of the census of May, 1951, gave a total population of 2,408,563 (males 1,180,007, females, 1,228,556).

	Whites			Non-Whites		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	
1954	6,478	2,837	2,523	12,933	3,268	
*1955	6,640	2,916	—	11,645	3,526	

* Preliminary figures.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. Under Provincial control in 1955 there were 273 primary and 52 secondary schools for Europeans, 1,145 native schools, 272 Indian schools, and 37 schools for Coloureds.

Finance.—Revenue 1953-54 (including Union Government subsidy), £13,715,128; expenditure £13,229,731.

Administration.—The Provincial Government is administered by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Denis Gem Shephstone. £3,250
Executive Committee, E. C. Wilks; E. J. V. Grant-tham; J. L. Smith; P. W. J. Groenewald.

Provincial Secretary, L. M. Ambler.
Director of Education, Dr. W. G. McConkey.

Sec., Education Department, P. J. Scott.
Chief Engineer, Roads Department, J. McLennan.
Director of Provincial Medical and Health Services, Dr. R. E. Stevenson.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Durban. Total population, 87,101 in 1956 (Europeans 34,700; Coloureds, 4,201; Asiatics, 23,450; Natives, 24,750).

Port Durban (pop., 1955, 501,220; Europeans, 148,826) possesses the principal harbour on the south-east coast.

Durban is 6,797 miles by sea from Southampton, transit by sea to Cape Town, thence by rail, 16 days; by air, 24 hours.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango. Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-

grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The 1951 Census figures showed a population of 4,801,708.

Finance.—Revenue 1954-55 (including Union Government subsidy), £36,529,000; expenditure £33,436,000. The Transvaal is the principal gold producing Province of the Union, the output (1953) being 11,509,393 fine oz., valued at £142,235,347.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 68 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, The Hon. Dr. William Nicol. £3,250.
Executive Committee, F. H. Odendaal; Dr. T. Wessenaar; T. T. Bielski; F. Steyn.

Provincial Secretary, J. H. O. van Graan.
Asst. do., H. F. Cleaver; L. du Rand; J. P. Lotz.

PRETORIA, pop. 1956, 327,200. Pretoria is the administrative capital of the Union.

Johannesburg, pop. 1956, 1,006,500. Other centres are Germiston (205,900), Benoni (134,400), Springs (127,900) and Vereeniging—Vanderbyl Park (188,100).

Distance from Southampton, 6,996 miles; transit by sea and rail via Cape Town, 16 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,866 square miles, and is divided into 43 districts. The population at the 1946 and 1951 censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Others.	Total.
1946	202,077	676,994	879,071
1951	227,652	788,918	1,016,570

Education.—Primary and secondary education is under the control of the Provincial Administration. On June 6, 1954, there were 324 schools for Europeans with 54,373 pupils and 2,352 teachers; and 30 schools for coloureds with 3,190 pupils and 107 teachers. The expenditure in 1954-55 was £2,880,119 for European and £63,481 for coloured education.

Finance.—Revenue 1953-54 (including Union Government subsidy), £6,848,825; expenditure, £6,897,003 (excluding capital expenditure of £1,150,091, financed from loan funds).

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 elected members and the Administrator who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. J. J. Fouché. £3,250
Executive Committee, W. J. Pretorius; S. I. Senekal; Z. A. Thuymsma; W. F. Wentzel.
Provincial Secretary, J. A. Viljoen.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, has a population (1954) of 115,000 persons, 54,000 Europeans and 61,000 non-Europeans.

India and Pakistan

The Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, with a vast area over territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is represented from that date by the *Republic of India*, the *Dominion of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

Except where otherwise stated herein "India" includes the Republic of India, the Dominion of Pakistan, the States of India and Tribal Areas.

THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947

A Cabinet statement on Indian policy (Cmd. 7136) issued on June 3, 1947, explained that, no agreement other than by partition having proved acceptable, the plan evolved by Viscount Mountbatten of Burma and agreed to by Indian political leaders would be proceeded with. This involved a decision of the two Indian parties as to whether there should be a partition of India and if partition was decided then two Constitutional Assemblies would determine the future constitution of each of these divisions. The Constituent Assembly for India held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and that for Pakistan on August 10, 1947.

The United Kingdom Cabinet statement anticipated the date of June, 1948, for the handing over of power and His Majesty's Government proposed to introduce legislation for the transfer of power in 1947 on a Dominion Status basis to one or two authorities, according to the decisions taken as a result of the announcement. This did not prejudice the right of the Constituent Assemblies to decide in due course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they had authority would remain within the British Commonwealth.

The *Indian Independence Act*, which became law on July 18, 1947, made provision for the setting up of a Dominion of India and a Dominion of Pakistan. It defined the territories of each, abolished the existing Provinces of Bengal and Punjab, and, subject to the decisions of a boundary commission, allotted to each new Provinces of East and West Bengal and East and West Punjab. As the result of a referendum the district of Sylhet in Assam (less four thanas) was included in Pakistan.

The Act eliminated the words *India Imperator* and "Emperor of India" from the Royal Styles and Titles and provided for the appointment by the King of a Governor-General to each of the new Dominions. Paramountcy over the Indian States was allowed to lapse and the functions of the India Office were transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Department.

By the adaptation of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by Orders temporarily passed and valid until March 31, 1948, powers were vested in the Governor-General mainly for the purpose of the transfer of powers, rights, property, duties and liabilities of the existing Central Government.

The existing rights of members of the former Secretary of State's Services and of judges who elected to serve in either India or Pakistan were guaranteed. The authority of His Majesty's Government in relation to British forces who might remain in India or Pakistan was unaffected by the Act.

The Central Government and Legislatures came to an end on August 15, 1947, and the responsibility of the British Government for the government of former British India ceased.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA AND PRE-PARTITION STATISTICS, ETC.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalto Schveikovski on the Taghumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of Burma are reached. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 97° E. longitude. Delhi, the capital of the Republic of India, lies in 77° E. long. Karachi, the capital of the Dominion of Pakistan, lies in 66° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper in 1941 was 1,581,410 square miles, with a population of nearly 389 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprised 55 per cent. of the area and about 76 per cent. of the population. The details of the census were given on pages 706-7 of the 1947 "Whitaker."

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, decidar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing

W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Sulaiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn. In 1950, owing to the vagaries of the monsoon, heavy losses of life and property were caused by floods in Northern India, while in the Deccan there was widespread drought, and consequent grave shortages of food.

Languages.—India has 225 languages, exclusive of dialects. The languages spoken by 349,883,022 persons in 1931 (excluding 2,308,221 persons for whom details by language were not available) were grouped in eight families. The principal languages were Western Hindi (spoken by 71,547,000 persons), Bengali (53,469,000), Bihari (27,927,000), Telugu (26,374,000), Marathi (20,890,000), Tamil (20,412,000), Punjabi (15,839,000), Rajasthani (13,898,000), after which came Kanarese, Oriya, Gujarati, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words, is the *lingua franca* of India. Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan. English is understood by many.

Indian System of Notation.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13½ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 26 annas and, at 13½ rupees to £1, the anna is equivalent to 1½d. The anna is subdivided into 12 pies (1½d. approximate value).

Currency.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, pre-war content 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, weight in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola.

India

AREA AND POPULATION

State	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population	
		Census, 1951	Per sq. mile
PART A STATES			
1. Assam.....	51,415	9,043,797	176
2. Bihar.....	70,330	40,225,947	572
3. Bombay.....	111,434	35,956,150	323
4. Madhya Pradesh.....	130,272	21,247,533	163
5. Madras §.....	127,790	57,016,002	446
6. Orissa.....	60,136	14,645,946	244
7. Punjab.....	37,378	12,641,205	338
8. Uttar Pradesh.....	113,409	63,215,742	557
9. West Bengal.....	30,775	24,810,308	806
PART B STATES			
1. Hyderabad.....	82,168	18,655,108	227
2. Jammu and Kashmir*	...	...	...
3. Madhya Bharat.....	46,478	7,654,154	171
4. Mysore.....	29,489	9,074,972	308
5. P.E.P.S.U.†.....	10,078	3,493,685	347
6. Rajasthan.....	130,207	15,290,797	117
7. Saurashtra.....	21,451	4,137,359	193
8. Travancore-Cochin.....	9,144	9,265,157	1,012
PART C STATES			
1. Ajmer.....	2,417	693,372	287
2. Bhopal.....	6,878	836,474	122
3. Bilaspur.....	453	126,099	278
4. Coorg.....	1,586	229,405	145
5. Delhi.....	578	1,744,072	3,017
6. Himachal Pradesh.....	10,451	983,367	94
7. Kutch.....	16,724	567,606	34
8. Manipur.....	8,628	577,635	67
9. Tripura.....	4,032	639,029	158
10. Vindhya Pradesh.....	23,603	3,574,690	151
PART D STATES			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	3,215	30,971	10
2. Sikkim.....	2,744	137,725	50
3. Chandernagore.....	4	49,909	12,477
TOTAL INDIAN UNION.....	1,143,267	356,879,394	312

* No Census in 1951. † Patiala and E. Punjab States Union. § For Andhra State, see p. 757.

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The birth rate in 1950 was 24.8 per 1,000, the death rate 16.0 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 127 per 1,000 live births. In 1949 the birth rate was 26.4 per 1,000, death rate 16.0 per 1,000, and infant mortality 123 per 1,000 live births.

GOVERNMENT

The Dominion of India was constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947. In terms of that Act it consisted of certain former territories of British India. The boundaries of the Provinces of West Bengal and East Punjab were defined by a Boundary Commission, presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe).

An Act passed in January, 1949, by the Constituent Assembly gave certain extended interim powers to the Central Government. The Conference of Prime Ministers came to a unanimous agreement on April 27, 1949, about India's relations to the Commonwealth. According to this agreement India will remain a full member of the Commonwealth. She has accepted the Sovereign as "the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and, as such, the head of the Commonwealth." The Constitution of the Republic of India was finally adopted on Nov. 26, 1949, by the Constituent Assembly, which thus completed its work. The Republic was formally proclaimed in the Durbar Hall, New Delhi, on Jan. 26, 1950.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, New Delhi.

PRESIDENT

*President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, elected first President, Jan. 24, 1950.
re-elected, May 6, 1952.*

Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

MINISTERS

(As at June, 12, 1956)

*Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.*

*Minister without Portfolio, V. K. Krishna Menon.
Minister for Defence, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju.
Minister for Home Affairs and State and Heavy Industries, G. B. Pant.
Minister of Law and Minority Affairs, C. C. Biswas.*

Minister of Railways and Transport, Lal Bahadur Shastri.
 Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel, T. T. Krishnamachari.
 Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries, Sardar Swaran Singh.
 Minister of Communications, Jagjiwan Ram.
 Minister of Health, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur.
 Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
 Minister of Labour, Khandubhai Desai.
 Minister of Planning, Irrigation and Power, Gulzarilal Nanda.
 Minister of Production, K. C. Reddy.
 Minister of Food and Agriculture, Ajit Prasad Jain.
 Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar.
 Minister of Defence Organisation, Mahavir Tyagi.
 Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Satya Narain Sinha.
 Minister for Rehabilitation, M. C. Khanna.
 Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure, M. C. Shah.
 Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure, A. C. Guha.
 Minister of Industries, Nityananda Kanungo.
 Minister of Community Development, S. K. Dey.
 Rs. per mensem, each, Rs. 1,000.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

6 Tees January Marg, New Delhi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.

Deputy High Commissioner, W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G. C.B.E.

Economic Adviser and Senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India, G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G.; Public Relations Adviser and Director, British Information Services, J. T. Hughes; Financial Adviser and U.K. Treasury Representative, L. Waight, C.M.G.; Military Adviser, Brig. H. G. M. Dunn; Counsellors, J. V. Rob; E. G. Norris; Air Adviser, Group Capt. T. B. de la P. Beresford, D.S.O., D.F.C.; Labour Adviser, J. I. Keane; Adviser on Works and Services, R. W. R. Adams.

Deputy High Commissioners, A. F. Morley, C.M.G. C.B.E. (Calcutta); H. A. Twist, O.B.E. (Bombay); L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E. (Madras)

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India, C. A. F. Dundas, C.B.E., Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

High Commissioners

Australia, (vacant).
 Canada, M. A. Rauuf.
 Ceylon, B. N. Chakravarty.
 Pakistan, C. C. Desai.
 United Kingdom, Mrs. V. L. Pandit.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—B. Dayal.
 ARGENTINA—N. Raghavan.
 BURMA—R. R. Saksena.
 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—R. K. Nehru.
 EGYPT—Nawab Ali Yavar Jung.
 FRANCE—K. M. Panikkar.
 INDONESIA—B. F. H. B. Tyabji.
 IRAN—Dr. Tara Chand.
 ITALY—J. A. Thivy.
 JAPAN—B. R. Sen.
 NEPAL—Bhagwan Sahay.
 NETHERLANDS—B. K. Kapur (Chargé d'Affaires).
 THAILAND—P. A. Menon.

TURKEY—S. N. Haksar.
 U.S.A.—G. L. Mehta.
 U.S.S.R.—K. P. S. Menon.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The President of the Union "Rashtrapati" is elected for 5 years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various state legislative assemblies. The bicameral union of the legislature is on the British model with two houses, called "Lok Sabha" or the House of the People, and "Rajya Sabha" or the Council of States, which have not more than 500 and 250 members respectively. Separate electorates for communities and untouchability have been abolished. The age limit for adult suffrage for both sexes is 21. The legislative Assemblies in the States have 3,283 members, elected in almost as many constituencies.

Governors and Rajpramukhs of States are appointed by the President and ordinarily hold office for 5 years.

General elections were held from Oct. 1951-Feb. 1952. For the House of People 105,900,000 valid votes were polled. Of a total of 499 seats, 362 are held by the Congress Party and 12 by Socialists. For the States Assemblies, of 103,800,000 valid votes cast, Congress Party obtained 43,950,265, Socialists 10,072,316, Independents 21,974,210. Of a total of 3,283 seats in the States Assemblies, 2,247 are held by the Congress Party and 125 by Socialists. The new Parliament held its first session in New Delhi on May 13, 1952. In undivided India there were 35 million voters out of a total population of 390 millions; the new constitution admits 170 million voters (about one in two of the population).

The States in Part A (p. 748) are based on Provinces or parts of Provinces of the old British India as expanded since 1947 by the addition of former Princely States. Lower Houses or Legislative Assemblies are elected directly by adult suffrage. There is indirect election to Upper Houses in those States where there is a Legislature of two Houses.

The States in Part B are based upon former Princely States and Unions of Princely States established between August 1947 and January 1950. Instead of a Governor as in Part A States there is a Rajpramukh or President appointed by the President of India. Legislatures consist of a single Chamber except in Mysore.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the Union Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to matters grouped under 97 headings in the Constitution including e.g. foreign affairs, defence, citizenship, currency and banking, railways, airways, shipping, communications, trade and commerce with foreign countries.

The Legislature of a State in Parts A and B has exclusive power to make laws for the State in matters grouped under 66 headings in the Constitution e.g. public order and police, education, public health, the administration of justice, elections to the legislature, excise and taxes, water, land, forests.

The States in Parts C and D are considerably less independent of Union control than those in Parts A and B. Part C States are based on Chief Commissioners Provinces of British India or Princely States.

Municipalities at the end of 1950 numbered 1054, with a population of 24,378,659. The total number of municipal committee members was 13,712. Income of Municipalities 1949-50 Rs. 929.5 mill.

(669,717,973). Municipal bodies impose taxes, enact bye-laws and spend with the sanction of the State Government concerned.

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and seven associate judges, is the highest supreme court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, Sudhi Ranjan Das. Rs. 66,000.
Judges, T. L. Venkataama Iyer; B. P. Sinha; S. J. Imam; S. K. Das. Rs. 66,000. Vivian Bose; N. H. Bhagwati; B. J. Das. Rs. 48,000.

FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The total liabilities of the undivided Indian Government on Ang. 15th, 1947, were Rs. 32,000 mill. (£2,400 mill.) and assets Rs. 28,000 mill. (£2,100 mill.).

The cost of purchase of annuities for financing payment of sterling pensions and acquisition of defence installations and stores left after the passing of the Independence Act amounted to Rs. 284 crores (£213 m.).

The Exchange Rate (Free Market) in London

on Sept. 1, 1956, was 1s. 5d. and fifteen-sixteenths of 1d. to 1s. 6d. and one-sixteenth of 1d. to the rupee. From Sept. 18, 1949, the Indian rupee was devalued in line with sterling from 1 rupee = 30.2 U.S. cents to 21 U.S. cents. The sterling rate remained unchanged at 1 rupee = 1s. 6d. On Aug. 1, 1955, the Pakistan rupee was re-valued and new exchange rates were fixed. Rs. 4-76190 = 1 U.S. dollar. 1 rupee = 21 U.S. cents = 1s. 6d. See also page 84.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1951-52

	Revenue	Expenditure	Rs. 000 Surplus Deficit
Assam.....	11,29,05	10,93,18	+ 35,87
Bihar.....	34,33,63	32,82,99	+ 1,50,64
Bombay.....	62,76,40	62,57,75	+ 18,65
Madhya Pradesh	23,59,81	18,22,09	+ 5,37,72
Madras.....	58,38,50	64,34,96	- 5,96,46
Orissa.....	11,96,43	10,85,79	+ 1,10,64
Punjab.....	18,21,81	16,11,14	+ 2,10,67
Uttar Pradesh...	55,57,39	55,45,99	+ 11,40
West Bengal....	38,52,80	37,32,05	+ 1,20,75

REVENUES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

	LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	Accounts 1954-55	Budget Estimate 1955-56	Revised Estimate 1955-56	Budget Estimate 1956-57
Customs.....	1,84,86	1,64,50	1,65,00	1,50,00
Union Excise.....	1,08,22	1,32,27	1,40,00	1,70,45
Corporation Tax.....	37,33	39,77	39,84	48,34
Income Tax.....	66,31	76,96	78,70	86,50
Opium.....	2,42	2,00	2,27	2,10
Estate Duty.....	24	2	13	18
Other Principal Heads.....	3,14	3,20	3,41	3,42
Total Principal Heads.....	4,02,52	4,18,91	4,29,35	4,60,99
Railways (Net).....	6,68	6,15	6,17	6,57
Posts, Telegraphs.....	2,60	70	2,27	1,60
Debt Services.....	3,86	2,91	4,22	5,49
Civil Administration.....	10,63	10,54	14,21	11,07
Currency and Mint.....	20,65	23,18	23,13	23,07
Civil Works.....	2,33	1,91	2,36	2,41
Miscellaneous.....	6,34	15,99	19,96	15,42
Extraordinary Items.....	52	1,29	—	53
Total Revenue.....	4,56,13	4,81,58	5,01,67	5,27,74
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted).....	£342,097	£361,185	£376,252	£395,805

EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Direct Demands.....	29,48	33,13	33,08	37,15
Irrigation.....	7	13	11	5
Debt Services.....	39,72	39,20	37,85	35,50
Civil Administration.....	75,11	1,11,76	1,05,41	1,35,91
Currency and Works.....	3,23	3,36	3,51	3,76
Civil Works.....	13,45	16,33	14,95	15,90
Miscellaneous.....	29,86	43,21	60,22	60,49
Defence, Services (Net).....	1,86,66	2,02,68	1,85,07	2,03,97
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments.....	29,79	35,93	35,80	38,00
Extraordinary Items.....	15,25	13,19	13,36	14,70
Total Expenditure.....	4,22,62	4,98,92	4,89,36	5,45,43
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted).....	£316,965	£374,190	£367,020	£409,072
Surplus or Deficit.....	£25,132	- £13,005	£9,232	- £13,267

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of offices of scheduled banks was 2,692 and non-scheduled banks 1,369 at the end of 1952. For the Indian Union as a whole there

was an average of one banking office to 88,959 people. Advances by banks totalled Rs.4,862 mill. Non-scheduled banks, deposits Rs.596 mill., advances Rs.418 mill.

TRADE

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	£	£	£
Imports	411,840,000	457,950,000	487,226,957
Exports	388,762,500	429,225,000	438,531,821
Re-exports	3,637,500	4,095,000	4,888,716
TOTAL	£804,240,000	£891,270,000	£930,647,494
	-£19,440,000	-£24,630,000	-£43,806,420

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1954-55

	Imports Rs. lakhs	Exports Rs. lakhs
United Kingdom	1,47.11	1,88.41
United States	81.61	88.07
South America	2.81	17.17
Germany	38.67	15.09
Italy	19.62	6.52
Netherlands	13.61	13.62
Japan	18.90	16.11
Burma	57.32	16.07
Africa	7.48	11.84
Australia	19.58	24.57
Canada	10.13	17.42
Bahrein Is.	20.20	2.14
Pakistan	63	4.86
Egypt	19.68	8.20
Singapore	15.54	7.04

BALANCE OF TRADE

Trade with	1950-51	1951-52
Pakistan	+£6,697,000	+£6,352,000
All other countries	+£6,420,000	-£131,845,000

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

	1952-53
Grain, Pulses and Flour	£114,862,000
Raw Cotton and Waste	57,516,000
Machinery	65,919,000
Raw Jute	12,363,000
Oils	61,350,000
Metals	32,340,000
Chemicals	9,512,000
Vehicles	21,140,000
Cutlery and Hardware	10,697,000
Dyes and Colours	78,169,000
Art. Silk Yarn	5,889,000

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES

	1952-53
Jute, Yarn and Manufactured.	£97,172,000
Tea	60,713,000
Cotton, Yarns and Manufactured. .	52,566,000
Spices	15,716,000
Leather	15,435,000
Oils	20,827,000
Tobacco	11,385,000
Raw Cotton and Waste	21,710,000
Fruit and Vegetables	13,102,000
Gums and Lac	6,196,000
Manganese Ore	15,581,000

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Import duties in 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 1,41.06 lakhs (₹105,795,000). Export duties Rs. 41.37 lakhs (₹31,027,500). Duties on motor spirit (lakhs) Rs. 20.01, motor cars Rs. 9.38, machinery Rs. 5.50, oils, Rs. 3.07, iron and steel Rs. 2.76. Export duties—tea, Rs. 19.74 lakhs (₹14,805,000) jute Rs. 7.66 (₹5,745,000), cotton waste, Rs. 3.07 (₹2,302,500).

Union Excise duties.—Net revenue 1954-55, Rs. 1,08.22 lakhs (₹81,165,000).

The general rate of import duty is 25 per cent. plus a temporary surcharge of 1/4th. Average rate of export duty in tea in As. 10 per pound.

40 per cent. of the net proceeds from excise duties on matches, tobacco and vegetable products (after cost of collection) is paid to State Governments.

PRODUCTION

About 249,000,000 inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 150,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population. The average yield of wheat per acre is at present 600 lb.

Estimated Agricultural Yields June 1952-53

Crop	Area (acres) (000's omitted)	Yield (tons) (000's omitted)
Rice	74,209	22,495
Wheat	24,041	6,762
Other Cereals	101,081	17,398
Grain	17,267	3,771
Groundnuts	11,850	2,884
Sugar Cane	4,376	5,260*
Tea	779	641††
Coffee	224	54††
Cotton	15,678	3,050†
Jute	1,196	3,128†
Tobacco	798	219
Rubber	174	47

*Raw-gur. †1951. ††mill. lbs. †Bales.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1954 was 38,200,000 tons against 36,768,000 in 1953. In 1953 there were 384,275 people employed in the industry. Nine-tenths of the coal mined comes from West Bengal and Orissa. Production of steel was 1,704,000 in 1955 as against 1,684,000 tons in 1954. Cement 4,416,000 tons against 4,200,000 tons in 1954.

Paper production 184,884 tons, cloth 5,087 mill. yards in 1955 and yarn 1,634,400 lbs as compared with 4,990 mill. yards and 1,561,000 lbs in 1954.

In 1955 finished steel output was 1,260,000 tons as against 1,243,000 tons in 1954. 7,225.2 tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold in 1955 was 239,168 ozs. Monazite and manganese ores have taken an important place in the list of minerals produced in India. In 1955 mica production totalled 154,306 cwt.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and operate over 28,500 miles of scheduled services within and outside India. In 1952, 434,282 passengers, 36,250 tons of freight, 2,098 tons of newspapers and 3,750 tons of mails were carried on scheduled services, and 88,498 passengers and 55,982 tons of freight on non-scheduled services. At the end of 1952, 77 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—On August 15th, 1947, 40,588 miles of railway were split in two portions, 6,958 miles of line in Sind, N.W.F. Prov., West Punjab and East Bengal went to Pakistan and the rest comprising 33,630 route miles to India. On April 1, 1950, some 6,495 miles of former States Railways were absorbed. There will be 6 zones of Indian Railways (Northern, Western, Central, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern), absorbing 19 independent railway units.

In 1954-55, passengers "originating" were 1,259,200,000, mileage 38,649,300,000, goods traffic freight-ton miles 32,136,000,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1954-55) Rs. 28,678 million. Working expenses, Rs. 2,059 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 441 million.

Roads.—India has about 115,500 miles of all-weather highways, excluding urban roads. Roads (other than urban roads) are divided into four main administrative classes, namely, National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. The National Highways connect capitals of States, major ports and foreign highways, and constitute the main arteries of communication in the country; they also include roads of strategic importance. The State Highways are the main trunk roads of the States, while the District Roads connect areas of production and markets with distribution centres. They also form the main link between headquarters of neighbouring districts. The Village Roads meet the requirements of rural communities.

India's roads system is at present insufficient for her needs, the all-weather roads being only 9.5 miles per hundred square miles of the area of the country. Development of road communication is, therefore, one of the major items of India's Five-Year Plan.

There are at present 307,517 motor vehicles in India, comprising 147,652 cars, 45,640 passenger vehicles, 83,194 goods vehicles, 27,065 motor cycles and 3,966 miscellaneous vehicles.

Ports.—India has a coastline of approximately 3,200 miles, and a land frontier of approx. 2,000 miles.

The chief seaports are Ψ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vishakapatnam. There are over 150 minor ports with varying capacity. A new major port is to be constructed at Kandla (Kutch).

Shipping.—The total Indian owned registered tonnage of merchant ships of over 150 gross tons is a

little over 450,000. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and India Steamship Co., both members of the India-U.K.-Continent Conference and the former also of the India-North America Conference, are important companies. The Government-sponsored Eastern Shipping Corporation, founded in 1950, is operating in the India-Malaya and Australia trades. The shipbuilding yard at Vishakapatnam is now able to build ships of all types.

The following table shows the net register tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered and cleared from Indian ports, April, 1951-March, 1954.

	Entered Tons	Cleared Tons
1950-51	8,656,480	7,733,067
1951-52	9,505,360	7,599,107
1952-53	8,917,447	9,453,314

Postal.—There are 42,084 post offices, 8,240 telegraph offices, 4,217 telephone exchanges and 184,010 telephones (March 1952). Trunk calls averaged 740,000 a month in 1951-52.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

Recruitment is open to all, irrespective of class or creed and depends on competitive merit. The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Ranchi and Delhi respectively. A Territorial Army was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to take over A.A. and coastal defence, and to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' divisions has also been raised.

The Indian Navy (Royal Indian Navy till 1950) traces its history from the formation in 1612 of the Hon. East India Company's Marine. It consists of the cruiser *Delhi* (ex *Achilles*), 6 destroyers including 3 of the *Hunt* class, 5 frigates, 6 minesweepers and some auxiliary vessels. There are training establishments at Cochin, Vishakapatnam, Jamnagar and Lonavla (Bombay State). The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The Indian Air Force (Royal Indian Air Force from 1945 to 1950) dates from 1933, when the first flight of the Indian Air Force was formed at Karachi. The first Indian designed and constructed aircraft trainer was introduced in 1953.

EDUCATION

Education is undergoing tremendous expansion in accordance with a plan for post-war development prepared in 1944 by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The second five year plan provides for schooling for 62.7 per cent. of age group 6-11, and 22.5 per cent. of age group 11-14. At present, 82 per cent. of the population are illiterate, and 60 per cent. of children from 6-11 do not attend school. In March, 1951, there were 210,000 primary schools and 21,000 secondary schools. The budget estimates for 1955-56 provided for an expenditure of about Rs. 216.2 million.

An All India Council for technical education has surveyed the needs of the country as a whole and the Central Government, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, has sent abroad some 1,400 scholars for higher technical training and research. Reorganization of 54 existing technical institutions and the establishment of 160 others are contemplated in the provincial 5-year plans. Special provision is being made for the training of

high-grade engineers and technologists (designers, planners, research workers and production experts), and the Government proposes to establish central higher technological institutes, at or near Calcutta and Bombay, each with facilities for about 2,000 undergraduates and 1,000 post-graduates. Detailed statistics are not yet available.

There are thirty Universities in India, including those at Calcutta (founded in 1857), Madras (1857), Bombay (1857), Patna (1917), Lucknow (1921), Delhi (1922), Nagpur (1923), Andhra (1926), Agra (1927), Utkal (1943), Annamalai (1929) and Allahabad, in addition to the Hindu University at Banaras founded in 1926 and the Moslem University at Aligarh (1926). Thomson College at Roorkee was raised to the status of an Engineering University in 1948.

LANGUAGE

In Sept. 1949 the Constituent Assembly decided that the official language should be Hindi, written in the Devanagari script, and that the international form of the Indian numerals should be used

officially. For 15 years, however, English should continue to be used for all official purposes. In East Punjab the official language is to be Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script. The following 14 languages are recognized: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The number of newspapers and periodicals published on Jan. 1, 1953 were—English 1,226, Hindi 1,748, Gujarati 302, Urdu 837, Bengali 759, Tamil 501, Oriya 63, Sindhi 53, Malayalam 164, Assamese 66, Kannada 189, Punjabi (Gurmukhi) 104, Marathi 331, Telugu 327, Sanskrit 10, bi-lingual or multi-lingual 732 and other languages 64.

TRIBAL WELFARE IN INDIA

The tribal population numbers some 28 millions of whom there are 700,000 in Hyderabad. In 1951-52 Rs.17½ mill. for the promotion of their welfare was granted by subsidies to States.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MADRAS

Madras (area, 60,362 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 35,734,489) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 87 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,432,761 Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. Madurai (361,781) and Trichinopoly (218,921), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital. The State of Pudukkottai merged with the State of Madras in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 1,416,056. **Governor,** Shri Sri Prakasa (March 1952).

CABINET.

K. Kamaraj Nadar (*Chief Minister*); A. B. Shetty; M. Bhaktavatsalam; C. Subramaniam; M. A. Manickavelu; R. S. R. Sethupathi; B. Parameswaran; S. S. Ramaswami Padayachi.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Dr. P. V. Cherian.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, N. Gopala Menon.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. V. Rajamannar.

Rs. per mensem 5,000

Judges, P. Govinda Menon; P. Rajagopalan; N. Somasundaram; A. S. P. Ayyar; P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar; W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu; Bashier Ahmed Sayeed, Rs. 4,000; P. N. Ramaswami; K. Ramaswami Gounder; N. Rajagopala Ayyangar. Rs. 3,500

The Laccadive and Amindivi Islands, 24 islands (10 inhabited), distant 125 miles from the Malabar Coast of Madras in the Arabian Sea, are included in the State of Madras. Population (1951), 21,195.

BOMBAY

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Maharattas and by the lapse of the Satara State. The State of Bombay stretches along the Arabian Sea coast of India from Rajasthan in the north to the States of Madras and Mysore in the south, and in the east it is bounded by the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras. The state contains 111,434 square miles, with an estimated population (1951) of 35,956,150. About 88 per cent. of the people of the State are Hindus, and 9 per cent. Muslims. The Parsis (97,573), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada are the principal languages. 61.5 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture; cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south. Ahmedabad (788,333), Poona (480,982), Sholapur (266,050), Surat (223,182), Baroda (211,407), Kolhapur (136,835) and Hubli (129,609) are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Bombay. Population, 2,839,279. A "Greater Bombay" plan was promulgated in April, 1950, whereby the City boundaries have been extended from 25 sq. miles to 91 sq. miles, by the incorporation of a number of suburbs and villages, raising the population of the City by about 510,000. **Governor,** Dr. Harekrishna Mohatab (March 2, 1955)

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Morarji R. Desai (*Chief Minister*); B. S. Hiray; D. N. Desai; Dr. J. N. Mehta; M. P. Patil; G. D. Tapase; M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar; Shantilal H. Shah; Y. B. Chavan.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, R. S. Hukkerikar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, D. K. Kunte

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, M. C. Chagla

(+ *allice*. Rs. 1,000) Rs. 4,000

Judges, N. H. C. Coyajee; B. N. Gokhale; R. S. Bavdekar; P. B. Gajendragadkar; Y. V. Dixit; S. R. Tendulkar; H. K. Chainani; J. C. Shah; D. V. Vyas; S. T. Desai Rs. 3,500

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 30,775 sq. miles and a population (1951 Census) of 24,810,308. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In 1905 the Province was divided but in 1911 it was reunited. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was again divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of the Dominion of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2, 1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, sugar, tobacco, jute, silk, tea and coal. West Bengal is now served by two State Railways, the Eastern Railway and North Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

Howrah (pop. District, 2,982,307; Town, 433,630), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY Ψ Calcutta. Population (including suburbs and Howrah) 2,982,307; Calcutta proper 2,548,677.

Governor, (vacant).

CABINET.

Dr. B. C. Roy (Chief Minister); K. P. Mukherjee; J. N. Panja; H. C. Naskar; S. P. Barman; Dr. R. Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; R. Roy; R. Ray; P. C. Sen; P. Bose; I. D. Jalan.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 238 elected members from 187 constituencies, and 2 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 51 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. B. Chakrabarti

Rs. per mensem 4,000

Judges, R. P. Mookerjee; K. C. Das Gupta; S. R. Das Gupta; P. B. Mukharji; S. C. Lahiri; A. K. Sarkar; J. P. Mitter; B. K. Guha; H. K. Bose; R. S. Bachawat; D. N. Sinha; P. N. Mookerjee; S. N. G. Roy; S. K. Sen; R. P. Mukherjee; Debabrata Mookerjee; G. K. Mitter; P. C. Mallick; P. R. Sarkar each Rs. 3,500

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,409 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 63,215,742), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Under the new Constitution of India, the Province has now become a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 74 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.3 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861), Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad, (332,295).

Governor, Sri Kanialal Maneklal Munshi (June 1952)..... Rs. per mensem, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Dr. Sampurnanand; H. M. Ibrahim; C. B. Gupta; Hukum Singh Viscen; Girdhari Lal; Charan Singh; S. A. Zaheer; Hargovind Singh; K. Tripathi; V. N. Sharma; A. J. Kishore.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Sri Chandra Bhal.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, O. H. Mootham

Rs. per mensem 4,000

Judges, Raghubar Dayal; M. H. Kidwai; C. B. Agarwala; M. C. Desai; V. Bhargava; B. M. Lal; R. N. Gurtu; Nasirullah Beg; Basudevi Mukerji; M. L. Chaturvedi; H. S. Chaturvedi; Randhir Singh; H. N. P. Asthana; D. N. Roy; Gopalji Mehrotra; B. R. James; A. N. Mulla; R. K. Chowdhry; S. N. Sahai; V. D. Bhargava; Balram Upadhyaya; V. G. Oak.

CHIEF CITY, Lucknow.

PUNJAB

The Punjab, the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 37,378 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 12,641,205. Before partition the Punjab had an area of 99,089 sq. miles. It occupied the north-west angle of the great northern plain of India. Its name is derived from the five Rivers (Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Jhelum and Indus) which descend from the Himalayas, traverse the plain, and unite in the Indus. It is mainly an agricultural area, and owing to the scanty rainfall depends largely for its harvests on irrigation canals, which will, on the completion of the Bhakra-Nangal project, be greatly extended. The Punjab State has two houses of legislature, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Hindi and Punjabi are the principal languages.

The chief crops are wheat, millet, rice, oilseeds, cotton, sugar cane and gram.

Amritsar is the sacred city of the Sikhs and is the site of the Golden Temple.

CHIEF CITY, Chandigarh.

Governor, Chandreshvar Prasad Narain Singh (March 11, 1953)..... Rs. 66,000

CABINET.

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon (Chief Minister); Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa; Sher Singh; Mohan Lal; Mool Chand Jain; Gurbanta Singh.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, PUNJAB AND DELHI
Chief Justice, Hon. A. N. Bhandari.

Judges, Hon. G. D. Khosla; D. Falshaw; J. I. Kapur; S. S. Dulat; Bishan Narain.

BIHAR

This state has an area of 70,330 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 40,225,947. It comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 572 to the square mile in 1951. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated, 85 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages, that spoken by the majority of the population being Hindi. The railway systems are the Eastern and North Eastern Railways. The States of Serakella and Kharswan were merged with the Province in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 283,479.
Governor, Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar (June 1952).
Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Sri Krishna Sinha (*Chief Minister*); A. N. Sinha; B. N. Varma; R. C. Singh; K. B. Sahay; D. N. Sinha; M. P. Sinha; S. P. Mandal; A. Q. Ansari; S. M. Ozair Munemi; B. Paswan; H. Mishra.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Shyama Prasad Sinha.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Vinodchandra Prasad Verma.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami R. S. per mensem 4,000
Judges, B. P. Jamar; B. N. Rai; C. P. Sinha;
K. Ahmad; S. C. Mishra; K. K. Banerjee;
R. K. Chaudhury; K. Sahai; S. Naqui
Imam; R. K. Prasad; K. Singh. Rs. 3,500

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh, formerly the Central Provinces and Berar, has a total area of 130,272 sq. miles with an estimated population (1951) of 21,247,533 (area, Central Provinces alone, 112,666 sq. miles, pop. 17,463,229). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Maharashtra Kingdom of Nagpur. A small part of the Province was transferred to the new Province of Orissa on April 1, 1936. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Central and Eastern Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

In October, 1902, BERAR was amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,806 sq. miles; pop. 3,784,304), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

15 States merged with the Central Provinces and Berar in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 449,099.

Governor, Dr. Bhograju Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Pandit Ravishankar Shukla (*Chief Minister*); D. K. Mehta; P. K. Deshmukh; B. Mandloi; S. Tiwari; M. S. Kannamwar; Raja Nareschandra Singh; D. Gupta.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. Shri Kunjlal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Shri M. Hidayatullah. Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. K. T. Mangalmurti; J. R. Mudholkar; V. R. Sen; S. P. Kotwal; B. K. Choudhary; G. P. Bhutt; Y. S. Tambay; T. P. Naik Rs. 3,500

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 85,012 sq. miles; pop. 9,043,707 (1951 census) (after the exclusion of Sylhet), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Moslems and Tribals, and the chief languages are Assamese (4,972,493 persons) and Bengali (1,719,155 persons). The North-Eastern railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products, Assam contains 1,069,493 persons who were born outside the state, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens, and 274,455 displaced persons, mostly from East Bengal.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor, Sayid Fazal Ali (May, 1956).

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

B. Medhi (*Chief Minister*); A. M. Mazumdar; B. Mookerjee; Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy; R. N. Das; M. Bora; S. Sarma; O. K. Das; R. Brahma.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Kuladhar Chaliha.

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Sarjoo Prasad.
Judges, H. R. Deka; R. Labhaya.
Advocate General, S. M. Lahiri.

ORISSA

Area, 60,136 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 14,645,946, constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa, areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras, and certain areas transferred from the Central Provinces. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. A dam across the Mahanadi river at Hirakud is under construction. The Oriyas, the inhabitants of Orissa, trace their traditions far back to the Mahabharat (about 1,000 B.C.). The great Hindu temple of Sree Jagannath (Juggernaut) is at Puri (pop. 78,382). Cuttack has a population of 102,505.

CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.

Governor, P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja (Feb. 1954
Rs. per mensem 5,500)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Nabakrushna Chaudhuri (*Chief Minister*); S. Mahanty; R. Rath; S. Tripathy; Raja Bahadur K. C. Deo Bhanj; S. Soren.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, N. K. Das.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, R. L. Narasingham.
Puisne Judges, S. P. Mohapatra; P. V. B. Rao.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The State of Himachal Pradesh, formed in April, 1948 (area 10,904 sq. miles, population, 1951 Census, 1,109,466), consists of 22 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The transfer of these territories to the Republic has consolidated into a sizeable administrative unit a large number of small states inherently incapable of surviving as separate "viable" units. Bilaspur was merged into the State on July 1, 1954. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur. The State Assembly has 41 elected members. Capital, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Shri Bajrang Bahadur Singh.
Ministers, Dr. Y. S. Parmar (Chief Minister); Pandit Padam Dev; Shri Gauri Prasad.

AJMER

The State of Ajmer (area 2,417 sq. miles; pop. est. (1951) 698,372) lies within Rajasthan. The Chief Commissioner is the head of the State with a Council of Ministers. There is a legislature of 30 members. There is a separate Judicial Commissioner, whose Court is the highest Court of the State. 78 per cent. of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 196,633.

Chief Commissioner, M. K. Kirpalani.

Ministers, H. B. Upadhyaya; B. K. Kaul; B. M. Sharma.

CQORG

This State came under British control in 1834, and in 1881 the resident in Mysore became Chief Commissioner of Coorg until July 1, 1940, when a separate Chief Commissioner was appointed. Coorg has a Legislative Assembly of 24 members and a Ministry consisting of two Ministers. The area of the State is 1,586 sq. miles, with a population (1951) of 229,405. Kannada (with Kodagu dialect in some parts) is the chief language. Paddy and coffee are the principal crops.

CHIEF CITY, Mercara. Population, 10,116.

Chief Commissioner.—T. G. N. Ayyar.

Ministers, C. M. Poonacha (Chief Minister); K. M. Mallappa.

DELHI

This State (area 578 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 1,744,072) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. On April 1, 1955, certain other territory, previously included in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was added to the State.

CHIEF CITY, Delhi. Population, 1,008,085.

Chief Commissioner.—A. D. Pandit.

Ministers, S. Gurmukh Nihal Singh (Chief Minister); Brahm Perkash; Dr. Yudhvir Singh.

ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS

The Andamans and Nicobars (area 3,215 sq. miles; pop. in 1951, 30,971) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Five large islands closely grouped together form the *Great Andamans*, and to the south is the island of *Little Andaman*. Port Blair, in South Andaman, was used as an Indian penal settlement from 1858 to 1942. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, both hardwood and softwood. Coconut, coffee and rubber are other sources of income.

The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Elphinstone, Mayabundar, Port Cornwallis and Nancowrie.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members.

The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands, 7 uninhabited (area 635 sq. miles). The principal product is coconuts.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 8,024.

Chief Commissioner.—C. Ramachandran.

UNIONS

Six Unions (Saurashtra, Vidhya Pradesh, Greater Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Patiala and E. Punjab and Travancore-Cochin) have been formed as a result of *mergers of States*. In Dec. 1949, it was announced that from Jan. 1, 1950, Vidhya Pradesh would be taken over by the Central Government, and administered centrally with a Chief Commissioner in the Province.

SIKKIM

It was announced in Delhi on June 7, 1949, that the administration of the State of Sikkim had been taken over temporarily by the Government of India's political officer at the request of the Maharaja of Sikkim. A threat to law and order within the State had been caused by a disagreement between the Maharaja and the Congress Party.

HYDERABAD STATE

Hyderabad, area 82,698 sq. miles, population (Census of 1951), 18,055,108, forms a polygonal tract occupying almost the centre of the Deccan plateau. The country is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above sea level.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 175 members. There is a High Court of Judicature.

The number of public education institutions in 1955-1956 was 14,008. The Osmania University was founded in 1918, and its charter was revised in 1947 and 1950. It has 18 constituent and 13 affiliated colleges. It is completely autonomous, though it is wholly financed by the government. The total estimated expenditure on education for 1956-57 is Rs. 5.46 crores.

The financial year 1956-56 anticipates a revenue deficit of Rs. 429.8 lakhs.

Capital, Hyderabad, population 1,166,860.

Nizam, H.E.H. Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.B.E. Born 1886, succeeded 1911.

Chief Minister, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Kashmir territory, area 82,258 sq. miles, population 4,021,616 (census 1941), of whom some 880,000 are non-Moslems, may be divided physically into two areas, the north-eastern and south-western areas. The dividing line is formed by the great Himalayan chain which runs from the northern boundary of the Chamba State to where Nanga Parbat towers 26,600 feet above the Indus. The smaller, more populous south-western area may be divided geographically into three sections; the region of the outer hills, the middle mountains and the Kashmir Valley. The north-eastern section is comprised between the great central chain on the south and the Karakoram range and its continuation on the north. The chief characteristic of this region is the great altitude of the rivers and plains. The Indus near the Kashmir-Tibet boundary runs at a height of 13,800 feet above sea level.

A 65-mile metalled road, opened in July 1948, gives for the first time direct communication between the Indian Republic and Jammu. Running from Pathankote to Jammu the road is straight for 36 miles and then becomes winding, passing through beautiful mountain slopes and ravines. The new Ravi bridge is 2800 feet long.

Kashmir, previously subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, became part of the Mogul Empire in A.D. 1586, but was afterwards subjugated both by the Afghans and the Sikhs. At the time of the First Sikh War the district was ruled by Gulab Singh, a Dogra Rajput officer who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharajah of the Punjab. After the victory of the British Forces in 1846, the possession of Kashmir was confirmed to Gulab Singh by treaty. The State is celebrated for its woollen and silk hand-made products.

After the passing of the Indian Independence Act, an interim Government was formed and Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the Nationalist Conference, was installed as Premier. The Maharajah's decision to accede to the Republic of India was provisionally accepted and the Government of India stated it was their intention to arrange a plebiscite to decide the issue when peace was restored. In December, 1947, the Government of India, alleging armed intervention in the State by the neighbouring Dominion of

Pakistan, referred the dispute to the Security Council of the United Nations. The Security Council set up a Kashmir Commission, and at a joint meeting at Karachi on July 26, 1949, between the Truce Sub-Committee of the Commission and Indian and Pakistani representatives, a cease-fire line was agreed. The demarcation of this line was completed by the U.N. Commission on Nov. 3. The Indian Government had, however, in the meanwhile rejected the Commission's suggestion for the appointment of an arbitrator whose decisions should be binding on both sides. In March, 1950, the Security Council appointed Sir Owen Dixon as Mediator, and in April dissolved the Commission. On August 22 Sir Owen stated that he had come to the conclusion that there was no immediate prospect of India and Pakistan composing any of their differences over Kashmir, and there was no purpose in his remaining longer. Capital, Srinagar (pop. 207,787).

ANDHRA

A new State of Andhra was inaugurated on October 1, 1953, consisting of the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras State, with Kurnool as capital. Broadly the new State consists of all that territory of the Province of Madras slightly to the north of the city of Madras running west to Mysore.

Andhra has an area of 63,439 square miles with a population of 20,507,801. The approximate revenue is estimated to be Rs. 219,134,800, expenditure on revenue account, Rs. 248,822,600.

Fed by the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Pennar, Andhra has a rich canal system running into 1,078 miles. There are 15,465 miles of roads and 2,215 miles of railways. Acres under cultivation 15,462,712 forests 14,600 sq. miles. Raw materials include antimony, asbestos, barytes, copper, graphite, gypsum, lead and mica.

The Legislature consists of one chamber, i.e. the Legislative Assembly.

Governor, Chandulal Madhavji Trivedi.

Chief Minister, Bezawada Gopala Reddy.

THE FORMER PRINCELY STATES OF INDIA

The Indian States, which numbered about 570, occupied in area approximately two-fifths of the entire Indian peninsula and contained over one-fifth of the whole population of the country. They displayed a very wide diversity in size, population and resources. They were not British territory and the suzerainty of King George VI. lapsed at the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Their inhabitants were not British subjects. The States were governed by hereditary Rulers and had no relations with foreign powers. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, was that in their territory British Indian law did not run. For them the Indian Legislature, or the Provincial Legislature could not legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces had no jurisdiction.

The former Indian States had a combined area of 775,964 square miles, and a population of 93,189,233. They maintained in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organization in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provided that States should furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord

Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States varied greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain. In Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom led to minute sub-division, there were many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have had some very limited magisterial powers. The majority represented the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Mogul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of the former Indian States of Gwalior, Indore, and the State of Baroda were all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States were of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

In 1950 there were 8 States recognized as *viable units* (i.e. States with a population of about 1,000,000 persons entitled to return their own representatives to the Constituent Assembly), under constitutional Princely Rulers, viz., Hyderabad, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Pakistan

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,200 miles of the Indian territory.

AREA AND POPULATION

Province	Area (English sq. miles)	Population (000's)	
		Total	Per sq. mile
West Pakistan.....	309,424	32,653	109
East Pakistan.....	54,501	42,063	777*
Federal Capital Area (Karachi).....	812	1,126	1,387
Total†.....	364,737	75,842	208

* The density of East Pakistan has been calculated excluding the larger river areas amounting to 360 sq. miles.

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total population of Pakistan (1951 Census) is 75,842,000, of which 85.9 per cent. are Muslims. Its area is approximately 364,737 square miles.

FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

GOVERNMENT

Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consists of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) have been defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

The Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Federal Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. The National Assembly consists of 320 members with full powers of legislation in all federal subjects, including money bills. The President is elected by the members of the National and Provincial Assemblies.

PRESIDENT

MAJOR-GENERAL ISKANDER MIRZA, assumed office March 3, 1956.

THE CABINET

(September 13, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Kashmir Affairs, States, Frontier Regions, Economic Affairs, Education, Health, Law and Refugees and Rehabilitation, H. S. Suhrawardy.

Communications, Mian Jaffer Shah.

Interior, Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur.

Works and Labour, Abdul Khaleque.

Commerce and Industries, Abul Mansur Ahmed.

Food and Agriculture, Dildar Ahmed.

Information, Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs, Sardar Amir Azam Khan.

Finance, Amjad Ali.

Foreign Affairs, Malik Firoz Khan.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington Symon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, J. M. C. James, M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner (Lahore), M. J. Moynihan, M.C.

Deputy High Commissioner (Dacca), G. Davey.

Deputy High Commissioner (Peshawar), F. A. K. Harrison.

British Council Representative, A. H. King.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

High Commissioner, Mohammed Ikramullah.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN—M. A. K. Khattak.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (High Commissioner)

—M. A. Alvic (Acting).

BELGIUM—Habibur Rahman.

BRAZIL—(Chargé d'Affaires), K. F. Khalil.

BURMA—S. Khalilur Rehman.

CANADA (High Commissioner)—M. O. A. Baig.

CEYLON (High Commissioner)—Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

CHINA—Sultanuddin Ahmad.

EGYPT, LIBYA AND YEMEN—Tafazzal Ali.

FRANCE—(Chargé d'Affaires), P. M. Chaudhuri.

GERMANY—Jalaluddin Abdur Rahim.

INDIA (High Commissioner)—Mian Ziaud Din.

INDONESIA AND PHILIPPINES—Choudhri Khaliquzzaman.

IRAQ—Shuaib Qureshi.

ITALY—Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

JAPAN—Dr. O. H. Malik.

NETHERLANDS—Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan.
 PERSIA—N. A. M. Reza.
 SAUDI ARABIA—Khawaja Shahabuddin.
 SPAIN AND VATICAN—Shahid Suhrawardy.
 SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND—
 (Minister)—A. Hilaly.
 SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—
 Dr. A. M. Malik.
 SYRIA, LEBANON AND JORDAN (Minister)—S.
 Lalsah Bokhari.
 TURKEY—Mian Amin-un-Din.
 U.S.A., MEXICO AND CUBA—Mohammed Ali.
 U.S.S.R. and CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Akhtar Husain.
 UNITED NATIONS (Permanent Representative with
 rank of Ambassador)—Mohammad Mir Khan.

THE LEGISLATURE

The National Assembly consists of 320 members, 155 each from East Pakistan and West Pakistan.
 Speaker, Al-Haj Maulvi Abdul Wahab Khan.
 Deputy Speaker, C. E. Gibbon.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

Chief Justice, Hon. Mohammad Munir.
 Judges, Mohammad Shahabuddin; A. R. Cornelius; Mohammad Sharif; Amiruddin Ahmad.

DEFENCE

Army—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Army.

Navy—The Navy consists of a sloop, a frigates, 4 minesweepers, a trawler, a motor minesweepers and 4 harbour defence launches. A modern British destroyer, the *Onslow*, was transferred to the Pakistan Navy in 1949, and it was announced that her sister ship, the *Offa*, would be transferred later.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1951) shows that 18.9 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 13,958,000 persons) is literate. Both the Central and Provincial Governments have embarked on ambitious programmes to remove illiteracy. A six-year (1951-57) national plan of educational development was drawn up to achieve an integrated and balanced development of education at all stages. The estimated cost of the plan, which was divided into two phases (1951-53 and 1953-57), is about Rs.1,150,000,000.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Punjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, three more, at Peshawar, Karachi and Rajshahi (in East Pakistan), have been established. The Punjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects.

The University of Dacca, East Pakistan, was established in 1921 as an unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the additional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Bengal.

The University of Sind, created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad, in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University. Peshawar University was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi was established

in 1951. It is intended to develop it into an unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision. The Rajshahi University was established in East Pakistan in 1953, and is a teaching and affiliating University.

The total number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1954 was: Primary Schools, 42,474; Secondary Schools, 5,118; Colleges, 169; Universities, 6; Teacher's Training Institutes, 134; Technical and Industrial Institutes, 220; Commercial Institutes, 22; and Institutions for the Handicapped, 10.

LANGUAGE

Urdu and Bengali are the two main languages of Pakistan.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 22,000,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1954-55 was: rice 23,700, wheat 10,661, jowar 1,119, sugar cane 1,017, rape and mustard 1,803, cotton 3,185, jute 1,243, maize 1,068, gram 3,102 and barley 568 acres. The total jute production was 4,662,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	Mill. Rupees		
1952-53.....	1,462.1	937.2	+524.9
1953-54.....	1,256.4	735.4	+521.0

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, tea, raw wool, raw hides and skins, and cotton seeds. Industrial machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, mineral oils and hardware, instruments and spare parts are the principal imports. Among exports the value of raw jute from July 1954 to March 1955 amounted to Rs.459,700,000, and that of cotton to Rs.181,800,000. Total exports for the same period amounted to Rs.842,600,000 and imports to Rs.763,800,000.

FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was revalued on Aug. 1, 1955. New exchange rates are Rs.100 = £13.33 sterling or U.S. \$21.

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. Deposits at all banks in the country in December, 1955 amounted to Rs.1,925,500,000. There are 92 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 17 are Pakistani businesses.

Revenue and Expenditure from 1954-55 to 1956-57 are as follows:—

Revenue: (Actual 1954-55) Rs.1,157.0 million; (Revised Est. 1955-56) Rs.1,276.8 million; (Est. 1956-57) Rs.1,310.2 million.

The chief items of revenue for (1956-57) are: Customs Rs.474.5 million; Central Excise Rs.137.7 million; Income Tax and Corporation Tax Rs.206.6 million; Sales Tax Rs.117.0 million; Salt Rs.22.5 million and Railways Rs.76.8 million.

Expenditure: (Actual 1954-55) Rs.1,150.1 million; (Revised Est. 1955-56) Rs.1,276.2 million; (Est. 1956-57) Rs.1,304.4 million.

The chief items of expenditure for 1956-57 will be: Defence Service Rs.793.5 million; Civil Administration Rs.277.1 million; Debt Services

Rs.100.4 million; Direct Demand on Revenue Rs.33.5 million; Civil Works Rs.28.2 million; Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments Rs.22.7 million.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,047 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,344 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,703 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North Western Railways in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

The total road mileage is about 60,000, of which 15 per cent. is high type.

The principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1955-56 about 3,671,000 tons and 1,535,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, handled 566,000 tons during 1955-56.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Pakistan International Airlines is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

Provinces of Pakistan

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. WEST PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and has incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955, which has been divided into 10 Commissioners' Divisions and the Federal Capital for administrative purposes.

West Pakistan, with an area* of 310,236 square miles, has a population* of 33,779,000 (of whom 97.1 per cent. are Muslim; 0.5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1.1 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1.3 per cent. Christian). Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar and oil-seeds are the most important. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with wheat and other food-grains and cotton form the principal exports. The Province is served by the North-Western Railway.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population 800,000).

Governor: M. A. Gurmiani.

* Note: The area and population figures given here include those of the Federal Capital Area of Karachi.

HIGH COURT OF WEST PAKISTAN

Lahore

Chief Justice, S. A. Rahman.

Judges, M. R. Kayani; Shabbir Ahmad; Badi-uz-Zaman; Abdul Aziz Khan; Akhlaq Husain; J. Orcheson; Muhammad Yaqub Ali; C. M. Sharif; A. R. Changez.

Karachi

Judges, Mohammad Bachal Memon; Mohammad Bakhsh A. Memon; Inamullah Khan; Zahirul-Husain Lari; Rahim Bakhsh P. Munshi; Wahid-ud-Din Ahmad.

Peshawar

Perm. Judges, Sheikh Mohammad Shafi; Abdul Hamid.

2. EAST PAKISTAN

The Province of East Pakistan: area 54,501 sq. miles, estimated pop. 42,063,000 (of whom 76.8 per cent. are Muslim; 10 per cent. Caste Hindu; 12 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0.3 per cent. Christian and 0.9 per cent. others), constituted under the Indian Independence Act 1947, comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division), and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The chief crops of East Pakistan are rice, jute, tea and tobacco. The Province is rich in raw materials, but industries are being gradually developed, especially jute, textile and paper mills. The province is served by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

CHIEF CITY (and Headquarters of East Pakistan) Dacca. Population 411,000 (1951 Census).

Governor, A. K. Fazlul Huq.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, Dacca

Chief Justice, Amin Ahmed.

Judges, M. A. Ispahani; Fazle Akbar; Imam Husain Chowdhury; B. Z. Ahmed; Hamoodur Ahmed; Somnath Chakraborti; Syed Mahbub Murshed.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

The Capital and Seat of Government of Pakistan is Karachi, which ranks as a Chief Commissioner's Province. Karachi is situated at the extreme western end of the delta of the Indus, 754 miles by rail from Lahore. It is the maritime terminus of the North Western Railway, the main gateway for the trade of West Pakistan. The population of Karachi at the Census of 1951 was 1,126,417. Chief Commissioner, A. R. Khan.

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 296 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,103,648, an increase of 21.7 per cent over the last Census in 1946. The following table shows a striking increase in the population of Ceylon since the first Census was taken in 1871.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population	Natural Increase	Immigration Increase	Total Intercensal Increase
1871.....	2,400,380	—	—	—
1881.....	2,759,738	119,792	239,566	359,358
1891.....	3,007,789	144,260	103,791	248,051
1901.....	3,565,954	225,406	332,759	558,165
1911.....	4,106,350	356,147	184,249	540,396
1921.....	4,498,605	319,410	72,845	392,255
1931.....	5,306,871	656,990	151,276	808,266
1946.....	6,657,339	1,280,916	69,552	1,350,468
1953.....	8,098,637	1,362,329	78,969	1,441,298

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Kurunegala and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42.8 per cent of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 26.6 per cent Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of Ceylonese is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (6,700 ft.), Nuwara-Eliya (6,700 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (9,945 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.).

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddidiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-arū (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyaluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *tulawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (20–25 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

In 1829, a Commission under William Colebrook conducted an investigation into the constitutional and administrative system of Ceylon. It recommended *inter alia* the unification of the Maritime and Kandyan Provinces and the establishment of nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. These reforms established the early form of representative government which lasted without substantial alteration until 1910. Further changes were effected in 1910 and 1924; introducing the election of members to the Legislative Council and a majority of unofficial members. A commission headed by Lord Soulbury visited the island and in October, 1945, recommended a series of changes which gave Ceylon a large measure of control over her internal affairs. The Soulbury Constitution was, however, short-lived and on February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act, 1947*. On February 10, 1948, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester opened the new Parliament.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency SIR OLIVER ERNEST GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E. (July 17, 1954).

£8,000

Secretary to the Governor-General, N. W. Atukorala, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Aide-de-Camp, Maj. W. P. J. Silva, M.B.E., Ceylon Light Infantry.

THE CABINET

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs</i> , Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.....	Rs. 18,000
<i>Health</i> , Hon. Vimala Wijewardene....	18,000
<i>Justice</i> , Hon. M. W. H. de Silva.....	18,000
<i>Transport and Works</i> , Hon. M. Senanayake.....	18,000
<i>Finance</i> , Hon. Stanley de Zoysa.....	18,000
<i>Agriculture and Food</i> , Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardene.....	18,000
<i>Labour, Housing and Social Services</i> , Hon. T. B. Hingaratne.....	18,000
<i>Education</i> , Hon. W. Dahanayake.....	18,000
<i>Posts, Broadcasting and Information</i> , Hon. C. A. S. Marikkar.....	18,000
<i>Industries and Fisheries</i> , Hon. P. H. W. de Silva.....	18,000
<i>Commerce and Trade</i> , Hon. R. G. Senanayake.....	18,000
<i>Land and Land Development</i> , Hon. C. P. de Silva.....	18,000
<i>Local Government and Cultural Affairs</i> , Hon. Jayawera Kuruppu.....	18,000
<i>Home Affairs</i> , Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya...	18,000

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , P. R. Gunasekara.	
BURMA	
<i>Minister (vacant)</i> .	
INDIA	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , Sir Edwin Wijeratne, K.B.E.	
INDONESIA	
<i>Minister</i> , M. Saravanamuttu.	
ITALY	
<i>Minister</i> , H. A. J. Hulugalle, M.V.O.	
JAPAN	
<i>Minister</i> , Sir Deepal de Fonseka.	
PAKISTAN	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , T. B. Jayah.	
SINGAPORE AND THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA	
<i>Commissioner</i> , M. Saravanamuttu.	
U.K.	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , Sir Claude Corea, K.B.E.	
<i>Deputy High Commissioner</i> , B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.	
U.S.A.	
<i>Ambassador</i> , R. S. S. Gunewardene.	

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN CEYLON

AUSTRALIA	
<i>Acting High Commissioner</i> , A. J. Eastman.	
CANADA	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , J. I. Hurley	

INDIA

High Commissioner, B. N. Chakravarty.

JAPAN

Ambassador, S. Yuki.

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

U.K.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1951).

Deputy High Commissioner, N. E. Costar, C.M.G.

First Secretaries, K. A. East; R. G. Tracy, M.B.E.

Colombo Plan Officer, L. Collett.

Information Officer, E. J. Ellis.

Economic Adviser, C. E. Thorogood.

British Council Liaison Officer, H. J. Kelly, O.B.E.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, Philip Crowe.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 101 members, of which 95 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa.

Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickrame, C.B.E. Rs. 23,250

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Hon. H. S. Ismail, M.B.E. 18,000

Deputy Speaker, Hon. P. Tennekoon... 12,000

Clerk of the House of Representatives, R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, O.B.E. 23,250

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice of Ceylon, H. H. Basnayake Rs. 2,507

Puisne Judges, E. H. T. Gunasekara;

M. F. S. Palle; H. W. R. Weerasooriya;

K. D. de Silva; M. L. Sansoni;

H. N. G. Fernando; T. S. Fernando;

N. Smetampy. £2,000

Attorney-General, E. F. N. Gratiaen. £2,000

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act which came into force on October 10, 1949, provides for a Regular Force a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular Force, the strength of which, on May 15, 1952, was 108 officers and 1,547 men.

Navy.—On December 9, 1950, the Navy Act, 1950, came into force and the Royal Ceylon Navy was constituted. One minesweeper is at present in commission, and there are two shore establishments. The Royal Ceylon Navy is also responsible for the boom defences of Colombo Harbour.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1955 in acres, were:—Paddy, 1,031,611; tea, 566,394; coconuts, 1,070,942; rubber, 660,985; areca nuts, 78,802; cinnamon, 29,628; citronella, 25,797; tobacco, 10,784; cacao, 28,990. The livestock in 1955 included 1,432,755 cattle, 794,714 buffaloes, 88,883 goats, 491,324 pigs, and 1,568,904 poultry.

Industry.—Plywood and leather factories have been reorganized for increased production with improved techniques. A cement factory has been established, and factories for paper, ceramics, vegetable oils and caustic soda are expected to come into production shortly.

FINANCE

	1954-55
Estimated revenue	Rs. 930,464,995
Estimated expenditure	815,807,303
Gross public debt:	
(Sept. 30, 1955)	Rs. 829,304,300
Net Public Debt	693,412,734
R.1 = 15. 6d.	

BANKING

There are 12 banks doing business in the island. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1955) deposits of Rs. 15,021,768. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks had Rs. 80,477,645 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1955.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	Rs. 1,397,255,629	Rs. 1,459,743,789
Total exports	1,809,296,726	1,940,116,065

The principal exports in 1955 were food and drink (mainly tea and desiccated coconut) and tobacco (Rs. 1,291,916,623) and raw materials (mainly rubber, coconut oil and copra) (Rs. 444,948,095). The principal imports were grain and flour (Rs. 313,764,261), other food and drink (Rs. 293,889,976) and cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs. 135,029,068).

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1955

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
U.K.	Rs. 306,913,000	Rs. 501,860,000
Burma	116,189,000	—
Australia	87,285,000	149,397,000
Canada	15,802,000	93,400,000
India	224,056,000	77,663,000
Pakistan	21,336,000	14,893,000
New Zealand	—	43,220,000
South Africa	4,459,000	83,013,000
Belgium	26,805,000	6,065,000
Egypt	11,826,000	89,898,000
U.S.A.	46,165,000	176,672,000
Japan	97,864,000	10,990,000
Netherlands	25,151,000	44,466,000
Italy	28,785,000	50,156,000
Germany	25,905,000	75,389,000
France	57,698,000	22,908,000
Thailand	12,822,000	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government of Ceylon, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Local Government, is in the hands of 7 Municipal Councils (Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo), 36 Urban Councils, 36 Town Councils and 400 Village Committees, all members of which are elected. For local government purposes the island is divided into 12 administrative regions, each of which has an Assistant Commissioner of Local Government. Apart from a general duty to promote the welfare of the local inhabitants and develop amenities, local authorities have powers mainly with regard to public health and sanitation, public thoroughfares and public utility services.

EDUCATION

Education in the island underwent a far-reaching change with the introduction on October 1, 1945, of a Scheme of Free Education from the Kindergarten to the University. In 1955, there were 7,011 Government and Assisted schools. The total cost of education was Rs. 143,581,733 for 1954-55. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, arts, etc. The National Museums of Ceylon at Colombo (founded 1877), Kandy, Ratnapura and Jaffna contain valuable collections relating to the natural history and culture of Ceylon. The Colombo Museum Library containing over 60,000 volumes and 3,500 palm leaf MSS. is open to approved research students.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 11,190 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 6,339 miles are bitumen surfaced and open to lorry traffic. On Dec. 31, 1954, there were 83,404 motor vehicles on the register (57,797 private cars and cabs, 4,223 omnibuses, 15,356 lorries, vans, etc., 1,725 tractors and trailers, and 9,805 motor cycles).

In 1955, 4,461 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 13,014,313 entered the port of Colombo.

There are 1,208 money-order offices and 746 telegraph offices with 12,718 miles of telegraph wire and 21,800 telephones. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic. A beam wireless station provides wireless telephone links to the United Kingdom, Australia, Burma, Japan, Shanghai and Singapore. Programmes are broadcast in the English, Sinhalese and Tamil languages on six wavelengths.

Air Ceylon and K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines jointly operate an international air service from Amsterdam — London — Rome — Karachi — Colombo. Air Ceylon also operates regional services from Colombo to Jaffna, Madras and Tiruchirappalli. Other services are **Air India** (Colombo-Karachi), **B.O.A.C. and Qantas** (U.K. — Colombo and Singapore — Colombo) and **T.W.A.**

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.— Ψ Colombo (population 424,816). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (76,664), Ψ Galle (55,825) and Kandy (57,013).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles, transit 17 days; by air 3 days (18 hours by "Comet" jet plane).

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—The Dominion of Canada, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, and the Dominion of Pakistan, the Republic of India and the Dominion of Ceylon are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony (1955 Census) is 139,600. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 650,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 360.

The **Kurra Muria Islands**, to the east of the Aden Protectorate, have been a British possession since 1854, when they were ceded to the Crown by the Imam of Muscat.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island. *Commissioner, Kamaran, Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.*

The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Darbhat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 19 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaili State of Shihir and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seyfun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir Ali and Balhaf, and the

Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihir and Mukalla, is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Soqatra resides on the island of Soqatra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE

Colony and Protectorate

	1955-56	1956-57*
Revenue.....	£2,847,168	£2,930,379
Expenditure.....	£3,700,790	£3,728,953

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports . . .	£64,883,735	£73,610,169
Total exports . . .	44,347,635	52,600,496
Imports from U.K. . .	13,044,988	6,485,931
Exports to U.K. . . .	2,678,561	4,474,595

SHIPPING

	1954		1955	
	Num-ber	Tonnage	Num-ber	Tonnage
British..	2,535	12,062,866	1,759	14,172,145
French...	82	461,465	101	619,710
Italian...	335	1,278,491	357	1,355,165
U.S.A. . .	40	203,821	55	232,700
Others...	1,685	6,488,905	1,853	7,383,440
	4,683	20,495,548	4,125	23,763,160

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. In July, 1955, it was announced that the membership of the Legislative Council would be increased from 16 to 18, that the number of nominated members would be reduced from 8 to 5, and that 4 unofficial seats would be filled by election. This election, the first of its kind in Aden, took place on Dec. 15, and the Legislative Council now consists of the Governor, as President, 4 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated official members, 5 nominated unofficial members and 4 elected unofficial members. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Sir William Henry Tucker Luce, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1956) (+duty allee. £1,600) £3,000

Air Officer Commanding British Forces, Air Vice-Marshal L. F. Sinclair, G.C., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Chief Sec. to Govt., E. D. Hone, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. 2,400
 Financial Sec., A. H. Dutton, M.V.O. 2,220
 Asst. Chief Secs., P. M. Corfe; A. J. McIntosh, O.B.E. 1,980
 Chairman of the Port Trust, R. P. Errington, C.M.G. 1,000
 Chief Justice, R. A. Campbell. 2,300
 Attorney-General, J. V. M. Shields, O.B.E. Q.C. 2,220
 Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. A. Glynn. 2,160
 Commissioner of Police, R. H. Stewart. 1,980
 Director of Education, J. A. Hartley. 2,100
 Adviser and British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, G. K. N. Trevasakis, O.B.E. 2,220
 British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to Hadramaut States, Col. J. E. H. Boustead, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. 2,220
 Director of Agriculture, Major J. L. Congdon, T.D. 2,100
 Director of Public Works and Development Commissioner, L. Jackson. 2,100
 Postmaster-General, J. Hudson-Davies, C.B.E. 1,980
 Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 4 days.

ASCENSION

(See ST. HELENA)

BAHAMAS AND BARBADOS

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir Percival Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (1954). £6,250
 Private Sec., P. Bridges.
 Deputy High Commissioner, T. V. Scrivenor, C.M.G. 2,500
 Administrative Secretary, B. A. Marwick, C.B.E. 1,850
 Secretary for Finance, C. R. Latimer, O.B.E. 1,700
 Asst. Secretaries, H. P. Ritchie, £1,335;
 C. D. Stenton 1,200
 Director of Audit, J. H. Belderson, O.B.E. 1,700
 Chief Justice, Sir Harold Willan, C.M.G., M.C. 2,050
 Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, A. C. Thompson, M.C., Q.C. 2,000
 Crown Counsel, C. B. O'Beirne. 1,380

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles and is entirely a native

reserve. The Census figures (1946) showed a population of 563,854, of whom 1,689 were European.

There is little prospect of industrial or mineral development in Basutoland, although diamond prospecting operations were recently begun in the northern part of the Territory.

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agrarian.

The biennial livestock census for 1955 gave the following figures:—

Cattle, 408,144; horses, 102,001; mules, 4,829; donkeys, 48,855; sheep, 1,339,019; goats, 654,800.

During 1955, 7,700,701 lb. of wool were exported to the value of £969,005 at the Coast. The total quantity of mohair exported during 1955 was 1,103,000 lb. valued at £322,627 at the Coast.

Education.—In 1955 there were 834 schools in the Territory receiving Government assistance. The total enrolment of all schools was 104,509.

Communications.—There are no railways in Basutoland with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Basutoland at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Basutoland to Mophale's Hoek in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong has recently come into operation. There are airstrips in the Territory at Maseru, Mokhotlong, Sehonghong and Semongkong, and a number of other strips used principally by traders for transporting merchandise to and from their stores, and for the disposal of mail for the mountain areas.

FINANCE

The principal sources of revenue to the Territory are native tax, customs, income tax, and wool export duty. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the years 1953-1955:

	1953-54	1954-55
Revenue.....	£1,513,606	£1,477,367
Expenditure.....	£1,406,411	£1,466,783

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	£2,612,007	£3,202,337
Total exports.....	1,954,105	1,796,392

The chief articles of export are wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, hides and sorghum, the imports being chiefly blankets, ploughs, clothing, groceries, hardware and maize.

GOVERNMENT

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into nine districts. There is an annual session of the Basutoland Council which consists of 99 members, all Africans, 52 being elected by chiefs, four each from nine District Councils, one each from the Basuto Traders' Association, Agricultural Association, Teachers' Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association, Progressive Association and Leper Settlement and five nominated by the Government. The Resident Commissioner is President of this Council. The Basutoland courts of law consist of (a) The Court of Appeal (b) The High Court (c) the Subordinate Courts, including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and (d) Basuto Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of the High Commission Territories who is also

President of the Court of Appeal, and has jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which arise in the Territory.

<i>Resident Commissioner (vacant)</i>	£2,300
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. M. Hector, O.B.E.</i>	1,850
<i>1st Assistant Sec., F. G. Muirhead</i>	1,650
<i>Financial Secretary, E. C. Allen, O.B.E.</i>	1,700
<i>District Commissioners:—</i>	
<i>Leribe, H. J. D. Elliot, O.B.E.</i>	1,600
<i>Teyateyaneng, R. F. Thompson</i>	1,515
<i>Maseru, P. Hughes</i>	1,515
<i>Mafeteng, W. M. Storrs</i>	1,155
<i>Mohale's Hoek, H. D. Hebblethwaite</i> ...	1,290
<i>Quthing, D. Ingills</i>	1,425
<i>Qacha's Nek, R. E. K. Murray, O.B.E.</i> ...	1,600
<i>Butha Buthe, E. C. de Chazal</i>	1,380
<i>Mokhotlong, R. D. Cordery</i>	1,155
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Harold Willan, C.M.G., M.C.</i>	2,050
<i>Puisne Judge, I. V. Elyan</i>	1,950
<i>Judicial Commissioner, W. G. S. Driver</i> ...	1,515
<i>Director of Medical Services, R. Jacobson</i> ...	1,700
<i>Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, P. A. Bowmaker, O.B.E.</i>	1,700
<i>Director of Education, D. R. Day</i>	1,700
<i>Government Engineer, P. St. C. Ballenden</i> ...	1,700
<i>Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. P. H. Kitson</i>	1,650
<i>Principal Veterinary Officer, P. H. Brown</i> ..	1,575
<i>Supt., Lepet Settlement, Dr. A. C. Jacques</i> ...	1,425
<i>Comptroller of Stores, P. E. Going</i>	1,250
<i>Principal Agricultural Officer, D. D. Campbell</i>	1,575
<i>Deputy Director of Education, J. Walton</i> ...	1,575
<i>Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, C. H. Williams, M.B.E.</i>	1,350
<i>Superintendent of Prisons, V. C. D. Farquharson</i>	1,250
<i>Agent for the High Commission Territories, G. J. Armstrong, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	1,200

CAPITAL, Maseru, Pop., 3,383 (700 Europeans).

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was re-transferred to S.-W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929, and is now administered by the Union government. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder natives with a few Indians and coloured.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,152,494 on Dec. 31, 1955. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Mofeti (Bakgata), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwakete), of Mokgosi (Bamaletse), of Elzabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholathepe Moremi

(Batawana), of Kgosi Matlala (Batiokwa) and of Kebalepile (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries, roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

On Dec. 31, 1955, there were 9 European and 146 African schools with enrolments of 290 and 19,971. Estimated expenditure on education in the calendar year 1955 was £139,000.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to the Rhodesias. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe.

FINANCE

	1953-54	1954-55
Revenue.....	£1,016,759	£880,000
Total expenditure....	1,015,005	1,007,491
Public debt.....	10,681	9,345

Exports during 1955 totalled £2,821,647, of which animals and animal products accounted for £1,982,606. Imports were valued at £2,462,495.

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

<i>Resident Commissioner, M. O. Wray, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	£2,300
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, R. P. Fawcus</i>	1,850
<i>First Assistant Secretary, S. V. Lawrenson, O.B.E.</i>	1,650
<i>Senior District Officers, J. D. A. Germond, C.B.E.; J. F. Millard, M.B.E.</i>	1,650
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. L. Freedman, O.B.E.</i>	1,700
<i>Director of Education, J. Gardiner</i>	1,650
<i>Director of Public Works, D. D. Grieves</i> ...	1,700
<i>Director of Veterinary Services, J. E. R. Roe, O.B.E.</i>	1,700
<i>Director of Agriculture, I. S. Hutcheson</i> ...	1,650
<i>Director of Geological Survey, Dr. R. B. McConnell</i>	1,650
<i>Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. T. A. Bailey</i>	1,650
<i>Treasurer, G. A. L. Rutledge</i>	1,650

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at MAFEKING, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Ka Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lubombo Mountains in South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Tongaland (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (census figures, 1946) 185,215, of whom 181,269 are Bantu, 3,204 Europeans and 745 Euraficans. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lubombo Mountains, with an average altitude not

exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 45 inches, the mean temperature being 64° Fahr. (50°-78°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching is carried on by several companies. There were about 431,350 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1955.

The agricultural products are maize (the staple product), cotton, tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, tung-nuts, avocado pears, beans, pumpkins, bananas, rice and sweet potatoes. An important forestry industry is being developed. Citrus fruits do well, but owing to lack of transport facilities are not extensively grown. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, iron, copper and asbestos; asbestos is being produced at the Havelock mine in large quantities and the tin production of the Territory is also of considerable importance. The chief exports in 1955 in order of value were asbestos, cattle seed cotton, rice, butter, hides and skins, wattle bark, tung oil, tin, tobacco and groundnuts.

In 1955 there were 8 European schools (6 maintained by the Government) with 913 pupils. African education is still largely in the hands of various church missions, many of which receive support from the Government. Apart from 205 schools falling under the direct superintendence of the Missions, there are 3 National schools financed by the Swazi National Treasury, 19 Government-controlled central schools and a number of small tribal schools, the total enrolment during 1955 being 21,563. Eurafican children have 3 Mission schools (355 pupils).

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Bremersdorp and Piet Retief (72 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); Goedegegun and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollei (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

FINANCE

	1953-54	1954-55
Revenue.....	£1,150,760	£1,120,912
Expenditure.....	990,651	1,087,776
Public debt.....	150,391	191,797

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, B. A. Marwick, C.B.E.....	£2,300
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, R. Armstrong, O.B.E.	1,850
Treasurer, H. M. J. Underhay.....	1,650
Secretaries, H. J. Steward; J. C. Martin.....	1,650
Director of Medical Services, J. C. J. Callanan, O.B.E., M.D.....	1,700
Director of Land Utilisation, C. J. van Heerden.....	1,700
Director of Education, W. E. C. Pitcher.....	1,650
Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Clarke.....	1,650
Director of Geological Survey, H. J. R. Way, O.B.E., D.Sc.....	1,650
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, G. P. Crafford.....	1,350

Mbabane (European population, 925), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp (European population, 950), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedegegun, Emlembe, Pigg's Peak and Mankajana.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.58 sq. miles which includes 2.83 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1943 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The estimated civil population (1955) was 41,160 (15,545 white and 25,615 coloured). The colony derives its name from Juan de Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it in 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud and bulb trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort, and from this source most of its revenue is derived. It is now within three hours' air travel from New York, and in 1955 2,785 planes landed a total of 120,972 passengers. The island landing grounds are used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Trans-Canada, Colonial and other Air Lines.

Education cost £303,650 in 1955. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £45 per annum.

There is a broadcasting service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton. Population (1950) 2,865.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954	1955
Public revenue.....	£2,086,251	£3,036,320
Public expenditure....	3,389,381	3,082,295
Public debt, Dec. 31....	225,000	220,000
Total imports.....	12,458,711	13,408,496
Total exports.....	3,246,312	3,438,967
Imports from U.K.....	2,520,430	2,845,717
Exports to U.K.....	85,145	1,027,459

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 11 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 16 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dane Woodall, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1955) (including allowances)</i>	£12,100
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Trounwell Gilbert, C.B.E., Q.C. (including rent allowance)</i>	3,200
<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. G. T. Chaplin, C.M.G.</i>	3,100
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. J. B. Pine, Q.C.</i>	2,800
<i>Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Davidson, O.B.E. (including car allowance £75)</i>	2,875
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (in lieu of fees)</i>	450
<i>Assistant Judge, Hon. Sir Allan Smith, M.C. Director of Education, C. G. G. Gilbert, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	Fees
<i>Director of Health Services, S. M. Frazer</i>	2,600
<i>Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel, M.B.E.</i>	1,850
<i>Director of Works, C. H. Smith, O.B.E.</i>	2,600
<i>Commissioner of Police, R. G. Henderson, M.V.O.</i>	2,100
<i>Colonial Auditor, G. L. Young, O.B.E.</i>	2,175
<i>Director of Agriculture, G. R. Groves</i>	1,850
<i>Collector of Customs, R. L. Gauntlett (including car allowance £75)</i>	1,675
Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.	

BRITISH BORNEO

(See MALAYA)

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1955, was estimated at 492,950. There are about 19,370 aboriginal Indians, more than 6,000 of whom live in their primitive state in the remote parts of the Colony, occupied in fishing, hunting and raising crops of cassava. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,100 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaieteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kurubrong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 20 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours, and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 271,000 acres, of which 81,900 are under sugar-cane and 139,500 in rice) is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There are 55 telegraph offices including 6 radiotelegraph offices, with 317 conductor miles of telegraph lines. There are 223 route miles of telephone trunk lines, 18.76 route miles of submarine cables, and 8,278 conductor miles of telephone lines in the main telephone areas. A radiotelephone service is operated with 74 government and private stations in the interior. There are 130 post offices and postal agencies. There is one broadcasting station which is operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, while the British Guiana Airways (a government company) provides internal air-services.

Defence.—Facilities for the establishment of a base on the Demerara River, 25 miles from the sea and within 50 miles of Georgetown, were granted to the Government of the United States of America by the *Anglo-American Agreement*, Sept. 2, 1940, but in August, 1949, this base was taken over by the British Guiana Government for use as a commercial airfield.

Education.—There are 301 primary schools in the colony, with an enrolment of 95,285, 4 Government-aided grammar schools with an enrolment of 1,635, 2 vocational schools and a technical institute with a combined enrolment of 1,433, and several private secondary schools with an approximate enrolment of 4,950.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954	1955
Public revenue	\$36,181,577	\$42,496,467
Public expenditure	34,526,234	40,008,938
Public debt (Dec. 31)	34,040,625	34,907,113
Total imports	79,969,568	94,517,619
Total exports	84,028,011	89,004,202
Imports from U.K.	—	£9,423,312
Exports to U.K.	—	6,758,818

The leading exports are sugar (\$40,251,728 in 1955), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The new Constitution, effected by the Order of the Queen in Council dated April 1, 1953, was proclaimed in British Guiana on April 8, 1953.

On October 9, 1953, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the Constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs. Armed forces were landed to prevent public disorder.

The British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council, 1953, provided for a wholly nominated Legislative Council, consisting of 27 members, including the three officials, under a Speaker, with an Executive Council of 10 members, all of whom are members of the Legislative Council. The Governor presides over the Executive Council and is ordinarily obliged to consult it, but may act in opposition to its advice. An independent Commission which visited British Guiana in 1954 recommended that the temporary provisions should remain in force until 1958.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Patrick Muir Renison, K.C.M.G. (1955)
(+£2,000 *allowance*) £7,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chief Secretary*); F. W. Essex (*Financial Secretary*); Sir Frank McDavid, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Agriculture, Forests and Lands*); P. A. Cummings (*Labour, Health and Housing*); W. O. R. Kendall (*Communications and Works*); G. A. C. Farnum, O.B.E. (*Local Government, Social Welfare and Co-operative Development*); G. H. Smellie; R. B. Gajraj; R. C. Tello.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , F. W. Holder, C.M.G., Q.C.	£2,500
<i>Chief Secretary</i> , F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,400
<i>Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council</i> , I. O. Smith, O.B.E.	1,750
<i>Attorney-General</i> , C. Wyllie, Q.C., E.D.	2,300
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , G. M. Farnum	1,750
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , F. W. Essex	2,200
<i>Accountant General</i> , C. L. Kranenburg	1,750
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , K. S. Stoby; R. R. Phillips; R. S. Miller, N. A. S. Clare; W. A. Date	2,000
<i>Deputy Chief Secretary</i> , M. S. Porcher	1,750
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , A. F. Mackenzie	2,000
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E.	2,100
<i>Commissioner of Local Government</i> , D. L. B. Wickham	1,750
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , G. A. R. Farquharson	2,000
<i>Development Secretary</i> , J. L. Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D.	2,000
<i>Director of Education</i> , G. H. R. Clough	1,800
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , R. Smeathers	1,800
<i>Commissioner of Lands and Mines</i> , T. C. Stibbs	1,750
<i>Commissioner of Labour</i> , J. I. Ramphal	1,800
<i>Director of Audit</i> , W. A. Knight, O.B.E.	1,750
<i>General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department</i> , G. B. Thomson	2,100
<i>British Council Representative (Georgetown)</i> , I. W. L. Gale	

CAPITAL. Ψ Georgetown, Population (with suburbs) (1955), 116,000. Ψ New Amsterdam has a population (1955) of 13,500.

Georgetown is 16-21 days distant from London by sea, and 3 days by air *via* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 0' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1946) of 59,220-28,722 males and 30,498 females—estimated, Dec. 31, 1955 at 80,888. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September, 1955, a hurricane all but destroyed the entire northern part of the colony. Damage was estimated at over \$4,000,000. Sixteen lives were lost in the town of Corozal, which was completely destroyed.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs

make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

In 1955 there were 2 Government, 93 grant-aided and 27 private elementary schools in the Colony, the total enrolment being 16,000. There are also 5 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,172 students. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1955 was 604,755 tons.

There are 34 post offices, dealing in 1955 with 1,452,096 articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph station for external communications at Belize. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from Tegucigalpa, Spanish Honduras, *via* San Pedro Sula, and thrice weekly to Chetumal. A weekly service exists from and to Kingston, Jamaica, direct. There is a twice weekly service from and to New Orleans and another to San Salvador and Guatemala, direct, and a weekly service from and to Miami and Tegucigalpa. A local scheduled air service linking the principal districts was inaugurated in August, 1952. In 1955 there were 3,762 extra-territorial aircraft movements and 4,073 departing and 4,056 arriving air passengers.

CAPITAL. Ψ Belize. Population (1946) 21,886; other towns Ψ Corozal (2,190), El Cayo (1,548), Ψ Stann Creek (3,414), Orange Walk (1,395), Ψ Punta Gorda (1,375), Benque Viejo (1,264).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954	1955
Public revenue	\$5,330,232	\$5,269,968*
Public expenditure	5,339,967	5,703,697*
Public debt	2,121,512	2,729,137*
Total imports	11,409,568	14,339,799
Total exports	7,287,826	8,186,875
Imports from U.K.	4,011,465	5,032,682
Exports (domestic)		
to U.K.	2,602,392	2,064,172

*Provisional.

GOVERNMENT

The new Constitution published in March, 1954, provides for a Legislative Assembly of 9 elected, 3 nominated and 3 official members, presided over by a Speaker nominated by the Governor. The normal life of the Assembly will be three years, but the Governor has power to prorogue or dissolve it by proclamation. Certain other powers are reserved to the Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Colin Hardwick Thornley, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1955)	\$12,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , E. R. L. Ward	7,200
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , T. D. Vickers, C.M.G.	7,000
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</i> , A. N. Wolfsohn, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,000
<i>Attorney-General</i> , C. F. Henville, Q.C.	6,500
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , T. Oates, M.B.E.	6,500
<i>Development Commissioner</i> , R. M. Major	6,600
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , J. W. D. Goodban, O.B.E.	6,400
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , C. S. Cree, O.B.E.	6,400

<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. Losonczy, M.B.E.</i>	\$6,500
<i>Principal Auditor, N. F. Barron-Sullivan</i> ..	4,800
<i>Comptroller of Customs, H. J. Sabben</i>	4,800
<i>Director of Education, E. B. V. Brown</i>	4,800
<i>Director of Information and Communications, E. Caffery</i>	6,400
<i>Labour Adviser, L. S. Dixon</i>	7,200
<i>Superintendent of Police, L. H. Outram</i>	4,800
<i>Director of Surveys, J. A. Wright</i>	4,800
<i>Accountant-General, D. R. B. Gill</i>	4,800
<i>Magistrate, Belize, S. A. Hassock</i>	4,200
<i>Assessor of Income Tax, A. A. Heustis, M.B.E.</i>	4,200
<i>Postmaster-General, P. M. Ewing</i>	4,200
<i>Registrar-General, W. P. Thomson</i>	4,200
<i>British Council Representative, R. P. K. Harrison</i>	

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 6 days by air.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 31 Kingsway, W.C.2.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British; III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela; the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are independent, 12,300 British, 3,800 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Kent House,

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Co-Chairmen, M. Philippe Grousset (France); Dr. H. R. van Houten (Netherlands); Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G. (Great Britain); R. McIlvaine (U.S.A.).

Secretary-General, E. F. H. de Vriendt.

Deputy Secretary-General, C. F. Beauregard.

Consultant on Industrial Development, J. E. Heesterman.

The Caribbean Commission is an international advisory body of which the four member nations—France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States—all have colonies or countries associated with them in the Caribbean area. The Commission is an expansion of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission which was set up by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in 1942 "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the U.S.A. and its possessions and bases in the area... and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area." The two-nation body was expanded into the present organization when the French and

Netherlands Governments accepted invitations to join it at the end of 1945, with the stated purpose of "encouraging and strengthening co-operation among themselves and their territories with a view towards improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories and... of promoting scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean area and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems, avoiding duplication in the work of existing research agencies, surveying needs, ascertaining what research has been done, facilitating research on a co-operation basis, and recommending further research..." The Commission has two subsidiary bodies—the Caribbean Research Council, which advises the Commission on scientific and technical matters, and the West Indian Conference, a forum attended by the representatives of the peoples of the area, which assembles every two years, and in which matters of common social and economic interest can be discussed. The Commission itself meets approximately once every six months. The most recent meeting, the twenty-second, was held in Cayenne in May, 1956. The Commission issues a monthly magazine, *The Caribbean*, in French and English, and technical publications and reports. The Commission has also sponsored many technical conferences. The Commission's administrative and executive work is carried on by an international Secretariat with headquarters in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

THE ANGLO-UNITED STATES BASES AGREEMENT

By an exchange of notes (Sept. 2, 1940) between H.M. Ambassador in Washington and the U.S. Secretary of State, facilities were granted to the Government of the United States of America for the establishment, use, and protection of naval and air bases on a lease for 99 years on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the west coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad, in the Gulf of Paria, in Antigua and in British Guiana, in exchange for naval and military material.

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 56'—27° 25' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 20' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,403 square miles, and a population estimated (1955) at 98,489, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries.—Tomatoes and okra are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Lumbering, salt raking and craw-fishing are the chief national industries.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory. There are 131 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 16,033; there are also 40 denominational schools with a total roll of 3,891. There are one Government and 4 denominational secondary schools.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, British West Indian Airways and Mackey Air Lines, while Bahamas Airways and Skyways, Ltd. provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa and St. Petersburg (Florida), and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There are 101 Post Offices which handle 6,419,000 items a year. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 40 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954	1955
Public revenue.....	£3,095,541	£3,507,953
Expenditure.....	3,008,064	3,188,616
Public debt.....	1,211,000	1,250,620
Total imports.....	9,404,183	10,859,926
Total exports.....	1,328,859	1,208,502
Imports from U.K.....	2,060,154	2,390,876
Exports to U.K.....	237,313	217,817

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The chief exports in 1954 were tomatoes, okras, crawfish, salt, lumber, pit-props, beach shells and straw products.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. (Dec. 1953)..... £5,000

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Guy Henderson, Q.C..... 3,250

Colonial Secretary, K. M. Walmsley, O.B.E. Attorney-Gen., Hon. L. A. W. Orr, Q.C..... 2,500

Receiver-General, Hon. W. H. Sweeting, President, Legislative Council, Hon. G. W. K. Roberts, C.B.E..... 2,200

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard..... 400

Postmaster, C. S. Thompson, M.B.E..... 500

Director of Education, T. E. Hutchinson..... 2,000

Director of Agriculture, O. S. Russell..... 2,100

Controller of Customs, Hon. S. A. Eldon, M.B.E..... 1,800

Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman..... 2,100

Commissioner of Police, E. J. H. Colchester-Wemyss..... 1,900

Chief Medical Officer, N. M. MacLennan, M.D..... 2,100

Sitipendiary Circuit Magistrates, M. J. Thompson; L. B. Johnson..... 1,600

Director of Public Works, G. C. Stubbs..... 2,100

Director of Telecommunications, K. R. Ingraham, O.B.E..... 2,100

Registrar-General, J. Liddell..... 1,600

Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. T. A. Pack-Berensford, R.N.

CAPITAL. ♡ Nassau. Population (1955), 46,920. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles. Transit, 8 to 14 days, *via* the Azores.

BARBADOS.

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Dec. 31, 1954) was 227,550. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and building lime, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles and chemical fertilizers.

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56
Revenue.....	\$10,272,735	\$17,281,545
Expenditure.....	12,668,070	14,128,971
Public debt.....	4,905,728	4,905,728

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	\$48,610,328	\$55,223,000
Total exports.....	40,396,996	35,808,000
Imports from U.K.....	19,578,286	22,311,700
Exports to U.K.....	23,296,321	15,990,700

Barbados \$=4s. 2d.

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1954, 4,019,594 tons (1,829,894 tons British).

GOVERNMENT

Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. The Crown has a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage.

A Ministerial System of Government was introduced in 1954 with a Premier and four other Ministers, responsible for the executive functions of Government except defence and security, personnel, establishment and external affairs.

Governor, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan Harris Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952) (plus duty allowance \$4,800)..... \$14,400

A.D.C., M. C. Kerby..... 2,400

Premier and Minister of Finance, Education and Police, Hon. Grantley Adams, C.M.G. Q.C.....

Minister of Social Services, Dr. Hon. H. G. H. Cummins, C.B.E.....

Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour, Hon. R. G. Mapp.....

Minister of Communications, Works and Housing, Hon. M. E. Cox.....

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. C. E. Palma.....

Chief Secretary (vacant)..... 9,120

Chief Judge, Sir Ernest Allan Collymore..... 9,600

President of Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, C.B.E.....

Speaker, House of Assembly, K. N. R. Husbans.....

Attorney-Gen. (vacant)..... 8,160

Solicitor-Gen., F. E. Field..... 6,240

Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrows..... 8,160

Accountant-General, H. S. Jervois..... 6,240

Auditor-General, E. F. L. Morris..... 6,240

Director of Agriculture, C. C. Skeete, O.B.E..... 8,160

Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Byer..... 7,440

Comptroller of Customs, C. D. Evelyn..... 6,240

Director of Education, E. C. M. Theobald..... 6,960

British Council Representative (Bridgetown). W. L. Clough.

The CAPITAL and port is Ψ Bridgetown (estimated pop., 18,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); Ψ Speightstown (pop. 1,200).

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within $17^{\circ} 42' - 18^{\circ} 32'$ North lat. and $76^{\circ} 11' - 78^{\circ} 23'$ W long.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

Area and Population.—It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 148 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles (with Dependencies 4,706 sq. miles). The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The census taken on January 4, 1943, shows a total of 1,237,063 persons resident on the island (598,267 males and 638,796 females). The estimated population in 1955 was 1,553,663.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Communications.—There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 207 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The Palisades Airport at Kingston is used by British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Avianca and Resort Airlines, which provide air communications with Europe, North and South America and the Caribbean Islands. The Montego Bay Airport is used by Delta, Chicago and Southern Airlines and the above-mentioned Airlines with the exception of K.L.M. A number of non-scheduled airlines operate through the Colony for non-traffic purposes in accordance with the provisions of International Air Services Transit Agreement.

Production and Industry.—Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains is of fine quality and fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with the U.K. Citrus (and juices), cocoa and pimento are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as the Jamaica Hope which is being exported to other tropical countries on an increasing scale. Good beef cattle are also raised. The large bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and two American companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. Gypsum is also mined. Cement is manufactured locally, the present annual output of the plant being 100,000 tons. There is a textile mill and local

factories also manufacture garments, shoes, paints, corrugated cardboard containers, and small plastic articles.

FINANCE

	1953-54	1955-56
Revenue.....	£15,074,515	£19,328,700
Expenditure.....	15,000,052	18,930,910
Public debt.....	17,696,004	18,210,580

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	£37,154,000	£45,672,752
Total exports.....	30,666,000	32,726,454
Imports from U.K.....	15,441,000	18,388,777
Exports to U.K.....	16,695,000	16,684,771

Chief exports (1955): sugar, £10,831,411; rum, £997,241; bananas, £5,019,808; coffee (raw), £809,985; bauxite £3,884,416; pimento, £772,148; alumina, £5,083,421; fruit juices, £714,894; cocoa beans, £562,890.

GOVERNMENT

Under the constitution of 1944 there is a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) and a House of Representatives of 32 members elected by universal adult suffrage. By an amendment to the Constitution, which came into effect in June 1953, the Executive Council which previously consisted of 10 members, 5 appointed and 5 chosen by the House of Representatives, was enlarged to include a Chief Minister, appointed by the Governor, and 8 other ministers chosen by the Chief Minister from the House of Representatives—with executive responsibilities, for Local Government and Housing, Finance, Education and Social Welfare, Health, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Communications and Works and Labour.

Chairman of the Council.—Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (apptd. March, 1951, for 5 years) (duty allowance £1,500) £4,800
Chief Minister. Hon. Norman Washington Manley, M.M., Q.C. 2,500
Minister for Finance. Hon. N. N. Nethersole 2,200
Minister for Trade and Industry. Hon. W. O. Isaacs 2,000
Minister for Health. Hon. C. L. A. Stuart 2,000
Minister for Education and Social Welfare. Dr. Hon. I. S. Lloyd 2,000
Minister for Communications and Works. Hon. A. G. St. C. Coombs 2,000
Minister for Labour. Hon. F. A. Glasspool 2,000
Minister for Local Government and Housing. Dr. Hon. G. L. Logan 2,000

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief. His Excellency Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (apptd. March, 1951, for 5 years) (duty allowance £1,500) £4,800
Chief Minister. Hon. Norman Washington Manley, M.M., Q.C. 2,500
Minister for Finance. Hon. N. N. Nethersole 2,200
Minister for Trade and Industry. Hon. W. O. Isaacs 2,000
Minister for Health. Hon. C. L. A. Stuart 2,000
Minister for Education and Social Welfare. Dr. Hon. I. S. Lloyd 2,000
Minister for Communications and Works. Hon. A. G. St. C. Coombs 2,000
Minister for Labour. Hon. F. A. Glasspool 2,000
Minister for Local Government and Housing. Dr. Hon. G. L. Logan 2,000

Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. W. M. Seivright	£2,000
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Sir John Carberry	3,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. M. Stow, C.M.G. Financial Secretaries, Hon. J. E. Clare-McFarlane, O.B.E.; Hon. E. R. Richardson	2,800
Under Secretary (Administration) and Clerk to Executive Council, J. W. H. O'Regan, O.B.E.	2,500
Under Secretary (Economics), J. W. Stewart	2,100
Permanent Secretaries, A. D. Soutar, M.B.E. (Chief Minister's Office); V. H. McFarlane (Agriculture and Lands); H. Houghton, C.B.E. (Education and Social Welfare); C. G. Hill (Labour); E. A. Maynier, O.B.E. (Trade and Industry); H. McD. White (Local Government and Housing); F. E. Degazon, O.B.E. (Health); A. R. Abrahams (Communications and Works). Chief Establishment Officer, C. L. Swaby, M.B.E.	2,100
Director of Public Works, E. V. Williams, O.B.E.	2,100
Collector-General, J. McLagan, O.B.E.	2,300
Director of Agriculture, Hon. J. Wright, C.B.E.	2,300
General Manager, Railway, E. Hamilton ..	2,300
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. C. M. MacGregor	2,300
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. B. Rennie; Hon. A. R. Cools-Lartigue; Hon. D. H. Semper	2,200
Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Cundall, Q.C. Commissioner and Judge, A. M. Gerrard, O.B.E. (+allice, £300)	2,500
British Council Representative, Kingston, L. G. Thomas.	1,500

The principal city is ΨKingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (1955) 151,812.

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (1943) 6,670. A Commissioner, assisted by an Assembly of Justices of the Peace and vestrymen, administers the islands. The Caymanians are expert sailors and seafaring is the mainstay of the economy. The only local industries are turtle fishing, rope-making and a little shipbuilding.

The principal town is ΨGeorgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56
Revenue	£87,286	£104,850*
Expenditure	71,327	81,500*
Public Debt	2,761	2,161

* Revised estimate.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	£287,954	£584,487
Total exports	37,693	21,415
Commissioner and Judge, A. M. Gerrard, O.B.E. (+allice, £300)		£1,500

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from

which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population of about 6,500 of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains about 1,800. ΨGrand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force base and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at present used mainly for emergency purposes only.

FINANCE

	1955-56	1956-57*
Revenue	£88,726	£54,747
Expenditure	98,078	80,435
Public debt	Nil	Nil

* Estimated

The deficit between revenue and expenditure is met by grant-in-aid from the U.K. Treasury.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	£134,959	£125,800
Total exports	48,086	48,600

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the islands. The Supreme Court of Jamaica is a Court of Appeal.

Commissioner, E. G. Lewis
(+allice, £300)

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands Colony of the British West Indies consists of the 4 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla; (3) Montserrat; and (4) the British Virgin Islands; all having their own local Legislature. These 4 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 8 official, 2 nominated and 13 elected members, with the Governor as President. The elected members are elected by the unofficial members of the Presidential Legislatures. The General Legislative Council is empowered to make laws for the Leeward Islands on a number of specific subjects and on those subjects on which the Presidential Legislatures grant it competency. The Presidential Legislatures have concurrent legislative powers with the General Legislative Council on the specified subjects insofar as their Ordinances are not repugnant to the Acts of the General Legislative Council. In Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla and Montserrat, there is an elected majority in the Legislatures. Certain measures of constitutional reform were introduced in the British Virgin Islands in 1954 as a result of which there is now a majority of elected members on the Presidential Legislature. The estimated population of the colony at Dec. 31, 1954 was 125,651.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Area 422 sq. miles.

Population (1946 Census), 108,838.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1950)	£2,500
Chief Justice of Leeward and Windward Islands Sir Donald Jackson	1,900
Colonial Secretary, Hon. P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G.	1,750
Asst. Colonial Secretaries, R. Norris, M.B.E. (Establishment), £1,400; E. H. M. Edwards	£750 to £1,000

<i>Puisne Judges (Leeward and Windward Islands)</i> K. L. Gordon; J. L. Wills....	1,400
<i>Attorney-General</i> , P. C. Lewis, Q.C.	1,400
<i>Economic and Financial Adviser</i> , C. S. Roberts	1,400
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , Lt.-Col. E. M. V. James, O.B.E.	1,050
<i>Principal Auditor</i> , J. F. Booth	1,000

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda (estimated, 1955) was 52,454.

Finance and Trade

	1953	1954
Revenue	£1,038,608	£898,347
Expenditure	959,690	858,063
Public debt	88,437	53,427
Total imports	1,638,745	1,545,224
Total exports	1,344,944	541,323

Government

The Legislative Council (as reconstituted 1951) consists of the Administrator, 2 official members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

<i>Administrator</i> , His Hon. Alec Lovelace, M.B.E., M.C. (plus £300 <i>allowance and house</i>)	£1,740
<i>Crown Attorney</i> , Hon. R. H. Lockhart	1,200
<i>Administrative Secretary</i> , Hon. E. A. Thompson	1,200
<i>Magistrate</i> , D. H. A. M. Namara	1,050
<i>Senior Medical Officer</i> , K. H. Uttley, M.D.	1,500
<i>Labour Commissioner</i> , F. J. Odle	1,140
<i>Agricultural Superintendent</i> , M. Park, O.B.E.	1,620

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. *Warden*, R. S. Byron (*acting*) (*and quarters*), £550 to £650.

Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL, Ψ St. John. Population (1948), 11,000.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (1955) of 54,230, and a total area of about 170 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1955, 34,192), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1633); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Ψ Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1955, 14,611) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coconuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,996 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1955, 5,527) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 10 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Public revenue	£926,788	£913,598
Expenditure	829,246	937,950
Public debt	193,124	193,458
Imports	2,067,477	1,942,605
Exports	1,828,714	1,948,244

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor of the Leeward Islands (who seldom sits), the Administrator, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and five members chosen by the Legislative Council from among the elected members of that body. The Legislative Council consists of two official members, three nominated members and eight elected members.

Acting Administrator, Lt. Col. Hon. H. A. C.

Howard (1956) (+ <i>allowance</i> \$2,000)	\$8,640
<i>Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping</i> , C. A. Jacobs (<i>acting</i>)	5,760
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , Hon. P. R. Ellis	6,720
<i>Magistrate</i> , L. A. Williams	4,752
<i>Crown Attorney</i> , Hon. W. E. Jacobs	6,720
<i>Warden, Nevis</i> , D. S. Brookes	4,464
<i>Warden, Anguilla</i> , J. D. Maloney, M.B.E.	4,896
<i>Senior Medical Officer</i> , Dr. J. M. Semple	7,776
<i>Agricultural Superintendent</i> , R. E. Kelsick, O.B.E. (<i>acting</i>)	5,760

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts). Estimated population (1954), 14,000.

(3) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 61° 15' W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, population (1953) 13,685. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active *souffrières* and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products. There is a wireless station on the island.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Revenue	\$927,084*	\$1,087,707
Expenditure	887,212*	913,807
Public debt	6,463	76,529
Total imports	1,108,309	1,193,242
Total exports	526,544	401,882

* Estimated

Government

The Commissioner is assisted by a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council with an elected majority.

<i>Commissioner</i> , His Honour Charlesworth Ross (1949) (+ <i>allowance</i> £200 and <i>quarters</i>)	£1,350
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Magistrate and Crown Attorney, A. F. L.

Louisy £900 to £1,000

Agricultural Superintendent, S. L. Henry 800

Medical Officers, W. B. R. Jones, £1,000;

R. E. Browne £600 to £750

CHIEF TOWN. Plymouth.

(4) THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 36, of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of about 67 square miles. The principal are Tortola (the largest, situated in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The population is approximately 7,600 (1954). Communication is by launch to St. Thomas (Virgin Islands of the U.S.), where there are air, sea and cable services to continental America and the rest of the West Indies. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Revenue.....	£115,044	£115,170
Expenditure.....	106,317	116,205
Imports.....	144,750	177,743
Exports.....	76,253	59,359

Government

The administration is headed by an Administrator, assisted by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council, partly elected by adult suffrage and partly nominated.

Administrator, E. A. Evelyn, I.S.O. (acting). £1,260

Medical Officer, W. F. Smith, M.D. 720-900

Asst. Treasurer and Postmaster, T. E. A.

Perkins 780-840

Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M.

Winter, M.B.E. 750-840

Legal Assistant, H. A. Besson. 780-960

Surveyor of Works, C. M. Christian. 780-960

CAPITAL. Plymouth Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 1,000.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population estimated (June 30, 1955), at 720,450 (including Tobago). The majority are natives of the West Indies of African and East Indian descent. The racial groups at the 1946 census were: African 47 per cent., East Indian 35 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 14 per cent., European 3 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 88°F, and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the northeast to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-

marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which in 1955 136,729 tons of natural asphalt were removed. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and coffee. Agricultural exports totalled \$53,093,160 in 1955.

On December 31, 1955, there were 545 primary schools, 67 being Government, 321 assisted and 157 private, and 15 secondary schools (3 Government and 12 assisted). There were 146,716 pupils attending the primary schools, 6,150 attending the intermediate schools, and 7,235 receiving secondary education. In addition, there is a technical college in San Fernando.

In 1955 the Government of the Colony allocated \$9,653,677 for expenditure on medical services for hospitals and clinics, malaria, tuberculosis, dental services, leprosy, hookworm, maternity and infant welfare, nutrition and health education.

There are 108 miles of public railway and 1,891 miles of main roads. There are 168 post offices and postal agencies, 54 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is an internal telegraph system and a local broadcasting station.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Ten international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Piarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 13,970 movements of aircraft in 1955. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1955 averaged two per day.

FINANCE

	1955	1956*
Revenue.....	\$81,502,952	\$81,601,258
Expenditure.....	79,961,992	81,462,811
Public debt.....	73,098,876	—

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports.....	\$249,787,500	\$294,666,000
Imports from U.K.....	94,607,700	112,282,700
Exports.....	262,221,300	285,985,500
Exports to U.K.....	395,500	112,117,300

The chief town and port of entry, Plymouth Port of Spain (pop. 117,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, trolley-bus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 36,700), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 11,200).

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1955) at 33,550. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is Scarborough (estimated pop. 15,000).

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most

important. On Chacachacare is a leper settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony is administered by a Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, which provides for Executive and Legislative Councils, on which there are unofficial elected majorities. The Executive Council, which is the chief instrument of policy, consists of the Governor, as chairman, 3 *ex officio* members, 1 nominated member, and 5 elected members of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker who presides, 3 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated members and 18 elected members.

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Edward Betham Beetham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. **\$26,400**
Governor's Secretary, W. J. Boos **9,600**

Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. V. Bryan **11,520**
Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. Adjothasingh **11,520**
Minister of Education and Social Services, Hon. R. Joseph, C.B.E. **11,520**
Minister of Health and Local Government, Hon. N. W. Tang, C.B.E. **11,520**
Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Hon. A. Gomes, C.M.G. **11,520**

Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Mathieu Perez ... **13,440**
Colonial Secretary, Hon. S. Hochoy **12,960**
Deputy Colonial Secretary (vacant) **9,600**
Attorney-General, Hon. C. de L. Inniss, Q.C. **11,520**
Financial Secretary, Hon. L. N. Blache-Fraser **11,520**
Deputy Financial Secretary, E. Waterman **8,640**
Speaker, Legislative Council (vacant)
Senior Puisne Judge (vacant)
Puisne Judges, Hon. S. E. Gomes; E. M. Duke; F. J. Camacho; C. V. H. Archer; P. Watkin-Williams; J. R. Blagden ... **9,600**
Commissioner of Police, Col. E. H. F. Beadon **8,640**
Director of Works and Hydraulics, W. L. Osborne **10,320**
Director of Medical Services, A. A. Peat ... **10,800**
Director of Agriculture, C. H. B. Williams ... **9,600**
General Manager of Railways, D. Eyre ... **8,640**
Director of Education, I. M. Hopkins **9,600**
Petroleum Technologist, W. N. Foster **9,120**
Economic Adviser (vacant)
Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant, G. W. Gordon **8,640**
General Manager, Port Services, A. Mendes **9,600**
Principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, G. A. C. Herklots, Ph.D.
British Colonial Representative (Port of Spain), J. E. V. Jenkins, O.B.E.

CAPITAL, Ψ Port of Spain (pop. 117,000); transit 12 to 13 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.; by air—36 hours to U.K., 24 hours to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent, and (since Jan. 1, 1940) of the Island of Dominica (formerly part of the Leeward Group). The total area is 821 square miles, with a

population estimated at 252,000. There is one Governor for the four islands, and in July 1950 the Colonial Office announced that a majority of members of the Legislative Councils of each of the four colonies would be elected by universal adult suffrage.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Colville Montgomery Deverell, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1955) (+ \pounds 1,000 *duty allie.*) **\pounds 2,750**
Chief Justice of Windward and Leeward Islands, Sir Donald Jackson **1,900**
Puisne Judges, *do.*, K. L. Gordon; J. L. Wills **1,400**
Chief Secretary, L. Cools-Latigue, O.B.E. ... **1,300**
Attorney-General, C. F. Menville, Q.C. ... **1,300**
Principal Auditor, N. Catterall **1,200**

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 13' 11''$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 20' 61''$ 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles; population (including some of the Grenadines), 86,600 (1954). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

Ψ St. George's (population approximately 6,000), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Finance

	1954	1955
Public revenue	\$4,827,079	\$5,187,556
Expenditure	4,427,999	4,702,978
Public debt	2,859,515	2,851,574

Trade

	1954	1955
Total imports	\$8,108,669	\$10,339,920
Total exports	8,473,288	8,746,845
Imports from U.K.	2,782,298	4,056,922
Exports to U.K.	4,933,279	4,712,822

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 14 members, of whom 3 are officials, 3 are nominated and 8 elected.

Administrator, His Honour W. Macmillan, C.M.G. (+*duty allie.* \pounds 300) **\pounds 1,550**
Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General, F. C. Alexis **1,300**
Magistrates, C. S. Husbands (E. District); W. L. MacIntyre (W. and N. Districts); K. McMillan (S. District) \pounds 600 to \pounds 850
Assistant Administrator, C. B. Gibbs \pounds 900 to \pounds 1,100

District Officer, Carriacou, H. H. Williams (and quarters) \pounds 600 to \pounds 800
Superintendent of Police, Lt.-Col. G. B. Austin (and quarters) \pounds 900 to \pounds 1,050

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1946), 7,237.

ST. LUCIA.

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in $13^{\circ} 54'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 50'$ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with a population (1955) of 88,150. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar, bananas, copra, coconuts, cacao, edible oil, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables.

Castries, the capital, is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. The town was greatly damaged by fire in 1948, but the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation has been made possible by a grant from H.M. Government. In 1954, 846 vessels with a total tonnage of 501,471 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1953	1954
Public revenue.....	\$2,191,533	\$2,785,154
Expenditure.....	2,747,207	2,850,469
Public debt.....	3,325,434	3,261,093
Total imports.....	4,416,561	4,826,829
Total exports.....	3,139,862	3,542,092

Government

There is an Executive Council partly nominated and partly elected, and a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members.

Administrator, J. K. R. Thorp, M.B.E. (+allice, \$2,160).....	\$7,440
Assistant Administrator, E. S. Gittens.....	4,800
Accountant-General, A. C. H. Baynes.....	5,280
Financial Secretary, Col. A. G. Tubb, O.B.E.....	5,520
Development Commissioner, M. A. Hanschell.....	7,200

ST. VINCENT.

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in $13^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 57'$ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1955) of 76,800. In 1846, a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, bananas, cassava, cocoa ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 43 primary schools with 16,871 pupils enrolled in 1955, and a secondary schools with an attendance of 489.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1955), 6,340.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Revenue (incl. Grants).	\$3,061,693	\$3,327,388
Expenditure (do.).....	2,846,026	3,112,888
Public debt.....	637,875	679,854
Total imports.....	5,456,000	6,309,073
Total exports.....	4,270,000	3,744,500

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 3 *ex officio* members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, A. F. Giles, M.B.E. (1955) (+allice, \$2,820).....	\$7,440
Crown Attorney, B. F. Dias.....	\$4,320 to \$5,280
Financial Secretary (vacant).....	\$4,320 to \$5,280
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. M. F. X. Slattery.....	\$6,000
Magistrates, E. F. Glasgow; N. A. Beridge.....	\$2,880 to \$4,080
Registrar and Additional Magistrate, C. E. A. Rawle.....	\$2,880 to \$4,080

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situate between $15^{\circ} 20'$ — $15^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 13'$ — $61^{\circ} 30'$ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85° . The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. The population was (1954), 61,358. Included in this total are about 400 Caribs, of whom about 40 are of pure blood. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 12,000, and Portsmouth, population 1,800.

Education.—There are 50 elementary schools, of which 47 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by Government.

Finance and Trade

	1953	1954
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£586,151	£662,970
Expenditure (do.).....	543,079	578,204
Public debt.....	42,741	35,743
Imports.....	1,071,401	1,063,000*
Exports.....	979,324	938,000*

* Estimated.

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, three of the latter being members elected by the Legislative Council from among the elected members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 2 *ex officio*, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, H. L. Lindo (1952) (with £400 duty allowance).....	£1,550
Assistant Administrator, Hon. V. C. Josse.....	£900 to £1,000
Government Secretary, E. A. Braithwaite.....	£600 to 800
Clerk of Executive and Legislative Council, W. O. Severin.....	£540 to 600
Financial Secretary, Hon. J. Bully.....	£900 to 1,100
Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, Hon. C. A. Harney.....	£900 to 1,100
Magistrates, G. A. Redhead; D. K. McIntyre; V. A. Winston.....	£600 to 850
Additional Officer (vacant).....	£900 to 1,150
Senior Medical Officer, C. G. Terrell.....	£1,250
Director of Works, G. A. Grant (+allice, £150).....	£1,100

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA

(Cameroons under British Mandate)

CYPRUS

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$, and E. long. $30^{\circ} 21'$ and $30^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1955 the estimated population was 520,500, of whom nearly 81 per cent, were Greek-Orthodox and 18 per cent, Moslems. In summer it is hot and dry on the plains and humid on the seashore, but the climate of the hills inland is equable and bracing. The winter is mild and invigorating and, except in the mountains, the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. Owing to the eradication of malaria, the intensive efforts to improve rural sanitation, and the establishment of an increasing number of infant welfare clinics, the death rate of the island has been reduced to the low figure of 5.01 per thousand.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture is the industry which provides the greatest employment in Cyprus, the chief agricultural products being:—Cereals, carobs (locust beans), vine products, potatoes, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, donkeys and mules being the principal exports. The total value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1955 was £5,600,000. By value of product the main industry of Cyprus is mining. The chief mineral extracted is pyrites. Some is exported in the raw state as cupreous pyrites, but most of it is treated. Copper concentrates and cement-copper are extracted for export as such and the residue is exported as iron pyrites. Other minerals are asbestos, chrome ore and concentrates, gypsum and earth colours. The value of minerals exported in 1955 was £10,200,000. In addition to the major industries of agriculture and mining there are many light manufacturing industries, including the following:—beer, aerated and other soft drinks, buttons, artificial teeth, cotton yarn, textiles, footwear, cigarettes, leather and leather goods, lithographed crown corks, soap, gypsum and plasterboard, asbestos, cement tiles, bricks, roofing tiles, macaroni, Turkish delight, caramels, sugared almonds, jams and marmalades, canned fruit and vegetables, carob gum, olive and olive kernel oil, cotton-seed oils, essential oils, furniture, nails, grape juice, animal fodder, perfumery, polishes, pottery and earthenware, baskets, metal containers, motor bodies, ice and brooms. A factory for tyre retreading is also operating in the island.

On Jan. 1, 1956, a Department of Commerce and Industry was formed to take over various functions previously performed by other sections of the Government and to explain Government services to the business community.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools under the general control of the Government. During the school year 1954-55 there were 737 schools (Greek 499; Turkish 224; Armenian 4; Maronite 5; Latin 6; others 9) with a total enrolment of 76,474. Secondary education is for the most part on a similar denominational basis with a total enrolment of 18,992.

Language and Literature.—Modern Greek and Turkish are the languages of the principal communities, English and French being spoken by the educated classes. The use of English is increasing. In 1955 there were 10 daily and 19 other newspapers (3 English, 11 Greek and 5 Turkish) in addition to government publications.

Communications.—Famagusta is the main seaport. There were (December, 1955) 23,473 motor vehicles on the register, including 9,062 private cars and 5,368 motor cycles. In 1955 1,644 steamships (tonnage 2,730,124) and 357 sailing vessels (tonnage 19,442) engaged in the foreign trade, in addition to 47 steamships (tonnage 35,065) and 36 sailing vessels (tonnage 2,003) engaged in the coasting trade, called at Cyprus ports.

Air traffic in Cyprus increased considerably during 1955. Eleven schedule airlines maintained frequent direct services to Adana, Ankara, Athens, Bahrain, Bangkok, Basra, Beirut, Benghazi, Bombay, Cairo, Colombo, Dacca, Damascus, Frankfurt, Haifa, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Karachi, Kuwait, London, Malta, Rangoon, Rhodes, Rome, Singapore, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Tripoli (Libya). Twenty-one non-scheduled operators also carried traffic to Cyprus during 1955. Over 118,000 civilian passengers passed through Nicosia airport during the year.

FINANCE

	1954	1955
Ordinary Revenue....	£10,602,000	£11,595,000
Development Revenue	436,000	489,000
Ordinary Expenditure.	10,580,000*	10,995,000*
Development Expenditure.....	689,000	940,000

* Includes a transfer of £750,000 to Development Funds.

1,000 mils = £1 Sterling

Imports (excluding military imports and specie but including imports by N.A.A.F.I.) amounted in 1955 to £30,400,000 and exports to £17,300,000. Imports from the United Kingdom totalled £15,200,000 as compared with £11,200,000 in 1954. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £4,700,000 as compared with £5,100,000 in 1954. The chief imports in 1955 in order of magnitude were machinery and electrical goods (£5,300,000); metals and metal manufactures (£2,800,000); textile fabrics (£1,800,000); wheat (£1,300,000); ready-made clothing and footwear (£1,200,000); cement; timber; leaf tobacco and cigarettes; fertilizers; edible oils; sugar; tyres; preserved milk; refrigerators; leather; coffee. The chief exports were minerals (£10,200,000); locust bean products (£1,100,000); wheat (£1,100,000); citrus fruit (£1,100,000); vine products; potatoes; wool; tobacco; cheese; plasterboard; canned fruits and juices; hides and skins; cotton; barley; buttons; confectionery; live animals.

The Roman supply of copper was chiefly drawn from Cyprus and was known as *aes cyprum* (Cyprus brass) which was shortened to *cyprum*, whence is derived the English word copper.

GOVERNMENT

On June 4, 1878, the Sultan of Turkey "assigned the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England." The island was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From March, 1925, when it became a Crown Colony, until Nov. 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances of 1931, the clauses in the Letters Patent of March, 1925,

dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, and the island has since been administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council which at present has 4 official and 3 non-official members (two Greek Cypriot and one Turkish Cypriot).

In 1946 a Consultative Assembly drawn from representative elements in the island was called together to consider the framing of proposals for constitutional reform, including the re-establishment of a central Legislature. The efforts of the Consultative Assembly were not successful in bringing about the result which was hoped for, but the offer of constitutional reform has been kept open, a new constitution being offered in July, 1954.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which Government is represented by a commissioner. This division also obtains for judicial purposes. The Law Courts comprise a supreme court, 6 assize courts, and 6 district courts. In all these courts, Cypriot judges take part. The family laws of the various communities in the island are expressly saved.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., appointed 1955. £8,000

Deputy Governor, G. E. Sinclair, C.M.G., O.B.E. 3,500

Chief Justice, Sir Eric Hallinan. 2,850

Administrative Secretary, J. W. Sykes, C.V.O. 2,500

Deputy Administrative Secretary, A. F. J. Reddaway. 2,150

Senior Puisne Judge, B. V. Shaw. 2,500

Puisne Judges, M. Zekia; C. Zannettides. 2,150

Presidents of District Courts, G. S. Vasiliades; L. E. Zenon; N. G. Pierides.

Y. R. Dervish. 1,800

**Attorney-General*, Sir James Henry, Bt., M.C., Q.C. 2,500

Solicitor-General, M. N. Munir. 1,900

Senior Administrative Officers, B. J. Weston; W. F. M. Clemens, O.B.E., M.C.; I. M. G. Williams, O.B.E.; A. S. Aldridge, O.B.E., M.C.; W. H. Ramsay; G. de la P. Cas-

sels, M.B.E.; H. C. Artemis, M.B.E. £1,600 to £1,900

**Financial Secretary*, A. F. Pappas. 2,500

Director of Lands and Surveys, J. R. G. Harrop. 1,900

Principal Auditor, W. J. D. Cooper. 1,900

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. G. C. White, O.B.E. 2,150

Civil Secretary, Police Force, S. M. Rich. 2,000

Director of Medical Services, J. H. C. Clarke. 2,150

Director of Education, G. F. Slight, O.B.E. 2,150

Director of Agriculture, W. Allan, C.B.E. 2,150

Conservator of Forests, D. F. Davidson. 1,900

Accountant-General, D. J. Mahony. 1,900

Director of Public Works, D. McVean. 2,150

Director of Water Development, I. L. Ward. 2,000

Director of Antiquities, A. H. S. Megaw, C.B.E. 1,900

Commissioner of Labour, H. E. Chudleigh, O.B.E. 1,900

Establishment Secretary, J. F. Symons. 2,000

Secretary for Natural Resources, D. M. Skettos, O.B.E. 1,900

Director of Planning and Housing, W. Windyer-Morris. £1,900

Director of Welfare Services, W. Clifford. 1,900

Director of Information Services, L. C. Glass. 1,850

Director of Public Relations, L. G. Durrell. 1,900

* Member of the Executive Council.

Representative of the British Council, E. R. Inkpen (acting).

Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office (15 Victoria Street, S.W.1), P. G. Constantines, O.B.E. £1,700

The capital is NICOSIA, near the centre of the island, with a population of about 68,000 (including suburbs) in 1954; the other principal towns are Ψ Larnaca (population 16,600), Ψ Limassol (27,300), Ψ Famagusta (20,900), Kyrenia (3,400) and Paphos (6,600). Nicosia is distant from London 3,030 miles.

EAST AND WEST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONS, ETC.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The East Africa High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and came into operation on January 1, 1948. The Governor of Kenya is the Chairman of the High Commission, and in his absence the High Commission appoints one of its members to be Chairman.

The High Commission administers certain inter-territorial services such as: The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African Income Tax Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Meteorological Department, the East African Statistical Department, the East African Literature Bureau, Inter-territorial Research Organizations and services connected with the maintenance of contact between the territories and the Defence Services. These services are grouped for purposes of administration under four Principal Executive Officers to the High Commission: The Administrator, the Commissioner for Transport, the Finance Member and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by the Order in Council, and by a further Order in Council in 1951 had its life extended until December 31, 1955. It is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commission's service, three nominated official members (one from each Territory) and thirteen unofficial members, one elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of each Territory, one European, one Indian and one African member appointed by the Governor of each Territory (in Kenya the European and Indian members are elected by the European and Indian members respectively of the Legislative Council) and one Arab member appointed by the High Commission.

The High Commission has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of certain matters of common interest to the three territories, such as Civil Aviation, Customs and Excise, Defence, Income Tax, Inter-territorial Research, Makerere College, Posts and Telegraphs, Meteorological Services, Statistics, Railways, Harbours and Inland Water Transport, etc. It has also power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of the territories.

Administrator, Sir Alexander Hutt, K.B.E., C.M.G.	£3,800
Economic Secretary, H. L. Adams	2,600
Chief Administrative Secretary, A. G. Knox Johnston, C.M.G.	2,600
Chief Establishment Officer, W. R. Paterson	2,200
Legal Secretary, C. D. Newbold, Q.C.	2,900
Finance Member, J. C. Mundy, C.M.G.	2,900
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, F. Bishop	2,600
Commissioner of Income Tax, W. M. Wedderspoon	2,600
Director, E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E. W. Russell, Ph.D.	2,500
Director, E.A. Meteorological Department, J. P. Henderson (acting)	2,600
Director, E.A. Statistical Department, C. J. Martin, M.B.E.	2,400
Director, E.A. Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, J. Ford	2,600
Director, E.A. Veterinary Research Organization, H. R. Binns, O.B.E.	2,600
Director, E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation, S. W. D. Colls, A.F.C.	2,400

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner for Transport, Maj.-Gen. W. D. A. Williams, C.B., C.B.E.	£4,200
General Manager, A. F. Kirby, C.M.G. (+ allee. £300)	4,200
Chief Engineer, C. T. Henfrey	2,900
Chief Commercial Supt., C. T. Hutson, O.B.E.	2,900
Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. Gibson	2,900

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Postmaster General, R. E. German, C.M.G.	3,600
Asst. Postmasters General, M. W. Richardson; W. T. Newing, C.B.E.; W. W. Manson	2,600

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

This Court, reconstituted in 1951, consists of a permanent President, a permanent Vice-President, and two Justices of Appeal.

President, Sir Newnham Arthur Wortley, Q.C.	£3,800
Vice-President, Sir Ronald Sinclair	3,800
Justices of Appeal, F. A. Briggs; R. S. Bacon, M.B.E. each	£3,100

WEST AFRICAN INTER-TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

The West African Inter-Territorial Council, comprising representatives of the Cabinets, Councils of Ministers or Executive Councils of the four British West African territories under the presidency of the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, is the successor of the West African Council and continues its work of inter-territorial and international co-operation. The Council possesses a permanent secretariat with headquarters in the Gold Coast (P.O. Box 1117, Accra). **Chief Secretary, *S. J. E. Southgate (plus allee.)**..... £2,000

Administrative Officers, *L. G. Heptinstall (plus allee.), (£1,550); P. A. Grier (£1,800).

* Seconded from Colonial Office.

WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

Accra, Gold Coast

This Court, as reconstituted in 1948, consists of a permanent President, one or more permanent Justices of Appeal and such Judges of the Supreme Courts (usually the Chief Justices) as the President may summon.

President, Sir James Henley Coussey.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the total population in 1953 being 2,220. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 46° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 597,781 sheep being carried in 1955. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1953-4	1954-5
Public revenue	£241,741	£268,194
Expenditure	221,931	286,332
	1954	1955
Total imports	£484,545	£506,327
Total exports	518,861	481,010
Imports from U.K.	337,802	388,393
Exports to U.K.	506,831	471,786

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Agricultural Officer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Oswald Raynor Arthur, C.M.G., C.V.O. (apptd. Aug. 21, 1953)

(+ duty allee. £350) £2,000

Colonial Secretary, A. G. Denton-Thompson, M.C.	1,400
Colonial Treasurer, S. G. Trees, M.V.O.	1,200

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Estimated population (1955), 2,212.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains the harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year. On the *South Orkneys* the Argentine Government has, with the permission

of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land* (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) are even more inhospitable than those already named, being covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1954-55 amounted to £300,327 and the expenditure to £308,511. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia. One British, 1 Argentinian and 1 Norwegian company operated during the 1955-56 season, 185,739 barrels of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 12,068 barrels of seal oil in 1955. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	£2,688,367	£2,464,010
Total exports.....	5,751,698	3,380,728
Imports from U.K.....	772,287	529,450
Exports to U.K.....	4,462,674	2,830,539

See also pp. 722-3.

ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *via* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 8 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long, is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

The population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1955) was 345,164 (166,262 Indians, 146,842 Fijians, 7,965 part Europeans, 9,391 Europeans, 5,689 Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians, 4,247 Rotumans, 4,183 Chinese and 594 others).

FINANCE

	1954	1955
Public income.....	£F5,030,943	£F6,229,745
Public expenditure....	4,615,678	5,832,426
Public debt (Dec. 31)..	2,597,962	2,407,234

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	£F11,642,801	£F14,731,951
Total exports.....	11,239,985	12,542,064
Imports from U.K....	3,801,301	5,311,155
Exports to U.K.....	4,123,329	4,760,392

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji = £100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, copra, bananas, biscuits, trocas shell and man-

ganese ore. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, timber, foodstuffs and electrical goods.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs) and 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated).

The executive officer of the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five native members of Legislative Council, a legal adviser, and a financial adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Ronald

Herbert Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E., *apud*. 1952 (+duty allowance

£1,200)..... £3,250

Chief Justice, Sir Ragnar Hyne..... 2,800

Colonial Secretary, A. F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., 2,600

Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson, M.B.E., 2,300

Assistant Colonial Secretary (Administration), 2,400

J. W. Lister..... 2,000

Assistant Colonial Secretary (Development) 2,000

S. G. Marshall..... 2,000

Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, 2,100

D. T. Lloyd..... 2,100

Director of Public Works (vacant)..... 2,000

Commissioner of Police, R. H. T. Beaumont 2,000

Director of Agriculture, C. Harvey, C.B.E., 2,200

Director of Medical Services (+£600 as 2,300

Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service), Dr. P. W. Dill-Russell..... 2,000

Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus..... 2,000

Comptroller of Customs, R. A. Emery..... 2,300

Director of Education, W. W. Lewis-Jones 2,000

Postmaster-General, J. A. Marais, O.B.E., 2,000

Director of Audit, C. A. G. Coleridge..... 2,000

Accountant-General, J. F. Griffiths..... 2,000

Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg..... 2,000

Commissioner of Inland Revenue, W. J. 2,000

Drysdale..... 1,500

Registrar, Supreme Court, G. Yates..... 2,000

Commissioner of Labour, N. Pearson..... 1,600

Government Printer, A. J. Elphick..... 1,600

Supt. of Prisons, D. F. McCaig, I.S.O., E.D., 1,700

Public Relations Officer, L. G. Usher..... 1,700

Commerce and Industries Officer, R. W. 1,700

Parkinson..... 1,500

Government Storekeeper, A. S. Newman..... 1,500

British Council Representative, Suva, C. H. 1,500

Miller.

CAPITAL. ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Population (1955), about 32,000.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Auckland, about 30 days; *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, about 30 days; by air, *via* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South Pacific regional air services, covering New Zealand Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1583, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I. being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,003 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the census of 1951 was 27,297, and that of the Protectorate was 260,160 (estimated, 1954, 253,234). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is pleasant and generally healthy. The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 59 inches. Internal communication is by motor vessels and launches; there are no railways. There are 5 Government wireless stations.

Education.—Government expenditure on education amounted to £73,265 in 1954. In 1945 all primary education in Bathurst was taken over by and is now financed by Government, and the schools have been reorganized as follows:—3 Boys', 1 mixed and 2 Girls' primary schools each taking children from Standard I to Standard VII, and 4 infant schools. Children in these 10 schools numbered 2,665. There are 2 Boys' and 2 Girls' Mission secondary schools in Bathurst with a total of 512 children. A School of Science serving all four secondary schools was opened in Bathurst in January, 1947. In the Colony there are a Government and 1 Mission primary schools with a total of 674 children. In the Protectorate there is 1 Government school giving secondary modern education, 8 Mission schools and 25 District Authority schools of a primary type. Over 70 per cent. of children attending school live in Bathurst.

FINANCE

	1953	1954
Public revenue	£1,201,068	£1,420,356
Public expenditure	1,085,693	1,168,309
Public debt	38,760	198,760

The sum of £1,300,000 has been reserved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, for development work in the Gambia, and a fund to finance development in the farming areas has been set up with resources provided by the profits of the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board. At Dec. 31, 1954 this fund amounted to £1,712,035.

TRADE

	1953	1954
Total imports	£2,219,203	£2,595,256
Total exports	2,860,596	3,046,024
Imports from U.K.	1,208,644	1,302,209
Exports to U.K.	2,655,623	2,658,980

The chief export is ground-nuts, which form over ninety-six per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where

the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1954 was 876,827.

CHIEF TOWN. Ψ Bathurst. Population (1951), 19,602.

GOVERNMENT

At present, the Colony is administered by an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, 4 *ex officio* Members, 1 Official Member and 7 Appointed Members. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President, a Speaker, 4 *ex officio* Members, 1 Nominated Official Member, 2 Nominated Unofficial Members and 14 Elected Members representing the town of Bathurst, Kombo St. Mary Division and the Protectorate as indicated in Part IV of the Gambia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. The town of Bathurst is administered by a town council consisting of the Colony Commissioner as Chairman, 4 nominated members and 15 elected members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Percy Wyn-Harris,

K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1949)	£3,000
Colonial Secretary, K. G. S. Smith	2,100
Judge of Supreme Court, B. R. Miles	1,980
Financial Secretary, A. R. Clark, C.B.E.	1,920
Attorney-General, L. Weston, Q.C.	1,920
Director of Medical Services, Dr. S. H. O. Jones, O.B.E.	1,620
Director of Agriculture, J. A. Austin	1,800
Director of Public Works, D. H. Yarnold	1,860
Senior Commissioner, G. Humphrey-Smith, O.B.E.	1,920
Administrative Officers, G. S. Kennedy; G. Glyn Davies; J. M. Tasker, M.B.E.; L. F. Valentine; H. A. Oliver, M.B.E.; R. W. L. Mansfield; S. G. Bruce-Oliver; T. Jones; K. J. Frazer, M.C.; J. F. Howe	£750 to 1,578
Principal Auditor, B. E. J. Cook	£1,242 to 1,530
Colonial Magistrate, C. G. Ames	£942 to 1,578
Supt. of Police, G. D. Maydon	£1,242 to 1,530
Director of Education, J. W. Forrest	1,800
Principal Marine Officer, Capt. G. L. Webster	1,638
Senior Veterinary Officer, S. L. H. Walshe	£1,386 to 1,638
Superintendent of Prisons (vacant)	£1,242 to 1,530
Accountant-General, H. R. Monday	£1,002 to 1,242
Collector of Customs, S. H. Jones	£1,002 to 1,242
Postmaster-General, E. C. Sowe, M.B.E.	£1,002 to 1,242
Forestry Adviser, L. A. Markham	1,290
British Council Representative, Bathurst, A. G. Hamer	

Bathurst is distant from London, 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days. A twice weekly air service reduces transit time to 34 hours.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3½ miles in length, ½ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The estimated population (1955) is 24,829.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in

1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee and fuel oil.

A Department of Education has been established. There are now 5 secondary schools, 17 primary and also infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided, 3,554 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1955 was £85,025.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954	1955
Revenue.....	£1,058,216	£1,054,345
Expenditure.....	1,046,709	1,001,115
Imports from U.K....	2,535,003	2,255,915

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution promulgated in 1950 the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 5 elected and a nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial). The U.K. Government announced in July, 1956 that Orders in Council would be made providing for the appointment of an additional unofficial member of the Executive Council, an increase in the number of elected members of the Legislative Council from five to seven and the appointment of an independent Speaker for the Legislative Council.

Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harold Redman, K.C.B., C.B.E. (assumed office, May 20, 1955) (with £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral R. S. Foster-Brown.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore J. D. Miller, C.B.E.

Chief Justice, H. J. M. Flaxman, C.M.G.	£2,050
Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O.	2,050
Chief Asst. Sec., E. H. Davis	1,300
Financial Secretary and Controller of Civil Supplies, J. Hayward, O.B.E.	1,800
Captain of the Port, A. H. Masterton-Smith	1,300
Commissioner of Lands and Works, C. McGrail	1,400
Commissioner of Police, A. L. Abraham, M.V.O.	1,400
Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas	1,300
Chief Magistrate, K. A. W. Johnson	1,500
Attorney-General, J. D. Bates	1,800
Director of Public Works, J. D. Bates	1,300
Principal Auditor, K. A. W. Johnson	1,400
Director of Education, H. Belshaw	1,400
Director of Labour and Welfare, S. M. Jacob	1,160
British Council Representative, W. G. Ingham	

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. have a daily air service from U.K. *via* Bordeaux and Madrid.

GOLD COAST

Area and Population.—The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 22' E. long., and is bounded on W. by the French Ivory Coast, on E. by Togoland, under French Mandate, on N. by the French Sudan, on S. by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 1° N. lat. The area of the Colony is 23,937 sq. miles, of Ashanti 24,379 sq. miles, of the Northern Territories 30,486 sq. miles, and of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship 13,041—a total of 91,843 sq. miles. Although a tropical country, the Gold Coast is rather cooler than many countries within similar latitudes. With increased medical facilities and improved sanitation a healthy life can now be enjoyed.

The population (1948) was: Gold Coast Colony 2,222,810; Ashanti, 818,944; Northern Territories, 1,076,696. Total, 4,118,450, including 6,770 non-Africans; the figure for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship included in the total was 382,768 (including non-Africans).

The total population of the Gold Coast at June, 1955, was estimated at 4,620,000.

Education and Social Conditions.—In February, 1955, there were in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, excluding Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, 3,903 primary and middle schools with an enrolment of 491,458 (342,499 boys and 148,959 girls) and 54 secondary schools with an enrolment of 9,485 (8,035 boys and 1,450 girls). Post-middle trade and technical institutions had an enrolment of 1,792 (1,982 boys and 148 girls) and 2,644 students were in teacher-training colleges (2,043 men and 939 women). Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship had at the same date 465 primary and middle schools with an enrolment of 51,949 (33,025 boys and 18,924 girls); there were 5 secondary schools with an enrolment of 532, of which 28 were girls. Four teacher-training colleges had between them 516 students (425 men and 91 women). The five-year intensive literacy campaign which started in June, 1952, continued, and during 1955, 2,460 literacy classes were established, 7,783 people were trained as voluntary teachers, and 32,502 achieved the Gold Coast Literacy Certificate.

There are 4 central hospitals (Government) with specialist facilities, in addition to 26 Government, 9 mines, 10 mission and 14 private hospitals with a total of 2,893 beds and 490 cots. The number of beds is distributed as follows:—Government 2,063, mines 403, mission 250, private 177. These hospitals are supplemented by 18 Government and 110 non-Government dressing stations in rural areas. Five Government health centres have been completed. Two training colleges for State Registered Nurses and 6 training hospitals for less highly qualified nurses are maintained by Government and training facilities are provided at several mission and mines hospitals. Midwifery training is given at 2 Government Centres and 2 mission hospitals. There are 3 schools of hygiene (Accra, Tamale and Kintampo) for the training of health superintendents and inspectors. Medical Field Units make surveys and initiate mass treatment of trypanosomiasis and yaws, and undertake enquiries into the incidence of other endemic diseases, such as guinea-worm, bilharzia, onchocerciasis, leprosy, malaria, etc.

Communications.—There are four aerodromes in the Gold Coast, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for the B.O.A.C. trunk route and Hunting-Clan/Airwork Coach Class service from the United Kingdom. Other airlines using Accra are Pan American World Airways, operating between New York and Johannesburg, Air France and Union Aeromarine de Transport operating from French West Africa, Air Liban operating between Lebanon and the Gold Coast and West African Airways Corporation, operating between the British West African territories and internally within the Gold Coast. The aerodromes at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are used by West African Airways Corporation on their internal services and connect the Northern Territories, Ashanti and the Western Province to the capital. In addition to its function as an internal aerodrome, Takoradi is also used by the Hunting-Clan/Airwork Coach Class service from the United Kingdom. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agro-meteorological services. Fully staffed meteorological stations are maintained at all the airfields and at 10 other places in the Gold Coast. Pilot-balloon observations are made at 5 places. Other Government departments, local government authorities, commercial organizations, schools, colleges and private individuals co-operate in maintaining 40 climatological, 17 agricultural and over 200 rainfall stations.

The total number of railway miles open to traffic on March 31, 1956, was 617, of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge. The gross railway earnings for the year 1954-55 were £3,425,854 and the working expenditure including provision for renewals and pensions was £2,541,441. The capital cost was £17,148,038. The railways carried 4,803,051 passengers during the financial year 1954-55, and 1,612,679 tons of freight.

The total mileage of trunk and secondary motorable roads is 8,000 miles, of which approximately 1,360 miles are bitumen surfaced. There are also some 5,000 miles of local roads of unspecified standard.

Takoradi Harbour, four miles west of Sekondi, with 220 acres of water enclosed within two breakwaters and accommodation for 10 deep-draught ocean-going vessels, was opened in 1928 and is equipped with modern facilities and deep-water berths. The extensions to Takoradi Harbour which provide for three additional quay berths and improved facilities for handling timber traffic are virtually completed. The surf ports of Accra, Cape Coast and Winneba together with 6 light-houses, are also under the control of the General Manager of the Railway. The principal exports brought down by rail are cocoa, timber, manganese and bauxite. The gross earnings from Takoradi Harbour for the year 1954-55 were £1,047,428 and the working expenditure was £479,210, the total capital expenditure being £7,439,317.

The Black Volta rises in the hills near Soukouraba, and the White Volta rises near Quashigouga, both in the French Colony of Haute Volta. These two rivers converge some 280 miles from the sea on the Ashanti-Northern Territories border and become the River Volta which flows into the sea at Ada. This river is navigable for light draught launches as far as Akuse, and with the exception of the Krachi rapids, can be used for canoe traffic during certain seasons of the year as far as Yeji. The Ankobra River is navigable for many months of the year by surf-boats and light draught launches for a distance of 50 miles. The Tano, connected with Half Assini by the main lagoon, is navigable

for light draught launches and canoes as far as Tanoso, a distance of about 60 miles. The Sutri rapids prevent this river being further used.

FINANCE

	1953-54	1954-55*
Total revenue	£49,942,000	£77,100,000
Expenditure	44,243,000	69,707,000
Public debt	18,390,000	22,456,000

* Revised estimates.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	£71,154,510	£87,867,588
Total exports	114,673,025	96,231,413
Imports from U.K.	34,553,772	41,611,420
Exports to U.K.	46,203,684	39,104,790

The principal exports in 1954 and 1955 were;

Cocoa	£84,599,000	£65,559,000
Gold	9,822,000	9,049,000
Manganese	5,116,000	5,192,000
Timber	8,119,000	8,126,000
Diamonds	4,273,000	5,530,000
Palm kernels	317,000	339,000

In 1955, imports of non-durable consumers' goods amounted to 47.3 per cent. of total imports; important commodities were drink and tobacco, provisions, cotton manufactures, apparel, medicines and drugs, and cosmetics and soap. Imports of durable producers' goods amounted to 25.7 per cent. of the total; important commodities were cement, corrugated iron sheets, machinery and appliances and commercial vehicles. Fuels and lubricants, mainly petroleum products, amounted to 5.3 per cent. of total imports.

GOVERNMENT

Under Letters Patent which came into force on June 18, 1954, there is a Governor and Commander-in-Chief who may appoint a Deputy Governor. Under a Constitution which came into operation on the same day there is a Cabinet of Ministers of not fewer than eight Members of the Legislative Assembly appointed by the Governor acting in accordance with the constitutional convention applicable to the exercise of such function in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty the Queen. The Prime Minister presides at meetings of the Cabinet but at any special meeting summoned by the Governor the latter presides. The Prime Minister may charge any Minister with the responsibility for any department or subject other than certain subjects involving matters relating to defence and external affairs for which the Governor is responsible. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Speaker elected by the Assembly and 104 Members elected by direct election and representing 7 municipal and 97 rural districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke, G.C.M.G. (1949) (+ allice. £2,000)	£5,500
Deputy Governor, Sir Gordon Hadlow, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3,250

Prime Minister, Hon. K. Nkrumah	3,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Y. Afari	3,000
Minister of Local Government, Hon. A. E. Ofori-Atta	3,000
Minister of Health, Hon. J. H. Allasani	3,000
Minister of Education, Hon. I. B. Erzuah	3,000
Minister of Communications, Hon. A. Casely-Hayford	3,000
Minister of Trade and Labour, Hon. K. Botsio	3,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. K. Botsio	3,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. K. Botsio	3,000
Minister of Information, Hon. K. Botsio	3,000

Minister of Housing, Hon. A. E. Inkumsah	£3,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. K. Edusi;	
Hon. Abayona	3,000
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Emmanuel Quist, O.B.E.	2,500
Chief Justice, Sir Arku Korsah, C.B.E.	3,350
Chairman, Public Service Commission, J. A. Mulhall, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,600
Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Cabinet, D. A. Chapman	2,350
Economic Adviser, K. C. Tours, C.M.G. (personal)	3,000
Auditor-General, N. W. Sabine	2,250
Establishment Secretary, Lt.-Col. M. F. G. Wentworth, O.B.E.	2,300
Secretary for Development, G. E. Mercer	2,250
Secretary to the Governor, P. H. Canham	2,250
Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, W. A. S. Cole	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Finance, A. Hepburn-Smith	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Trade and Labour, H. Millar Craig	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Agriculture, J. Dixon	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Local Government, A. F. Greenwood, O.B.E.	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Health, D. M. Allen, M.B.E.	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Education, J. N. Matson	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Communications, H. J. N. Chapman	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Works, F. A. Evans	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Housing, R. K. A. Gardiner	2,250
Secretary for Defence, J. S. Annan	2,250
Secretary for External Affairs, A. L. Adu	2,250
British Council Representative, Accra, R. N. Hollyer	

Seat of Government, Ψ ACCRA, population (1948) 135,926.

Accra, sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 12 to 30 days, is governed by a Municipal Council of 31 members (27 elected and 4 appointed). A 24 hours air service operates to and from the U.K. five times a week.

ASHANTI

Ashanti was placed under British protection in 1896, and is now administered, under the Governor of the Gold Coast, by a Chief Regional Officer, with an Assistant Regional Officer as relieving officer, and a staff of 3 Senior Administrative Officers and 21 Administrative Officers. Local Government is in the hands of a number of District, Municipal, Local and Urban Councils.

In January, 1935, the Confederation of Ashanti, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II, K.B.E. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head. The Confederacy has now been renamed the *Asanteman Council*.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (Census of 1948) of 823,672 (including 1,187 non-Africans). In 1955 there were 1,835 children in the Government schools, and 137,926 in the assisted and approved mission and local authority schools. There are 12 hospitals, 31 health centres and dressing stations and 43 midwifery clinics. 3,309 miles of motor roads afford access to all parts of the country. Agriculture is the staple industry; 120,364 tons (middle and main crops) of cocoa

were exported in the crop year 1955-56. Approximately 16,750,000 cu. feet of logs were extracted from the forests of the southern part of Ashanti in 1955-56, of which approximately 8,750,000 cu. feet were sawn locally or in the Colony; gold output (1955-56), 192,836 oz.; average number employed in mining industry, 229 non-Africans, 5,000 Africans. The Mampong Scarp divides Ashanti into two natural divisions; the southern part being tropical rainfall forest, rich in mahogany, cedar, and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal, the eastern side being heavily planted with cocoa and the western side expanding its cocoa planting rapidly. The northern part of the Dependency is orchard savannah, the main products being maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, and ground-nuts.

CHIEF TOWN, Kumasi, pop. (1948), 78,483.

Chief Regional Officer, A. C. Russell, E.D. £2,425
Assistant Regional Officer, M. D. I. Gass... 2,100

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

The Northern Territories lie to the north of the parallel 8° N. lat. and are bounded on the west and north by French possessions, on the east by Togoland and on the south by Ashanti. They came under British Protection in 1901 and are administered, under the Gold Coast Government, by a Chief Regional Officer with his headquarters at Tamale, an Assistant Regional Officer and 26 Administrative Officers. The local government reforms which took place in 1951-52 have established local district and urban district councils with elected majorities throughout the Protectorate to replace the former native authorities whose membership was entirely traditional. Universal adult suffrage was introduced in 1954, and the Territory returns 26 members to the Legislative Assembly. The total area is 41,063 sq. miles (including the Northern section of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship), varying in type from the forests in the extreme south of the Gonja district to the rolling open country on the northern frontier. Figures of the Census taken in 1948 give the population as 1,076,696 (including the part of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship which is administered jointly with the Northern Territories). The principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are grown, mainly for local consumption, and with yams and rice form the staple food of the people. Yams, groundnuts, shea butter and rice are exported to Ashanti. The live-stock industry is the principal source of wealth, and cattle, sheep, goats and poultry are exported to Ashanti and the Colony. There are about 3,000 miles of motor roads. There are 10 local authority middle schools for boys and a co-educational, 109 local authority primary day schools and 11 primary boarding schools. The White Fathers Mission operates 1 secondary school, 3 middle schools and 10 primary schools. Other Missions run 1 middle school and 6 primary schools. There is 1 Government girls' middle boarding school and 2 primary schools. The number of children in Northern Territories schools in January 1955 was 14,916. There is a Government secondary school and a trade school at Tamale with training colleges for teachers at Tamale and Pusiga. There is also a school for lepers at Oti. There are 10 hospitals and 63 dispensaries, and a health centre at Bimbilla, in Togoland.

CHIEF TOWN, Tamale, population, 16,055 (1948).

Chief Regional Officer, S. Macdonald-Smith, C.M.G. £2,425
Assistant Regional Officer, J. H. F. MacGiffin 2,100

TOGOLAND

The western portion of the former German Colony of Togoland was placed under mandate by the League of Nations to the United Kingdom. After the second world war the United Kingdom entered into a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. The territory is administered as part of the Gold Coast in two sections, Northern and Southern, covering an area of 13,041 sq. miles with a population (1948 census) of 382,564, including 121 non-Africans. The administrative centre for the Southern Section is Ho. A plebiscite was held in May 1956 to decide whether, on the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast, the British Trust Territory should or should not be unified with the Gold Coast. The United Nations General Assembly was to consider at the end of 1956 the result of the voting which was: for Union, 92,775; for Separation, 67,529. The main export is cocoa (1955, 22,071 tons valued at £227,635).

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'–114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 91 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (17 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 391 sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Jan. 1956 it was thought to be about 2,400,000.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lyemun) not more than a quarter-mile wide. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,809 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Taiomshan, 3,141 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 69° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 82° in July to 56° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84.76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves and dry docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1956, was 25,756,509. A railway, 221 miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese

frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through passenger traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong Airport is on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the centre of Kowloon and is regularly used by 15 international airlines which provide frequent services to Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 5 services per week to London, the route on two days being the longer one *via* Singapore; the journey on the direct route *via* Bangkok takes about 48 hours. The airport is normally open from dawn to dusk, but can be opened for night flying in emergency. A flying boat base is adjacent to the airfield.

Education.—In 1956 there were 1,150 schools with 262,850 pupils. 37 per cent. of all schools are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong, opened in 1912, has a full-time residential student strength of 905 in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture. There is also an Institute of Oriental Studies.

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56
Public revenue	\$434,452,321	\$413,681,000
Public expenditure	373,343,609	449,045,950
£ = Hong Kong Dollar = 1s. 3d.		

TRADE

The ban on the export of goods of a strategic nature to China and North Korea remained in force during 1955, but for the first time since 1953 the downward trend of Hong Kong's trade was altered, the total value of trade being \$6,253.3m. compared with \$5,852.4m. in 1954. The rapid growth of manufacturing industries has been largely responsible for this improvement. Exports rose by \$117m. to a total of \$2,534m., local products being responsible for \$48.4m. of this increase. Trade with China fell appreciably, but was compensated by increases in other markets. Hong Kong's principal customers for 1955, in order of value of trade, were Malaya, Indonesia, United Kingdom. The colony's products include a wide range of textile piece-goods, rubber footwear, enamel and aluminium ware, electric appliances, hats, umbrellas and vacuum flasks.

GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, which consists of nine official and not more than eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor. His Excellency Sir Alexander

William George Herder Grantham,

G.C.M.G. (1947), term extended till July,

1957

£5,500

C.B.E., D.S.O.

Chief Justice, M. J. P. Hogan, C.M.G. 3,375

Colonial Secretary, E. B. David, C.M.G. 3,375

Senior Puisne Judge, J. R. Gregg (acting) 2,738

Puisne Judges, C. W. Reece; J. Reynolds

(acting) 2,738

Attorney-General, A. Ridehaigh, Q.C. 3,000

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, B. C. K.

Hawkins, C.M.G., O.B.E. 3,000

Financial Secretary, A. G. Clarke, C.M.G. . . . 3,000

Commissioner of Labour, P. C. M. Sedgwick . . . 2,738

Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, D. R. Holmes, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	£2,588
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. Yeo Kok-cheang, C.M.G.	2,738
Director of Public Works, T. L. Bowring, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,738
Commissioner of Police, K. A. Bidmead (acting)	2,738
Director of Audit, F. E. L. Carter, O.B.E.	2,363
Director of Marine, J. Jolly, C.M.G., C.B.E., E.D.	2,738
General Manager Kowloon-Canton Railway	
I. B. Trevor, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.	2,588
Director of Education, D. J. S. Crozier	2,738
District Commissioner, New Territories, K. M. A. Barnett, E.D.	2,738
Director of Commerce and Industry, J. J. Cowperthwaite (acting)	2,588
Registrar-General, W. A. Jones	2,363
Commissioner of Inland Revenue and Estate Duty Commissioner, W. F. Watson, O.B.E.	2,363
Accountant-General, W. F. Kerr (acting)	2,363
Controller of Stores, A. E. Perry, E.D.	2,363
Director of Civil Aviation, R. Winship (acting)	2,363
Postmaster-General, L. C. Saville, E.D.	2,363
Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, J. C. Rix (acting)	2,363
Commissioner of Prisons, C. J. Norman	2,363
Public Relations Officer, J. L. Murray	2,363
Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, Brig. L. T. Rids, C.B.E., E.D.	
British Council Representative, E. A. Innes	

JAMAICA

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

KENYA

Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) is bounded on the North by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia, on the South by Tanganyika Territory, on the East by the Indian Ocean, and on the West by Lake Victoria and Uganda Protectorate. The total area is 224,960 sq. miles (including 5,224 sq. miles of water). The total population at the 1948 censuses was 5,405,966; this included 5,251,120 Africans, 20,660 Europeans, 90,528 Indians, 7,159 Goans and 24,174 Arabs. The estimated population in July, 1954, was 5,900,000.

Arabs predominate on the coasts, the majority of the Africans (Bantu and other tribes) living inland. Discoveries in the Great Rift Valley, near Mount Olorgesalie, mark the site of one of the most important prehistoric areas in the world.

Production.—Although the Colony lies astride the Equator, the range of altitude from sea level to 17,000 feet enables most types of crops, both indigenous and introduced, to be grown. In the coastal region the principal crops are copra, maize, sisal, sugar and cotton, while the yield of a comparatively new crop, cashew nuts, is steadily increasing. Passing from the coastal strip the country becomes flat, dry and in some places semi-desert of very little agricultural value. At about two hundred and fifty miles inland the first rise of the Kenya Highlands is met. Farming in this extremely fertile upland area at altitudes between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet are some thousands of European farmers who produce among other crops wheat, coffee maize, sisal, wattle, pyrethrum and tea. Extensive herds of native and imported stock are maintained, and there is considerable production

of meat and butter. Some 7,000,000 acres are under white occupation in this area. There are also very extensive forests in the Highlands, cedar for the pencil industry being a valuable export. Towards the area of Lake Victoria, which forms a natural boundary with Uganda, the African population grow large quantities of maize and millets, which are their staple foods, and cotton which has considerable export value. The value of domestic exports in 1955 was £25,666,650. Contributing to this total were sisal (£1,958,631), coffee (£8,904,654), hides and skins (£1,302,280), tea (£2,761,151), wattle bark extract (£2,260,853), sodium carbonate (£1,276,941), pyrethrum (£284,732) and maize (£1,665,422).

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being soda ash, salt, limestone, gold, kyanite and diatomite. The value of the production of main minerals in 1955 was as follows: soda ash £1,308,250, gold £116,500, kyanite £76,000, salt £201,000 and diatomite £52,000.

Since the end of the war there has been a great increase in the number of secondary industries, many of which are engaged in processing agricultural produce but which also manufacture an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials to meet the needs of the East African Territories. Industrial areas are being developed or planned in all the principal towns.

Communications.—The postal service handled 73,534,600 postal packets in 1955. The telegraph and telephone system has 4,025 miles of line. The number of telephones is now 27,141. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, and a wireless station in Nairobi works direct with the United Kingdom, providing both telegraph and telephone facilities. There is a coast wireless station at Mombasa with a radio-telephone service for the marine mobile service. Telephone and/or telegraph communication by both line and radio exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony and to Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and South Africa.

The East African Railways and Harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,394 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa-Kampala-Kasese (1,083 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction-Kisumu (134), Tororo-Soroti (100), Voi-Kahe Junction (94); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai-Lake Solai (27), Kisumu-Butere (43), Leseru-Kitale (41), Mbulamuti-Namasagali (19), Kampala-Port Bell (6), Gilgil-Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi-Nanyuki (145), The Konza-Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by the Railway Administration. Tanganyika Section—Main Line: Dar-es-Salaam-Kigoma (780 miles); Principal Line: Tabora-Mwanza (236); Branch Line: Kaliuwa-Mpanda (131). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (274 miles). Southern Province Railway: Mtwara-Nachingwea (145 miles). Under construction; Nkougwe-Kasese (92 miles). In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 6,300 miles. There are also 1,838 miles of road services in Tanganyika connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern and Usambara Highlands. There are a further 485 miles of subsidiary road services in Kenya and Uganda.

Scheduled trunk airline services during 1955 were operated to or through Kenya by B.O.A.C., Air India, South African Airways, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Air Services, El Al

Israel and Airwork and Hunting Clan, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Sabena, Ethiopian Air Lines and Aden Airways.

There are 22,072 miles of road in Kenya, varying in standard from good bitumen surfaced highways to barely motorable tracks in the more remote areas. The main roads, except during exceptional rains, are for the most part all weather.

The Great North Road from Cape Town to Cairo (Route A.104) passes through Kenya by way of Namanga, Nairobi (3,662 miles from Cape Town), Nakuru and Mau Summit, entering Uganda at Tororo.

A construction programme is in hand and several new roads are being built. These include the completion of the last 11 miles of the new road from Thika to Sagana for Mount Kenya traffic and an extension of the Great North Road from Broderick Falls (N.W. of Eldoret) towards Tororo. In addition to this construction programme, a considerable amount of betterment work is being carried out on roads in various parts of the Colony.

FINANCE

	1955-56	*1956-57
Revenue	£29,075,000	£28,250,000
Expenditure	37,000,000	34,864,000
	* Estimated.	

The Public debt at June 30th, 1955, was £31,830,600.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports	£60,328,684	£71,523,190
Exports	20,260,196	25,666,650

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K. ...	£26,988,509	£31,724,632
Exports to U.K.	6,281,286	7,863,161

In 1949 the Customs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service. The main imports to East Africa Territories are cotton piece goods, vehicles and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures thereof, machinery, apparatus and appliances, products for heating, lighting and power, and non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof. The principal exports are sisal, cotton and lint, coffee, hides, skins and leather, wattle extract, diamonds, gold, pyrethrum, sodium carbonate and tea.

Kenya Protectorate is under the same government. It consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar (a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago), for which Kenya Colony pays the Sultan an annuity of £10,000 per annum. The Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into 6 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Southern and Northern) and an extra-provincial district (Nairobi).

The Supreme Court Central Registry is situated at Nairobi and has district registrars at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nyeri. Periodic sessions are held at these towns and elsewhere as required. In all cases to which natives are parties native law and customs are considered. Resident Magistrates are stationed at all important centres throughout the Colony.

The Eastern African Court of Appeal was re-constituted in 1951, as a permanent court for the

territories of Aden, Kenya, British Somaliland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Seychelles.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is that of a Crown Colony under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is advised by a Council of Ministers consisting of 14 Ministers in addition to the Deputy to the Governor. Of these 14 Ministers, 8 are *ex officio* and 6 are appointed by the Governor. There is also provision for not fewer than 3 nor more than 5 Parliamentary Secretaries, of whom 4 have so far been appointed. Under the constitution brought into effect after the 1952 General Election, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor who is President, a Vice-President who is the Speaker and 54 Members, of whom 8 are *ex officio* Members, 18 Nominated Members, 14 European Elected Members, 6 Asian Elected Members (4 non-Muslim and 2 Muslim), 1 Arab Elected Member, 6 African Representative Members and 1 Arab Representative Member. In the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, Kenya is represented by one Official and four Unofficial Members, of the latter 2 being European, 1 Asian, 1 Arab and 1 African. Temporary constitutional changes, to be in force until the next General Election, were promulgated in April, 1954. A Council of Ministers was set up consisting of the Governor and Deputy Governor, 6 official members, 6 unofficial members, and 2 nominated members. The Executive Council was to remain in being and to continue to exercise certain functions of government. All members of the Council of Ministers would be members of it, and it would include in addition 1 Arab and 2 additional African members. Further members may be added by agreement of all members of the Council of Ministers.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, C.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *apptd.* 1952 (and allowances £3,500) £5,000

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Unofficial Members: W. B. Havelock; L. R. M. Welwood; A. B. Patel, C.M.G.; I. E. Nathoo; B. A. Ohanga; M. Blundell, M.B.E.

Official Members: The Chief Secretary, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, the Minister for Legal Affairs, the Minister for African Affairs, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, the Minister for Finance and Development and the Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.	
Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, M.C.	£3,300
Chief Secretary, R. G. Turnbull, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Finance and Development, E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.	2,900
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, M. Blundell, M.B.E.	2,900
Minister for Legal Affairs, E. N. Griffith-Jones, Q.C.	2,900
Minister for African Affairs, E. H. Windley, C.M.G.	2,900
Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, W. F. Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E.	2,900
Minister for Commerce and Industry, A. Hope-Jones, C.M.G.	2,900
Minister for Internal Security and Defence, J. W. Cusack, O.B.E.	2,900
Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, W. B. Havelock	2,900
Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.	2,900

Minister for Works, I. E. Nathoo	£2,900
Minister for Community Development, B. A. Ohanga	2,900
Parliamentary Secretaries, J. Jeremiah (Local Government, Health and Housing); C. B. Madan (Commerce and Industry); W. Waweru (Education, Labour and Lands); Sheriff Abdulla Salim (Works)	1,350
Director of Medical Services, T. F. Anderson, O.B.E., M.D.	2,700
Director of Agriculture, G. M. Roddan	2,600
Secretary to the Treasury, K. W. S. MacKenzie	2,600
Director of Public Works, J. L. Brown, C.B.E. Solicitor-General, D. W. Conroy, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.	2,600
Director of Veterinary Services, K. D. M. MacOwan (acting)	2,600
Controller and Auditor-General, J. R. Cusack, C.B.E.	2,600
Puisne Judges, A. C. Hooper, C.M.G.; G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; T. H. Mayers; J. L. MacDuff, M.C.; Sir Owen Corrie, M.C.; E. A. J. Edmunds; A. G. Forbes; J. P. Murphy	2,600
Commissioner of Police, R. C. Catling, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,600
Labour Commissioner, R. E. Luyt, D.C.M.	2,600
Accountant-General, C. L. Todd, O.B.E.	1,650
British Council Representative, A. Ross.	

Public Relations Office, 113 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, possesses a Cathedral (All Saints) and is the central station of the East African railways and harbours. There are about 3,500 European farmers throughout the Colony, the most closely settled part being the good coffee soil near Nairobi. Ψ Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa; other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru, Kitale, Nyeri, and Ψ Lamu.

Nairobi; transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO

The British and British-protected territories in South East Asia are located principally in the Malay Peninsula and in the island of Borneo, and consist of the following five separate units:

(1) The Federation of Malaya, composed of the nine British-protected Malay States of Johore, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, and the two British Settlements of Penang and Malacca which were formerly part of the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements.

(2) The Colony of Singapore, formerly one of the Straits Settlements.

(3) The Colony of Sarawak in North-West Borneo.

(4) The Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan, formerly part of the Straits Settlements).

(5) The British Protected State of Brunei.

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya consists of 9 sovereign Malay States and the two British Settlements of Penang and Malacca. Together they make up the whole of the Malay Peninsula from the Straits of Johore (which divide the territory from Singapore Island) on the south, to the Siamese frontier on the north.

Johore (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Abu Bakar, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., K.B.E. (Mil.)) is the most southerly state of the Federation, the Straits of Johore forming the boundary with the island of Singapore Peninsula. Its area is approximately 7,330 square miles, with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 947,755. It is connected with the island of Singapore by a causeway over which run a road and the main railway line between Singapore and Bangkok. The seat of Government is at Johore Bahru.

Negri Sembilan (Ruler, H.H. the Yang di Pertuan Besar, Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammad, K.C.M.G.) lies on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula to the north of Johore. The area of the State is approximately 2,580 square miles with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 352,292. The seat of Government is Seremban (pop. 42,200).

Pahang (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'ddin Al-Muadzam Shar ibni Almarhum Almu'tasim Bi'llah Abdullah, G.C.M.G.) lies on the eastern side of the main range to the north of Johore. It comprises 13,280 square miles, with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 298,828. The State includes the island of Tioman, lying about 25 miles off the coast in the China Sea. The seat of Government is at Kuantan.

Selangor (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Alaiddin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G.) lies on the west coast, north of Negri Sembilan, and has an area of 3,160 square miles with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 926,205. The seat of Government, Kuala Lumpur (pop. 300,000) is also the seat of Government of the Federation of Malaya. Ψ Port Swettenham, the principal mainland port, is situated about 28 miles distant by road and rail.

Perak (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Puduku Sri Sultan Yussuf Izuddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Jalil Radzillah Hu'-an-hu, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.) is on the west coast, north of Selangor. It comprises 7,980 square miles with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 1,204,785. Ipoh is the seat of Government. Situated in the rich tin-producing Kinta valley, it is the largest town, with a population of over 100,000.

Kedah (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Tunku Badlishah ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Alim Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.) lies on the north-west coast to the north of Perak, and is bordered on the north-east by the Siamese States of Sangkhla and Patani. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and adjoining islands. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,660 square miles with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 692,329. The seat of Government is Alor Star.

Perlis (Ruler, H.H. the Raja Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, K.C.M.G.), about 310 square miles in area, with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 86,423, is the smallest of the Malay States. It lies on the north-west border of Kedah and adjoins the Siamese Provinces of Nakon Sridhammaraj and Setul. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya. Kangar is the seat of Government.

Kelantan (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Mohamed IV, K.C.M.G.) is the north-east border state, adjoining the Siamese Province of Patani. Its area is 5,750 square miles, with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 520,640. The seat of Government is Kota Bharu. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the southern, and Pasir Puteh of the eastern, administrative districts.

Trengganu (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Nasiruddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin; K.C.M.C.) lies on the east coast between Kelantan and Pahang. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 255,200. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunung Lawit (4,385 feet). The three principal administrative centres are Besut in the north, Kuala Trengganu in the centre and Kemaman in the south. The seat of Government is at Kuala Trengganu.

Penang is an island 15 miles long and 11 miles broad, containing an area of 110 square miles with a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 550,470. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is officially styled George Town (pop. about 250,000), but is generally known as *Ψ*Penang. It is the chief port of the Federation. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory 11 miles in width and extending 31 miles along the coast, with an area of 290 square miles, the chief town being Butterworth.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the Peninsula, 154 miles by road from Singapore and 347 miles by road from Penang, and consists of a strip of territory about 43 miles in length, and 27 miles in breadth. The total area is about 640 square miles. It has a population estimated at the end of 1955 at 307,232, that of the town itself being about 65,000.

FINANCE

	1956 (provisional)
Revenue	\$744,183,809
Expenditure	793,933,978

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Federation of Malaya is primarily and overwhelmingly a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier), palm oil, coconut oil and copra and other agricultural products. These constitute about four-fifths of the total export trade, the other one-fifth being *entrepôt* trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries and manufactured and industrial goods of foreign countries. Imports consist essentially of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuel and lubricants, chemicals, textiles and manufactured goods and raw products of neighbouring countries. The chief suppliers are the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States of America, India, Japan, the Netherlands, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Domestic rice production totalled 411,000 tons in the 1954-55 season. The balance was imported mainly from Thailand and Burma. At the end of 1954, the rice trade passed from Government to commercial hands. Measures to increase the home-grown rice output are being actively pursued. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, pottery, cement, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, bricks, tiles, soap, biscuits, aerated waters and other small scale industry.

	1955
Imports	\$1,542,921,000
Exports	2,360,030,000
Imports from U.K.	295,340,000
Exports to U.K.	323,377,000

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya Agreement, originally made between King George VI and the Rulers of the Malay States in 1948, provides in its present amended form for a Federal Executive Council presided over by the High Commissioner consisting of not fewer than 12 or more than 26 members, and a Federal Legislative Council of 98 members presided over by a Speaker; 52 are elected members, 33 are appointed members, representing commerce, rubber, tin, trade unions, agriculture and husbandry, racial minorities and other interests, 9 are the *Mentri Mentri Besar* (Chief Ministers) of the Malay States, 2 represent the Settlements of Penang and Malacca and 2 are *ex officio* members. Elections are based on universal adult franchise for all Federal citizens on a common electoral roll. Most of the members appointed to represent specific interests are required to be chosen by independent organisations and associations.

The Agreement also established a conference of Rulers, consisting of the 9 Rulers of the Malay States which meets the High Commissioner for consultation at least three times a year.

The individual State Agreements made in 1948 between King George VI and the Ruler of each State provide for State Executive Councils and State Legislatures, called Councils of State. There are similar Councils in the Settlements. All the State and Settlement Legislatures have a majority of unofficial members, part elected and part appointed. Penang, however, has an elected majority in the Settlement Council.

High Commissioner in and for the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1954) . £7,000
 Chief Justice, Sir Charles Mathew, C.M.G.

	per mensem
Chief Minister, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra	4,000
General Officer Commanding Troops, Malaya, Lieut.-Gen. R. H. Bower, C.B., C.B.E.	
Speaker of the Federal Legislative Council, Raja Sir Uda bin Raja Muhammed, K.B.E., C.M.G.	2,000
Chief Secretary, Sir David Watherston, K.B.E., C.M.G.	2,570
Minister of Finance, Col. H. S. Lee, C.B.E., Attorney-General, T. V. A. Brodie, Q.C.	3,000
Minister for Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman	3,000
Minister for Education, Dato' Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein	3,000
Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Leong Yew Koh	3,000
Minister for Labour, V. T. Sambanthan	3,000
Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government, Enche' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman	3,000
Minister for Agriculture, Enche' Atul Aziz bin Ishak	3,000
Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications, Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir	3,000
Minister for Transport, Ong Yoke Lin	3,000

Resident Commissioner, Penang, R. P. Bingham, C.M.G.	\$1,970
Do., Malacca, H. G. Hammett	1,760
British Council Representative, J. P. Lucas, M.C.	

THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE

The Crown Colony of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and Christmas Island, with a total area of 217 sq. miles.

Singapore is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 224 square miles, and a population in 1955 of 1,236,609, of whom 945,644 were Chinese, 96,565 Indians and Pakistanis, 150,967 Malaysians, 19,236 Europeans, 11,878 Eurasians and 12,319 others. Singapore was in the 13th century a Malay city of importance till it was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. The present settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggong, the Chief of Singapore in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the island in perpetuity by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland. The island was surrendered to the Japanese on Feb. 15, 1942; it was restored to British rule Sept. 5, 1945, and returned to civil government on April 1, 1946, at the end of the period of the British Military Administration.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, about 190 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of 64 square miles and a population (1955) of 2,201. It is administered as a part of the Colony of Singapore, represented by a District Officer. The island, which is densely wooded, contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1955 was 390,226 tons.

FINANCE 1955

Revenue	£24,364,000
Expenditure	23,095,000

TRADE

Singapore is primarily a commercial and strategic centre. It handles 71 per cent. of the external trade of Malaya and is the chief entrepôt centre for south-east Asia and Indonesia. Its total trade in 1955 reached the value of \$5,647,235,041. 41 major shipping-lines and 9 international air-lines serve Singapore. The new International Airport, with a runway of 8,000 feet, is now in operation. Tin smelting, the manufacture of rubber goods, saw-mills, brick works, oil wells, and the canning of locally-grown pineapples are the more important of these; products of secondary importance are beer, biscuits, soap, furniture, asbestos packing, aluminium manufactures, paints, rattan works, etc.; but the prosperity of the colony mainly depends on the production and volume of trade of the surrounding territories.

GOVERNMENT

The Crown Colony of Singapore is a separate unit of Government. In 1955 a new constitution giving a large measure of internal self-government came into force. It provides for a Legislative Assembly of 32 members, presided over by a Speaker. There are 25 members elected from 25 one-member constituencies. The electorate of 347,000 consists of resident citizens of the U.K. and the Colonies (and those born in the Federation of Malaya) over 21 years of age. The remaining 7 members are the 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) and 4 members nominated by the Governor. The Government consists of a Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the Assembly and individually responsible for the administration of a department or group of departments. It

consists of 7 unofficial members, including the Chief Minister, of whom 6 must be elected members of the Assembly, and the three *ex officio* members of the Assembly. The Governor, who presides over the Council, is responsible for defence, foreign affairs and internal security, and has certain emergency reserve powers. The first elections were held on April 2, 1955. The municipal area is administered by a two-thirds elected City Council of 27 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Singapore. His Excellency Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955) (+duty allow. £1,500 and entertainment allow. £1,000)	£5,000
Chief Minister and Minister for Labour and Welfare, *Lim Yew Hock ..per mensem	\$3,500
Chief Secretary, W. A. C. Goode, C.M.G. (ex officio Minister)	2,375
Attorney General, C. H. Butterfield, Q.C. (ex officio Minister)	2,075
Financial Secretary T. M. Hart (ex officio Minister)	2,075
Minister for Education, *Chew Swee Kee ..	2,500
Minister for Health, *A. J. Braga	2,500
Minister for Commerce and Industry, J. M. Jumbay	2,500
Minister for Local Government, Lands and Housing, *Che Abdul Hamid bin Haji Jumat	2,500
Minister for Communications and Works, †F. Thomas	2,500
Assistant Minister for Labour and Welfare, Mak Pak Shee	1,500
Assistant Minister for Education, *Inche Mohamed Sidik bin Haji Abdul Hamid	1,500
Assistant Minister for Local Government, Lands and Housing, Tan Theng Chiang ..	1,500
Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Council of Ministers, P. O. Wickens ...	1,770

* Appointed from the elected members of the Assembly. † Appointed from the nominated members of the Assembly.

Speaker, House of Assembly, G. E. N. Oehlrich, O.B.E.	\$3,000
Chief Justice, J. Whyatt, Q.C.	2,375
President, City Council, J. T. Rea	2,075
Deputy Chief Secretary, A. A. Williams, O.B.E.	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, J. B. Clegg	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Director of Education, D. McLellan ..	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. H. Bland, O.B.E.	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Welfare, G. W. Davis	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Housing and Commissioner of Lands, J. E. Pepper ...	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Works, L. H. N. Davis ..	1,950
Director of Personnel, J. D. Higham, C.M.G.	1,950
Commissioner of Police, N. G. Morris, C.M.G.	1,950
Solicitor-General, M. Buttrose	1,770
Director, Public Works, A. Wear, C.B.E. ...	1,950
† Director, Chemistry, Dr. A. Jackson	1,770
Comptroller of Income Tax, D. H. Tudor ...	1,770
† Director of Broadcasting, H. W. Jackson ...	1,770
Director-General, Civil Aviation, G. J. Warcup	1,770
Secretary for Internal Affairs (vacant)	1,770

<i>Secretary for Defence and Internal Security</i>	
R. N. Broome, O.B.E., M.C.	\$1,770
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs, J. D. Haskins</i>	
(acting)	1,770
<i>Deputy President, City Council, R. Middleton-Smith</i>	1,770
<i>Chairman Public Services Commissions</i>	
(vacant)	1,770
<i>British Council Representative, A. J. Thomas</i>	
† Pan Malayan Department.	

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 2,750,000. It is thought that the island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) approximately 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1882 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an area of 29,388 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the highest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The census of the population was completed in June, 1951. The Census Report shows that since 1931, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony has increased by 20.4 per cent. from 277,476 to 334,141 and the native population by 18.4 per cent. from 205,218 to 243,009. The Chinese population has increased by 48.6 per cent. from 50,056 to 74,374. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has increased from 647 to 1,213. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Bruneis (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. Labuan has a population of 8,784 (mainly Malays and Chinese).

The main towns of the Colony are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton (the capital) (11,704), Kudat (1,895), Sandakan (12,499) and Tawau (4,282) on the mainland and Victoria (2,526) on the island of Labuan.

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railway is a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 248 miles of metalled road, 249 miles of earth roads and 560 miles of bridle paths. There is an

airstrip suitable for Skymaster aircraft at Labuan, and Dakota strips at Jesselton and Sandakan. The construction of additional landing grounds for the operation of an internal air service has been completed, and the service is now in operation. There is a daily service to and from Singapore, a weekly service from Labuan *via* Manila to and from Hong Kong, and a weekly service *via* Labuan to and from Australia and Hong Kong.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are the cultivation of rubber (estimated at 122,200 acres), rice (71,700 acres), coconuts and coconut products (45,700 acres), tobacco (1,600 acres) and hemp (3,700 acres). Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About nine-tenths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are seraya (Borneo cedar) and camphor.

Trade.—The main imports in 1955 were provisions, metals, oils and rice. Rubber is the greatest export (valued in 1955 at \$45,900,000); other exports are timber, copra, tobacco, cutch and hemp.

Currency.—The Malayan dollar is the currency of the colony, and is valued at 2s. 4d. Sterling.

FINANCE

1955

Revised estimates

Revenue—	
Ordinary	\$29,546,000
Special	6,936,000
	<hr/>
	\$36,482,000
Expenditure—	
Ordinary	\$19,797,000
Reconstruction and Development	12,209,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	4,144,000
	<hr/>
	\$36,150,000

TRADE

1955

Imports	\$87,600,000
Exports	104,800,000

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered as a Crown Colony with a Governor appointed by the Crown. A new constitution establishing Executive and Legislative Councils was brought into force by Proclamation on October 17, 1950. The Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, nine official members, and ten nominated members; and the Executive Council consists of three *ex officio* members, two official members, and four nominated members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Roland Evelyn Turnbull, F.C.M.G. (1953) (and duty allee.

£1,000)	£3,000
Chief Secretary, R. N. Turner, C.M.G.	2,604
Deputy Chief Secretary, G. L. Gray, O.B.E.	2,100
Financial Secretary, A. N. Goode	2,268
Senior Resident, R. G. P. N. Combe, O.B.E., M.C.	2,016
Residents, A. M. Grier; J. E. Longfield, O.B.E.; J. S. Chisholm	1,848
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, E. H. Williams	2,856
Attorney-General, C. E. Purchase, Q.C.	2,268
Commissioner of Labour and Welfare, J. H. Macartney (acting)	1,848
Conservator of Forests, G. L. Carson	2,016
Director of Agriculture, J. L. Greig, O.B.E. ...	2,016
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. J. Clapham	2,016
Director of Public Works, R. M. Wood	2,016
Director of Education, J. M. Wilson	1,848

<i>Director of Posts and Telegraphs, R. W. Stephens</i>	£1,848
<i>Commissioner of Police, J. B. Atkinson</i>	1,848
<i>Accountant-General, H. V. I. Jones</i>	1,680
<i>Principal Auditor, R. Rodway</i>	1,680
<i>Director of Lands and Surveys, D. K. Ingle</i> ..	1,848
<i>General Manager, Railway, H. G. Follenfant, O.B.E., T.D.</i>	1,848
<i>Commissioner of Trade and Customs, R. Knowles</i>	1,848
<i>Govt. Printer, W. A. Spradbrow</i>	1,470
<i>Marine Supt., Lt.-Comm. W. Gibson, R.N.A.</i>	1,596
<i>Registrar and Administrator-General, T. McHoul</i>	1,680
Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 11,704).	

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, K.C.M.G.,
acceded 1950.
British Resident, J. O. Gilbert.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1947 census figure) 40,657, of whom 31,161 were of Malay or Bornean race. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 10,620. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan-in-Council. By virtue of a Royal Commission published on May 1, 1948, the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony of Sarawak is High Commissioner for Brunei. The general functions of Administration are carried out by a British Resident whose advice, in accordance with the Treaty of 1906, must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Moslem religion. The climate is of the humid tropical type.

FINANCE

	1955
Revenue	\$102,669,423
Expenditure	28,933,959

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population estimated in 1955 at 613,879, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanau, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was granted in 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, sago, rice, illipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal and cinnabar deposits.

FINANCE

	1955
Revenue	\$49,774,861
Expenditure	34,431,606

GOVERNMENT

On May 21, 1946, H.H. the Rajah signed an instrument ceding Sarawak to the British Crown. This was made effective by an Order-in-Council on July 1, 1946, from which date Sarawak became a Crown Colony. The constitution provides for a Governor, Supreme Council, which at present consists of 6 European, 2 Chinese and 1 Malay and 1 Dyak members, and a Legislative Council, known as the Council Negri, composed at present of 13 Official Members, 10 Unofficial Members and 14 Standing Members. Divisional and District Advisory Councils, composed of representatives of all races, and 16 Native Authorities controlling their own finances, have been constituted since the territory became a Crown Colony.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Anthony Foster Abell, K.C.M.G. (1950) (duty allowance £1,000)</i>	£3,000
<i>Chief Secretary, J. H. Ellis, C.M.G.</i>	\$22,320
<i>Chief Justice, E. H. Williams</i>	24,480
<i>Attorney-General, G. E. Strickland, Q.C.</i>	19,440
<i>Financial Secretary, J. C. H. Barcroft</i>	19,440
<i>Resident, D. C. White; W. S. B. Buck;</i> <i>A. R. Snelus</i>	15,840
<i>Puisne Judges, L. D. Smith; D. R. Lascelles;</i> <i>M. F. R. Rogers; A. S. Bodley.</i>	
<i>Officer for Chinese Affairs, D. J. Chandler .</i>	15,840
<i>Commissioner of Trade and Customs, G. A. C. Field</i>	15,840
<i>Director of Public Works, H. S. Roe</i>	17,280
<i>Commissioner of Constabulary, G. S. Wilson</i>	15,840
<i>Director of Agriculture, J. Cook</i>	17,280
<i>Director of Education, M. G. Dickson</i>	17,280
<i>Conservator of Forests, F. G. Brown</i>	15,840
<i>Director of Lands and Surveys, C. B. Murray</i>	15,840
<i>Director of Medical Services, W. Glyn Evans</i>	17,280
<i>Postmaster-General, H. E. Cornish, M.C.</i> ...	15,840
<i>Director of Geological Surveys, F. W. Roe.</i>	15,840
<i>Development Secretary, D. A. St. J. Hepburn</i>	15,840
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs, J. R. Outram (acting)</i>	15,840
<i>Chairman, Kuching Municipal Council, J. C. B. Fisher</i>	15,840
<i>Principal Auditor, C. Hunter</i>	14,400
<i>Accountant-General, H. M. Cockle</i>	14,400
<i>Director of Co-operative Development, R. S. W. Malcolm</i>	14,400
<i>British Council Representative, R. P. H. Davies.</i>	

Chief Town, Kuching; estimated population 45,000. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 miles.

THE MALDIVES ISLANDS

The Maldiv Islands, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a group of 12,000 coral atolls, richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit and edible nuts. About 200 islands are inhabited. The old form of Government was abolished in 1932, and a new Constitution was introduced. In February, 1954, after a short period of republican government, the Sultanate

was restored. The international relations of the Maldives, which is a Protected State, are conducted in accordance with the advice of the United Kingdom Government, which does not interfere with the internal affairs of the islands.

Population over 93,000. The people are Moslems. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Capital of the Maldives is Malé, on King's Island.

MALTA, 馬爾他

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles); Comino and several islets. The estimated population in February, 1956 was 313,823.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and, with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the late war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and for rebuilding after the war. A further grant of £20,000,000 has been made.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes, onions and cumin seed. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 1,122, but its suburb, Rabat, has 23,388 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive

arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet and N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command.

Malta possesses a University (about 300 students) and a Lyceum (1,030 students); 120 Government primary schools, 6 secondary schools (one of them preparatory) and a technical schools. There are numerous private elementary and secondary schools. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The islanders are mainly Punic in origin. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 20 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general intercourse in the islands. Provision has been made by ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings before any Court where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1953-54	*1954-55
Public revenue	£8,202,215	£8,667,944
Expenditure	8,374,927	11,062,752
	* Estimated.	

Bank of England notes ceased to be legal tender in the island as from Sept. 21, 1949, and only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports	£20,407,405	£21,186,636
Exports	2,879,389	2,732,973

The principal imports for home consumption are meat, wines and textiles, milk, wheat and wheat flour. Chief exports of local origin are potatoes, onions, smoking requisites, hides and skins, gloves, buttons and beer.

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1954) 19,193. MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940-43.

GOVERNMENT

By Letters Patent dated September 5, 1947, Responsible Government was re-established in Malta and the new Legislative Assembly was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester on November 20, 1947. The Maltese Legislature may not pass laws touching the public safety or defence of Her Majesty's dominions and the general interests of British subjects outside Malta. In addition to this general reservation, certain subjects are specifically withheld from the Legislature's competence. The principal subjects so reserved are matters dealing with the defence of the island and naval, military or air force matters generally, aliens, immigration, currency and treaties and relations with foreign states except in so far as it may be necessary for laws to be made in Malta to enable effect to be given to any treaty extending to Malta. Laws dealing with "reserved matters" may be made by the Governor subject to Her Majesty's approval, or by Order in Council.

The Governor is assisted by two Councils; the Executive Council, consisting of such Ministers

as he selects; and the Nominated Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary (who are *ex officio* members) and three Officers chosen from the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. There is a Privy Council which consists of the members of the Executive Council and the members of the Nominated Council, and the Governor may, as occasion may require, appoint a Joint Committee of the Privy Council consisting of three members of the Executive Council, nominated by the Prime Minister, and three members of the Nominated Council selected by the Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Edward Laycock, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1954) £6,500
Lieutenant-Governor, Trafford Smith £2,250
Legal Secretary, A. M. I. Austin £1,650

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, D. Mintoff.
Minister of Health, A. V. Hysler, M.D.
Minister of Education, Miss A. Barbara.
Minister of Works, J. E. Meycey.
Minister of Industry and Commerce, J. F. Abela, I.L.D.
Minister of Emigration, Labour and Social Welfare, E. C. Tabone.
Minister of Justice, J. Cassar, I.L.D.
Minister of Posts and Agriculture, J. Cole.

Secretary to the Government, Lt.-Col. V. G. Vella, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Attorney-General, Prof. A. J. Mamo, C.B.E., I.L.D.
Chief Government Medical Officer, Prof. J. Galea, M.B.E., M.D.
Treasurer, E. Cuschieri, C.B.E.
Commissioner of Police, V. De Gray, M.V.O., M.B.E. (acting)
Official Secretary to the Prime Minister, C. Thake, C.B.E.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, V. Gatt, I.L.D.
Director of Education, J. P. Vassallo.
Collector of Customs, A. Camilleri.
Director of Public Works, S. Mangion.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Luigi Camilleri £1,550
Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro Gauci, C.B.E.; Dr. W. Harding; Dr. T. E. Goudier; Dr. A. V. Camilleri; Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. A. Magri; Dr. J. Flores each £1,200

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. McDonough.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 5033]

Commissioner-General, Edward Ellul.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 16° 58'–20° 33', and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 501,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1954) at 555,536.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony

on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of about 210,000 acres, 187,800 are under sugar, about 3,200 under aloe (regular plantations), 3,500 under maize, 3,000 under tea, 40 under rice, 500 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1955 was about 533,000 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931 and 1945 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1955 amounted to 1,230,000 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,227,000 tons. In 1955 there were 82 miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge), 76 post-offices and postal agencies, 47 telegraph offices and 13 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 210 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway and 10,710 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 6,875 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—The island is linked by air with Africa, U.K. and Europe through the scheduled services of *Air France*, three times a week with Super Constellation aircraft. The airport at Plaisance, in the Grant Port district, received the first passenger aircraft on July 15, 1946. At the beginning of September, 1952, Qantas Empire Airways (of Australia), now flying Super Constellation aircraft, started a fortnightly scheduled service from Sydney to Johannesburg, *via* Perth, Cocos Islands and Mauritius.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 324 schools, of which 86 are Government, 78 aided and 160 unaided schools. There are 3 Government Secondary Schools, 2 for boys and 1 for girls, and a large number of non-Government day institutions, 8 of which are grant-aided.

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56*
Public revenue . . .	Rs. 121,806,178	Rs. 142,328,133
Public expenditure . . .	115,071,316	151,497,288

*Estimated.

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 15. 6d.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports . . .	Rs. 274,359,355	Rs. 254,472,297
Total exports . . .	260,110,507	244,894,562
Imports from U.K. . .	£6,017,098	£7,558,783
Exports to U.K. . .	14,812,268	14,996,995

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. In 1955 rice and grain were obtained

from Siam, Burma, India and South Africa, flour from Australia, oxen from Madagascar and minor food imports from South Africa, Australia and elsewhere; 89.6 per cent. trade of the island was with Great Britain and British Dominions and Colonies in 1955.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

Under the Constitution promulgated June 5, 1948, the Legislature consists of the Governor (as President), 3 *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur and Advocate General and the Financial Secretary), 12 nominated members and 19 elected members. The franchise was also extended and women are admitted thereto. The executive includes 4 members selected from the Legislative Council in accordance with regulations made by the Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Scott, K.C.M.G. (1953)..... Rs.75,000

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. F. E. W. Hewitt.

Vice-President, Legislative Council, H. R. Vaghjee.

Commander, Mauritius Sub-Area, Col. J. G. L. Cousins.

Colonial Secretary, R. Newton, C.M.G. 30,000

Deputy Colonial Secretary, F. L. Simpson . 21,600

Transport Adviser, J. H. Pentney 24,900

Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey, C.B.E. . 27,000

Deputy Financial Secretaries, D. A. Kain; P. A. Gore 21,000

Principal Establishment Officer, Capt. G. J. Bryan, M.C. 21,000

Chairman, Public Service Commission, N. A. C. Weir, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D. 27,750

Civil Commissioners, M. Rousset; J. L. Bradshaw; K. J. W. Lane; P. Courean 18,600

Chief Justice, Sir M. J. B. F. Herchenroder 31,200

Puisne Judges, A. R. M. Osman; E. B. Simmons; R. Neerunjun, O.B.E. each 23,400

Procureur and Advocate General, R. Espitalier-Noel, Q.C. 27,000

Director of Agriculture, M. N. Lucie-Smith 25,800

Comptroller of Customs, W. G. Peasley, I.S.O., M.B.E. 21,600

Harbour Master (vacant) 18,600

Labour Commissioner, J. Stirling, O.B.E. . 21,600

Director of Public Works and Surveys, R. Berenger 23,400

Assistance Commissioner, G. E. Blackburn 18,600

Social Welfare Commissioner, K. Hazareeing 18,600

Registrar-General, R. Brouard 21,000

Principal Auditor, D. G. Britton, M.B.E. 21,600

Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. A. R. Lavolpierre 25,800

Accountant-General, A. R. Harvais 19,800

Director of Education, H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E. 25,800

Director of Telecommunications, G. Bond, I.S.O. 21,600

Conservator of Forests, L. F. Edgerley, O.B.E. 21,000

Director of Observatory, E. G. Davy 21,600

Commissioner of Police, M. Desvieux 21,600

Commissioner of Prisons, J. M. C. B. Ross 18,600

Postmaster-General, P. A. Courtney, C.B.E. 19,800

Income Tax Commissioner, R. H. Hurd 21,600

Director of Statistics, M. Herchenroder 19,800

General Manager of Railways, P. Cantin, I.S.O. 21,600

Chief Architect, J. B. S. Dahl 19,800

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, D. R. F.

Warren Rs.19,800

Director, Mauritius Institute, J. Vinson 18,600

British Council Representative, A. Morton.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1955), 77,420; other centres are Curepipe (24,520), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (31,410), Vacoas (21,060), Quatre Bornes (19,225), Phoenix (9,870) and Port Mahebourg (10,260).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1955) 15,573. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. Magistrate, C. Rochecouste.

Trade with Mauritius

	1954	1955
Total imports	Rs.2,435,608	Rs.1,371,259
Total exports	1,217,276	864,810

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, Port Diego Garcia (pop. 1952, 619), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Salomon, and Trois Freres. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1952) of 1,752.

Trade with Mauritius

	1954	1955
Imports	Rs.1,232,296	Rs.1,172,608
Exports	1,036,304	169,883

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Anietyum, Lopevi, Maewo, and Pentecost. The executive consists of a British and a French Resident Commissioner assisted by a staff of officers. The population (Dec. 31, 1955) was 53,739, of which 48,900 is the estimated number of native inhabitants. Principal products, copra, coffee, cocoa, wool, sandalwood and shell. Imports for 1955 totalled £1,339,758, of which £911,233 was the value of imports from Australia. Exports in 1955 were valued at £1,487,729, £1,293,045 being the value of exports to France. Joint revenue, 1955, £278,485 (estimated); expenditure, £302,328 (estimated).

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,400) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 150) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Port Vila, pop. about 1,600.

British High Commissioner, J. Gitch, C.M.G., O.B.E.

French High Commissioner, M. A. Grimald.

British Resident Commissioner, S. Rennie, O.B.E.

French Resident Commissioner, M. P. Anthozioz.

NIGERIA

Nigeria, the largest British Colonial Territory, is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and French Niger and on the east by the French Cameroons. A small portion of the old German colony of the Cameroons is under United Kingdom Trusteeship and this is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The area including this portion is about 373,250 sq. miles. A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10-60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50-100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains except along the eastern boundary, where the highest peak is the 13,000-foot Cameroon Mountain. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. An area at the foot of the Cameroon Mountain has a freak rainfall of over 350 inches. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert; it is laden with fine particles of dust.

The 1952-53 Census returns gave a total population of 31,200,000 (Northern Region 16,800,000; Eastern Region 8,000,000; Western Region 6,400,000). It is estimated that at mid-1954 the total population was about 31,800,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 15,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work. The most important towns are Lagos (pop. 267,000), Ibadan (459,000), Kano (130,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogomosho (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogbo (122,000), Onitsha (77,000), Ife (111,000), Abeokuta (84,000), Ilesha (72,000), Enugu (63,000), Aba (58,000), Yerwa (55,000), Katsina (53,000), Port Harcourt (72,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (54,000).

Health Services.—There are 124 general hospitals and nursing homes in Nigeria and the Cameroons and 392 doctors. There are also 419 maternity hospitals and homes and 1,120 dispensaries. The country has many formidable health problems, chief among which are annual outbreaks of small-pox and cerebrospinal fever (mainly in the Northern Region), and of yellow fever (mainly in the Eastern Region), and the widespread prevalence of malaria, yaws, bilharziasis, intestinal helminth infestations and malnutrition. These are being combated by the expansion of medical facilities as fast as finance and the training of staff will allow, the emphasis being on preventive medicine, raising the standard of living and education of the people.

Education.—On October 1, 1954, on the revision of the Constitution, education became the responsibility of the Regional Governments, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos and for those institutions of higher learning which have Nigerian significance, such as the University College at Ibadan, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, King's College and the Man O' War Bay Training Centre. After

that date education, which was already expanding rapidly at all levels, received an extra impetus, especially in the sphere of primary education. In the Western Region the plan for free and universal primary education for all children within the 6-12 year age group was implemented in January 1955, the changes involved being embodied in a new Education Law.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Five of the country's main agricultural products, viz. palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton, bananas (from the Cameroons) and ground-nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include beniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country; in 1954 636,000 tons were produced. Nigeria supplies 95 per cent. of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Industrial products include soap, cigarettes, beer, margarine, groundnut oil, meal and cake, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks, canned food, metal containers, plywood, textiles and ceramic products.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in any British Colonial territory. There are 1,903 route miles of line. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues for another 143 miles in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru, and there is a branch line from Zaria via Gusau to Kaura Namoda to serve north-western Nigeria. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line of 63 miles from Kafanchan serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 2,602,000 tons of freight in 1954-55, and its passenger traffic totalled over 349,000,000 passenger miles.

Roads.—There are 31,184 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 2,022 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by British, Netherlands, French and Belgian airlines bring Nigeria within less than 20 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also connections to French Africa and the United States. A network of internal air services operated by the West African Airways Corporation connects the main internal centres, the annual number of aircraft movements at Nigerian airfields exceeding 30,000. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56*
Revenue	£62,481,000	£54,272,000
Expenditure	60,668,000	52,419,000
Public debt	21,238,000	21,238,000

* Estimated.

Trade.—Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1953	1954
Total imports	£108,170,000	£113,932,000
Total exports	125,348,000	145,919,000
Imports from U.K. .	57,401,000	51,695,000
Exports to U.K.	98,754,000	105,063,000

The principal imports (1954) were cotton piece goods (£16,487,000), unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes (£1,729,000), jute bags and sacks (£1,610,000), artificial silk piece-goods (£10,423,000), motor-vehicles and spares (£5,251,000), bicycles and spare parts (£1,989,000), other machinery (£51,949,000), cement (£3,065,000), corrugated iron sheets (£3,557,000), stockfish (£5,233,000), beverages (£2,699,000), and petroleum products (£5,118,000). The principal exports were cocoa (£39,261,000), tin ore (£5,170,000), groundnuts (£29,900,000), palm-kernels (£22,791,000), palm oil (£13,431,000), timber, sawn and logs (£3,508,000), hides and skins (£3,360,000), cotton (£7,350,000), bananas (£2,863,000), columbite (£5,128,000) and rubber (£2,909,000).

GOVERNMENT

Nigeria is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region (with Regional Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan respectively), the quasi-Federal Trusteeship Territory of the Southern Cameroons (with Headquarters at Buca), and the Federal Capital of Lagos. On October 1, 1954, Nigeria became a Federation. The *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954*, provides for a Council of Ministers for the Federation and for Executive Councils for the three Regions and the Southern Cameroons. The Council of Ministers consists of the Governor-General as President, ten Federal Ministers (three from each Region and one from the Southern Cameroons) and three *ex officio* Members. The Executive Council of the Northern Region is composed of the Governor as President, thirteen Regional Ministers and three *ex officio* Members. The Executive Councils of the Eastern and Western Regions consist of the Governor as President and not fewer than nine Regional Ministers. In the Southern Cameroons, the Executive Council consists of the Commissioner of the Cameroons as President, four Unofficial Members and three *ex officio* Members.

There is a House of Representatives for the Federation consisting of the Speaker and 184 elected Members, 92 from the Northern Region, 42 each from the Western and Eastern Regions, 6 from the Southern Cameroons and 2 from Lagos. There are also three *ex officio* Members and there may be Special Members, not exceeding six, appointed by the Governor-General to represent communities and interests not otherwise adequately represented in the House. In the Northern and Western Regions there are two-chamber systems of Government consisting in each case of a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly. In the Eastern Region and in the Southern Cameroons there are Houses of Assembly only.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which the Federal legislature has power to make laws. Under the 1954 Constitution certain subjects became exclusively a matter for the Federal Legislature. Such subjects include external affairs, aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, police, shipping, mines and minerals, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Wilson Robertson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1955).
Chief Secretary, Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Attorney-General (vacant).
Financial Secretary, F. D. C. Williams.
Minister of Transport, Hon. A. T. Balewa, C.B.E.
Minister of Land, Mines and Power, Hon. M. M. Ribadu, M.B.E.
Minister of Communications and Aviation, Hon. K. O. Mbadiwe.
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. R. A. Njoku.
Minister of Labour and Welfare, Hon. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh.
Minister of Works, Hon. M. I. Wada.
Federal Ministers, Hon. M. T. Mbu; Hon. Kola Balogun; Hon. V. Mukete.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORTHERN REGION

Governor, Northern Region, His Excellency Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., R.D.
Civil Secretary, K. P. Maddocks, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, H. H. Marshall, Q.C.
Financial Secretary, P. H. G. Scott.
Premier and Minister of Local Government, Hon. The Sardauna of Sokoto, C.B.E.
Ministers, Hons. The Makama of Bida, O.B.E.; The Madawaki of Ilorin, O.B.E.; Alhaji Isa Kaita; Abba Habib; Alhaji Aliyu Turaki of Zaria; P. S. Achimugu, O.B.E.; Shettima Kashim; The Sultan of Sokoto, G.B.E., C.M.G.; The Emir of Zaria, C.M.G., C.V.O.; The Emir of Kano, C.M.G.; Pastor David Lot; The Aku of Wukari.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN REGION

Governor, Eastern Region, His Excellency Sir Clem Pleass, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
Ministers, Hons. Dr. M. I. Okpara; Dr. W. W. Onubogu; L. U. Imeh; E. P. Okoya; E. Emole; P. O. Ururuka; Dr. A. Esin; Dr. S. E. Imoke; L. U. Akpabio.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WESTERN REGION

Governor, Western Region, His Excellency Sir John Rankine, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Premier, Hon. Chief Obafemi Awolowo.
Ministers, Hons. Chief C. D. Akran; Chief A. Enahoro; Chief F. R. A. Williams; Chief J. A. O. Odebiyi; J. O. Oshuntokan; S. D. Adegbenro; A. D. Adey; G. A. Deko; A. O. Ogedengbe; A. Okusaga.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government is the main responsibility of a large number of Native Administrations. Throughout the country, in recent years, the influence of British local government institutions has been increasingly marked. The Northern Region Native Authority Law, 1954, incorporates as many of the provisions dealing with the functions of native authorities as can be conveniently grouped together in a single Law. The Law deals *inter alia* with the establishment and appointment of native authorities and lays down their powers and duties.

The expansion of the system of local government councils in the Eastern and Western Regions continues and the system has been further extended and modernised by the Eastern Region Local Government Law, 1955, and the Western Region Local Government Law, 1952, as amended by the Western Region Local Government (Amendment) Law, 1955.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos, Sir Joseph de Comarmond.

Chief Justice, Northern Region High Court, Sir Algernon Brown.

Chief Justice, Eastern Region High Court, A. J. Ainley, M.C.

Chief Justice, Western Region High Court, A. Ademola.

CAMEROONS

(Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°-11° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles). In 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates, and in 1946 by the United Nations under British and French Trusteeship. The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. A census conducted in 1952 and 1953 showed the population of the British sphere to be 1,083,000.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic and erupted in 1954, though without discharging lava, as it did on the previous occasion in 1922.

The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas, which are administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue. The Executive Council of the Northern Region of Nigeria includes a Minister with a portfolio for Northern Cameroons Affairs who is a representative of the Territory. The Southern section, formerly administered as two provinces of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, became, on October 1, 1954, quasi-Federal territory within the Federation of Nigeria, with its own Legislature (known as the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) and Executive Council, competent, subject to the assent of the Governor-General of Nigeria, in all matters reserved to the Regions by the Federal constitution of Nigeria. A Commissioner of the Cameroons continues to be responsible for the overall administration of the Southern section as well as acting

as the United Kingdom's special representative for the whole territory when Cameroons affairs are before the Trusteeship Council. His headquarters are at Buea.

Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Shuwa Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture. Cattle breeding and agriculture, of which coffee is becoming the main economic group, are the chief occupations in the Bamenda area, which consists mostly of high grassland.

The country nearer the sea-coast is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. 250,000 acres of this land, formerly German-owned plantations, have been leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was set up in 1946 for the production of bananas, oil palm products, rubber and cocoa, almost all of which are exported. Profits earned by the Corporation accrue to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons, in which section the properties operated by the Corporation are situated.

The chief exports from the Territory are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, iron-ware and salt.

A Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of about £1,500,000 will be available for the territory's development plan for 1955-60. The major part of this will be devoted to the improvement of the territory's road system. Other schemes will include the provision of water supplies in urban and rural areas, the development of medical and health services and the expansion of educational facilities in the territory.

The seaports of Victoria and Tiko are connected with Buea and all divisional headquarters by motor road.

Commissioner, Brig. E. J. Gibbons, C.M.G.,

C.B.E.

(+allce. £350) £2,000

Deputy Commissioner, J. Brayne-Baker

Ministers, (Southern Cameroons), Hons. Dr. E. M. L.

Endeley, O.B.E.; Rev. J. C. Kangsen; S. T. Muna;

S. A. George.

Buea, population (1953), 3,009.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner, His Excellency John

Gutch, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955)

(+allce. £1,150) £3,500

Chief Secretary, R. J. Minnitt, C.M.G. 2,800

Financial Sec., A. M. MacLeod-Smith,

C.M.G. 2,610

Legal Adviser and Attorney-General of

British Solomon Islands Protectorate, P. N.

Dalton. 2,610

Senior Assistant Secs., V. J. Andersen,

M.B.E. (Native Affairs) (+allce. £150);

R. Davies; L. M. Davies (Finance) £2,280

Assist. Secs., J. F. Bartle; A. Mitchell;

A. P. Peebles. £1,050 to £1,900

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) There are also a number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians), estimated at 40,665 at the end of 1954. Expressed in Australian currency, the revenue of the Colony in 1954 was £505,720; expenditure £362,815. Exports (1954) £1,147,080; imports £782,013.

The Government maintains one boys' boarding school and 14 primary mixed schools. Village school primary education is mainly run by missionary societies, with financial assistance from the Government, and at the end of 1953 these schools were attended by 7,408 pupils.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population estimated at 37,327. The Ellice Group of 9 islands (Nukunono, Nukunono, Nukunono, Nui, Nukunono, Nukunono, Nukunono, Nukunono and Nukunono) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 11° SE. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 91 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1954) 5,123. Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 54' S. and long. 169° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The Line Islands between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. Fanning and Washington Islands were included in the Colony in 1916. Christmas Island in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the Phoenix Islands (Birmie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in three islands in the Phoenix Group there is a Native Government under an appointed native Magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Michael Louis Bernacchi, C.M.G., O.B.E., (1952) (+ allc. £175) £2,820

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Ysabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ganongga, Gizo, New Georgia, Florida, Guadalcanal, Russells, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Cherry, Mitre, Utupua, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, Sikaiana (or Stewart) and Ontong Java (or Lord Howe Atoll). The Protectorate is situated between 5°-13° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 square miles and ocean area of about 270,000 square miles, and a population (est. 1955) of 590 Europeans, 260 Chinese and other Asiatics, 94,000 Melanesians and

4,350 Polynesians. Estimated revenue (1956) £A1,192,064; estimated expenditure (1956), £A1,192,064 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom); imports (1955) £A1,294,827; exports £A1,999,485. The main imports are foodstuffs and building materials. Principal exports are copra, trochus shell and timber. The headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission were moved from Suva in Fiji to Honiara, the capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in December, 1952, and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific assumed the direct administration of the Protectorate on Jan. 1, 1953.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. Headquarters, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and meets once or twice a year. The first Session was held in May, 1948.

There are two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. The Research Council assembles once a year. Members are appointed by the Commission and are selected for their special knowledge of the questions with which the Commission is concerned, and the problems of the Territories in these fields. The chief function of the Research Council is to advise the Commission what investigations are necessary. Arrangements to carry out those which are approved are the responsibility of the Secretary-General and other principal officers. The South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the territories who may be accompanied by advisers. Secretary-General, Dr. Ralph Clairon Bedell.

Deputy Secretary-General, J. Ryan.

Executive Officers, Dr. E. Massal (Health); Dr. A. H. J. Kroon (Economic Development); Dr. R. Seddon (Social Development).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

AREA AND POPULATION

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covers an area of 486,973 square miles (S. Rhodesia, 150,333; N. Rhodesia, 287,640; and Nyasaland, 49,000 square miles), including approximately 12,000 square miles of water.

Population.—The total population of the Federation (preliminary results of 1956 Census) is 7,000,000 of all races (S. Rhodesia 2,300,000; N. Rhodesia 2,100,000; Nyasaland 2,600,000).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The Federation extends from latitude 22° 30' South to latitude 8° 15' South. On the South it is bordered by the Union of South Africa, on the West by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Portuguese West Africa, on the North-West and North by the Belgian Congo, on the North by Tanganyika and on the East by Portuguese East Africa.

Relief.—Most of the two Rhodesias is at an altitude of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, the highest land lying on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia where some mountains rise above 8,000 feet above sea level. In the large river valleys, the Zambezi, Sabi, Kafue and Luangwa the level of the land falls to below 2,000 feet.

In Nyasaland the level of the littoral of Lake Nyasa and of parts of the Shire River Valley is 1,500 feet above sea level. Elsewhere the altitude varies between 2,500 and 7,000 feet with the crest of the Manje Mountain massif rising to 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Nyasa itself, the greatest depth of which is 2,300 feet, is a southward extension of the Great Rift Valley.

Rivers.—Portions of the Zambezi River, Lake Nyasa, Lake Bangweulu, the Luapula River and the Chambeshi River are navigable and are extensively used by waterborne transport. The Federation has, however, no great natural waterways, either to provide access to the sea or to connect major industrial centres, but there are a number of large rivers which could be brought into the service of agriculture for irrigation and of power supplies for hydro-electric schemes. The principal rivers of this type, in addition to the Zambezi, are—In Southern Rhodesia: the Sabi River and its tributaries (irrigation and power potentialities); the Hunyani River (already dammed at several points); and the Umfoli River (irrigation potentialities). In Northern Rhodesia: the Kafue River (power potentialities); the Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa Rivers (already supplying hydro-electric power to Broken Hill mine and town); and the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls (supplying hydro-electric power to Livingstone). In Nyasaland: the Shire River (power and irrigation potentialities).

Climate.—Though the entire Federal area lies within the tropics most of it is at an altitude which gives climatic conditions favouring permanent European settlement. The main rainfall throughout the area is concentrated into a season extending from about November to March. Average rainfall (except for certain somewhat arid low-lying regions on the one hand and some high altitude areas of very heavy rainfall on the other) is in the vicinity of 25 to 30 inches a year.

HISTORY

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being on September 4, 1953, when the first Governor-General assumed office. The Order-in-Council authorizing the setting up of the Federation was approved by Her Majesty the Queen on August 1, 1953. An interim Ministry was sworn in on September 7. The first elections to the Federal Assembly took place on December 15, 1953. In the first months of the Federation only the minimum administrative machine was created and the Federal Government assumed its functions from the territories by degrees. By July 1, 1954, the Federal Ministries had taken over most of their duties.

British rule and occupation in Southern Rhodesia followed the march into Mashonaland in 1890 of Cecil Rhodes' Pioneer Column. British

influence was extended northwards to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia during the nineties and eastwards from Nyasaland where a protectorate had been declared in 1889. Both Rhodesias were administered till 1923 by the British South Africa Company, the Resident Commissioner at Salisbury represented the United Kingdom in respect of both countries, the Rhodesias shared the same railway system and all three countries made use of the same port, Beira. In more recent years the two northern territories provided an important and growing market for the manufactures of Southern Rhodesia and the three countries have shared in the provision of a number of technical services such as airways, currency, statistics, archives, town planning and broadcasting.

The suggestion for closer association seems to have been mooted first in about 1910 and a proposal to amalgamate the Rhodesias was made officially by Dr. Jameson in 1916 on behalf of the British South Africa Company. It was opposed by the settlers of Southern Rhodesia who feared that amalgamation would defer indefinitely hopes of responsible government. The changes of status of the two Rhodesias in 1923 diverted attention for the time being from the question of closer association but the issue was raised a few years later. The Bledisloe Commission, appointed in 1938, reported against immediate amalgamation but recognized the community of interest between the three territories by suggesting the creation of a body to co-ordinate common services. The suggestion was implemented in 1945 when the Central African Council was established. Conferences were held in London and at Victoria Falls in 1951-53 to examine the possibility of a closer working arrangement and to frame recommendations. The final proposals were endorsed by a referendum in Southern Rhodesia in April, 1953, by approximately a two-thirds majority. Later, the proposals were approved by the United Kingdom Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the final steps to set up the new Federation were taken.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General. His Excellency the Lord Llewellyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., T.D.; born February 6, 1893; assumed office, September 4, 1953. (+ £3,000 *allice*) £5,000
Official Secretary. W. L. R. Packham.
Comptroller, Commander J. P. P. Michell, M.V.O., R.N. (ret.).
Private Secretary and Principal Aide-de-Camp, Capt. F. W. W. Bernard.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. R. Goldsworthy.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(December, 1953)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Defence, The Viscount Malvern, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G. (+ £1,000 *tax free allice*) £3,250
Minister of Transport and Communications and of Posts, Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, C.M.G. *£2,750
Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Power, Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E. *£2,750
Minister of Finance, Hon. Donald MacIntyre, C.B.E. *£2,750
Minister of Agriculture and of Health, Hon. J. M. Caldicott, C.M.G. *£2,750
Minister of Law and of Education, Hon. J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C. *£2,750
Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. F. S. Owen *£2,750
Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.

Secretary for External Affairs and Defence, T. G. Gisborne, C.B.E.
Secretary to the Treasury, R. M. Taylor, C.B.E.
Secretary for Transport and Communications, H. M. McDowell.
Postmaster-General, N. A. Thomson.
Secretary for Commerce and Industry, N. R. Bertram, M.B.E.
Secretary for Home Affairs, A. D. Evans, C.B.E.
Attorney-General, V. L. Robinson, C.B.E., Q.C.
Secretary for Education, H. H. Cole.
Secretary for Agriculture, J. R. Corry.
Secretary for Health, Dr. R. M. Morris, O.B.E.
Secretary for Power, J. Ward.
Secretary for Law, D. D. O'Donovan.

* Plus £500 tax free allowance.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

EAST AFRICA, Nairobi (*Commissioner*).—J. F. Bowles.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, Lourenço Marques (*Consul-General*).—R. B. N. Wetmore, M.B.E.
UNION OF S. AFRICA, Pretoria (*High Commissioner*).—A. D. Chataway, O.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM

Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2
High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Deputy High Commissioner, J. W. M. Fitt, O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN SALISBURY

AUSTRALIA (*Trade Commissioner*).—W. S. Lowe.
CANADA (*Trade Commissioner*).—W. J. Millyard.
INDIA (*Asst. Commissioner*).—Ran Bir Singh.
PAKISTAN (*Deputy Trade Commissioner*).—Sq.-Ldr. M. Akram.
UNION OF S. AFRICA (*High Commissioner*).—R. Kirsten.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Assistant High Commissioner, E. L. Sykes.
Economic Adviser, J. W. Stoodley.
Military Adviser, Brig. J. O. Crewe-Read, O.B.E.
Air Adviser, Wing Commander H. D. Clark, R.A.F.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Assembly consists of 35 members and is composed as follows: twenty-six elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 14; Northern Rhodesia, 8; Nyasaland, 4); six African elected members (two from each territory); and three European members charged with special responsibility for African interests, of whom one is elected in Southern Rhodesia and the other two appointed, one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The main matters on which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws are external affairs, defence, immigration, financial and economic affairs, inter-territorial roads, railways, European agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, posts and telegraphs, education except African primary and secondary education and Federal courts. In addition, there are a number of matters on which both the Federal and Territorial Legislatures have powers to make laws. They include the development of industries, electricity, scientific and industrial research, health, town planning, archives, census, and statistics.

African Affairs Board.—A Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, known as the African

Affairs Board, consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the elected African members from each territory. The Board makes representations to the Federal Government on matters within the authority of the Federation in the interests of Africans and assists a Territorial Government, at its request, in the study of matters affecting Africans. It is also the function of the Board to draw attention to any Federal legislation of a differentiating character and to ask that it should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Speaker of the Federal Assembly, Hon. T. I. F. Wilson.
Clerk of the House, Col. G. E. Wells, O.B.E., E.D.

DEFENCE

The regular and Territorial forces of the Federation form the Central Africa Command which has its headquarters in Salisbury. The permanent forces are small, consisting of a battalion of the Rhodesian African Rifles in Southern Rhodesia, a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and two battalions of the King's African Rifles in Nyasaland and a fighter squadron of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force equipped with Vampire jet fighters. In addition, Southern and Northern Rhodesia have an European Territorial Force comprising three battalions of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, with headquarters at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and in Northern Rhodesia respectively. There is also the Southern Rhodesia Transport Corps in which coloured and Indian Territorials serve.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government is responsible for all education other than that of Africans, that is for European, Asian and Coloured children. In 1955 the numbers of such children at school were as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 38,887 (187 schools); Northern Rhodesia, 11,866 (55 schools); Nyasaland, 1,687 (16 schools). The majority of the schools are Government schools but the total of 258 includes 63 State-aided private schools.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research in British Central Africa, founded in 1937, is situated in Lusaka, N. Rhodesia. The Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, at Livingstone, is the National Museum of Northern Rhodesia.

FINANCE

The third Federal Budget was presented on June 28, 1956. Loan vote estimates for 1956-57 totalled £37,731,600, of which £20,231,600 related to the second year of the Federal Development Plan for 1955-59, the remaining £17,500,000 of the loan vote being applied towards meeting part of the fiscal year's expenditure on the Kariba hydro-electric project. This project is now estimated to cost £80,000,000 in its first stage. A total of £46,600,000 has been secured from external sources, the International Bank contributing £28,600,000, the Colonial Development Corporation £15,000,000, the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd., £3,000,000 and £34,000,000 is being found from internal sources.

Revenue vote expenditure in 1956-57 is estimated at £53,859,885 against a total estimated revenue of £54,449,344 (including an accumulated surplus of £4,000,344 estimated carried forward from 1955-56).

	(1955-56) (Estimated)	(1955-57) (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£41,000,700*	£50,049,000
Expenditure from revenue funds....	£40,178,000	£53,859,885
Expenditure from loan funds.....	£15,421,000	£27,731,600
* A surplus of £2,678,324 carried forward from 1954-55. The total available revenue for the fiscal year 1955-56 was therefore £44,378,324.		
The public debt amounted to £150,722,833 at June 30, 1956.		

Currency.—Federal currency is linked to British sterling and currency backing is held in London in balances, in British Treasury Bills and in Government securities issued in the United Kingdom. The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established by an Act of the Federal Assembly in 1956, is responsible for the issue of the currency. Notes are issued in denominations of £10, £5, £1 and 10s.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—European agriculture in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is the administrative responsibility of the Federal Government, the remainder of the agricultural industry of the Federal area being in the charge of the various Territorial Governments. Sales of principal crops in 1955 were:

	Southern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Northern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Nyasaland '000 lb.	Total '000 lb.
Tobacco† ..	127,996	7,866	22,743	175,438
Cotton ...	462	25	18,900	19,387
Tea	1,056	—	16,886	17,942
Tung oil ..	—	—	1,972	1,972

† All types. Principal production is of flue-cured, of which Southern Rhodesia produced 120,559,000 lb., and fire-cured, of which Nyasaland produced 14,746,000 lb.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, 1954

	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total
Cattle ..	3,077,000	984,000	292,000	4,353,000
Sheep ...	272,000	25,000*	53,000	350,000
Goats ...	424,000	90,000*	323,000	837,000
Pigs	112,000	43,000	82,000	237,000

* Estimated

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1955

	Quantity	Value
Copper	384,000 tons	£114,150,000
Gold	525,000 oz.	6,518,000
Asbestos.....	105,000 tons	7,052,000
Chrome	449,000 tons	2,192,000
Zinc	31,000 tons	2,530,000
Coal	3,654,000 tons	3,422,000
Lead	18,000 tons	1,700,000
Cobalt.....	—	1,557,000

The total value of all mineral production was £140,820,000.

Manufactures.—Up to the present, the most significant development of manufacturing industry has been in Southern Rhodesia. The net value of the output (after deducting the value of raw materials used) was £26,000,000 in 1953. The most important industries are those producing tobacco, cotton, textile and metal products. In these cases, as well as those of processed foodstuffs, the raw materials were supplied wholly or in large part from local sources.

In Northern Rhodesia at the end of 1954 there were 209 factories including 19 saw mills (one of them the biggest in southern Africa) and wood-working factories and 17 flour mills.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1955, the second year for which statistics of external trade are available for the Federation as a single trading entity, total external trade was valued at nearly £318,000,000.

With exports valued at £179,000,000 and imports at £139,000,000 there was a visible favourable balance of trade of £40,000,000.

About three-quarters of the exports consisted of minerals—copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, chrome being the most important. About 14 per cent. of all exports consisted of tobacco.

The remaining 11 per cent., was made up of a wide range of products, including manufactured articles of which textiles are the most important.

Over 40 per cent. of imports in 1954 were in the metal manufactures category, a high proportion being mining, electrical and agricultural machinery, railway materials and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and basic services such as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products and supplier of its requirements was the United Kingdom. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1955 were valued at over £59,000,000, and exports to the United Kingdom were worth over £93,000,000, made up mainly of copper (£66,000,000) tobacco (£16,000,000), asbestos and tea.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The two Rhodesias are served by the Rhodesia Railways which connect with the South African Railways at Mafeking. The main line forks at Bulawayo; the northern branch runs *via* the Victoria Falls through Northern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt and on to the Belgian Congo Border where it connects with the Belgian system. The eastern branch runs along the watershed of Southern Rhodesia to serve the main centres and ends at Umtali where it joins the Portuguese system to provide access to Beira. With branch lines, the total mileage of the Rhodesia Railways is nearly 2,500 miles, but an important new line, linking the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa was completed in 1955.

Nyasaland is served by the Nyasaland Railway system (the Trans-Zambezi Railway, the Central African Railway and the Nyasaland Railways) which connects Beira with Nyasaland. The total length of the system is nearly 500 miles.

Roads.—Main roads, which are in process of modernization, connect all the main centres of the Federation with one another and with adjacent territories, and secondary roads serve rural areas. The total route mileage of roads is over 51,000 miles (28,500 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000 miles in Northern Rhodesia and nearly 5,000 miles in Nyasaland) of which some 11,000 miles are designated as main or principal roads (6,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, excluding roads in towns, 4,300 miles in Northern Rhodesia and 1,700 miles in Nyasaland). Major bridges, the gift of the Beit Trustees, span the larger rivers on main roads, the Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Ottobert Bridge at Chirundu over the Zambezi and the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi River being noteworthy. American financial aid has been given for the up-grading of the Northern Rhodesia section of the Great North military road which links the railhead at Broken Hill with Nafrobi in Kenya.

Air Services.—Civil aviation has made rapid progress in the Federal area since the war. The existing airline was reconstituted in partnership

between the three territories as the Central African Airways Corporation. Flying Viscount, Viking, Dakota and Beaver aircraft, Central African Airways provide daily services between the major towns of the Federation and between them and Nairobi and Johannesburg, as well as a weekly service to London, and services to out-lying parts of the Federation. In addition there are many air charter firms and the major world airlines link the Federation with overseas countries. The international airport at Livingstone, whose main runway is over two miles long, can carry aircraft of about 150,000 lb. all-up weight. A new international airport, under construction at Salisbury, is in use and will be completed at the end of 1956.

Broadcasting.—European listeners are served by the Federal Broadcasting Service with headquarters at Salisbury. It is a department of the Federal Information Department. African listeners are served by the Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka.

CAPITAL

SALISBURY, the Federal capital, is also the principal city of Southern Rhodesia. It is built round the site where the Pioneer Column ended its march into Mashonaland in 1890. Situated in the north-east of Southern Rhodesia, it is on the main railway line which traverses the more closely settled areas of the Colony. Branch railway lines run north-east and north-west. It is the centre of the tobacco industry—the tobacco auction sales at Salisbury are the largest in the world—and an industrial centre of considerable importance. Estimated population, including townships on the periphery of Salisbury: Europeans, 55,000; Africans, 125,000; Asians and Coloured (mixed race), 3,300.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The population (1951 census) numbered 136,000 Europeans, 4,292 Asiatics and 5,991 Coloureds; Natives are estimated at 2,000,000, giving a combined total of approximately 2,146,000. In 1951 there were 3,049 European births and 957 deaths, the death-rate being 6.9 per 1,000.

The Natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the Bantu race) are Amandebele (known more usually as Matabele); Kalanga, who occupy *Matabeleland*, the western portion of the Colony; and Wazezuru, Wakaranga and a number of other tribes which grouped together are broadly described as the Mashona, who are settled (for the most part) in *Mashonaland*, the eastern part of the territory.

On the grant of Responsible Government in 1923, the British South Africa Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in the estates which it was already developing and working on July 10, 1923. The mineral rights (originally granted by Lobengula, king of the Matabele, under the famous Rudd Concession) were purchased by the Government from the Company in 1933 for £2,000,000. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government in recent years to increase the number of new European settlers on the land, and the settlement of some 500 Rhodesian ex-Servicemen on Crown land farms since the end of the war has been very successful. A Land and Agricultural

Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 96,000,000 acres, some 32,000,000 have been set apart for native occupation (Native Reserves) and purchase (Native Purchase Areas).

FINANCE		
	1955-56	1956-57*
Revenue	£14,212,000	£16,196,000
Expenditure from revenue funds	14,032,000	16,530,000
Expenditure from loan funds	4,825,000	6,917,000
	* Estimated.	

(A large proportion of the Public Debt has been taken over by the Federal Government.)

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 5 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The Southern Rhodesian Government is responsible for native policy and differential legislation affecting the native population, which is subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards.

Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

MINISTRY

(January 16, 1954)

Prime Minister, Hon. R. S. Garfield Todd.
Minister of Native Affairs and of Lands, Hon. P. B. Fletcher, C.M.G.
Minister of the Treasury and of Mines, Hon. C. J. Hatty.
Minister of Roads, Irrigation and Housing and of Surveys, Hon. G. Ellman-Brown, O.B.E.
Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Hon. A. R. W. Stumbles.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. Addison, O.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.

Secretary, Dept. of Justice, A. L. Reynolds, O.B.E.

Secretary, Dept. of Mines, C. L. Honey.

Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, S. E. Morris.

Secretary to Treasury, C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G.

Attorney-General, E. W. G. Jarvis, Q.C.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,831 ft., population (estimated) 183,000, including 55,000 Europeans. **BULAWAYO**, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,405 ft., estimated population 120,000, including 45,000 Europeans. Other centres (with European totals) are Umtali (7,000), Gwelo (7,000), Gatooma (2,000), Que Que (2,000). Since the war Southern Rhodesia has accepted about 100,000 immigrants, mainly from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 24 hours; by sea 17 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. Its area is 200,323 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambesi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambesi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The census of May 8, 1951, showed a European population of 37,221, a Coloured population of 1,092 and an Asiatic population of 2,529. At Dec. 31, 1954, the European population was estimated at 60,000, Coloured persons at 1,400, Asiatics at 4,600 and Africans at 2,040,000.

FINANCE

	1953	1954*
Revenue	£31,233,657	£13,847,900
Expenditure	28,221,596	13,723,043

* Estimated.

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the period of the financial year has been changed from the calendar year to the period 1st July to 30th June. The Federal Government has assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and has also taken over responsibility for the administration of various departments and services. As a consequence, estimates for the financial year which commenced on July 1, 1954, show a sharp reduction in both revenue and expenditure.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official and four unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of twenty-six members, of whom eight are official, twelve are elected, two nominated by the Governor to represent African interests and four African members, elected by the African Representative Council and nominated by the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker who is an unofficial but not a member of the Council.

<i>Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Trevor Benson, K.C.M.G.</i> (1954).	
<i>Chief Justice of the High Court, Hon. Sir Peter Bell</i>	£2,700
<i>Chief Secretary, A. T. Williams, C.M.G., M.B.E.</i>	2,550
<i> Puisne Judges, Hon. W. E. Evans; Hon. A. G. C. Somerhough, O.B.E.</i>	2,050
<i>Attorney-General, E. L. G. Unsworth, C.M.G., Q.C.</i>	2,300
<i>Financial Secretary, R. A. Nicholson, C.B.E.</i>	2,300
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs, W. F. Stubbs, C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>	2,300
<i>Senior Provincial Commissioner, G. E. Fane Smith, C.M.G.</i>	2,200

Provincial Commissioners, A. F. B. Glenzie, C.M.G.; J. P. Murray; M. G. Billing; N. S. Price, O.B.E.; D. B. Hall; G. C. R. Clay; F. R. G. Phillips each £2,000
British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, A. A. G. Anderton

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (estimated European pop. 8,000). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 8,200), Mufulira, Chingola and Mongu.

Commissioner in London, J. H. Wallace, C.M.G., 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Rao (a tributary of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The rainy season is from November to March, and it is dry for the rest of the year.

Nyasaland has a total area of 49,177 sq. miles (land area, 36,879) with an estimated population in 1955 of 2,575,700 (2,560,000 Africans, 6,300 Europeans and 9,400 Asians and other races).

The seat of Government is Zomba (est. pop., 1955, 5,500), other centres being Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire highlands, Fort Johnston (on Lake Nyasa), Lilongwe, Mlanje and Mzimba.

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56*
Revenue	£4,302,542	£5,708,298
Expenditure	4,231,208	5,906,577

* Estimated

In 1953, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assumed responsibility for the servicing of the public debt of the Protectorate, then amounting to £6,228,488. In 1955-56, Government borrowing amounted to £1,900,000, £900,000 of which was received as a share of Federation Government borrowing and the remaining £1,000,000 from the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

GOVERNMENT

The Government consists of the Governor and an Executive and Legislative Council, the former being nominated. The Legislative Council consists of *ex officio* and official members appointed by the Governor, unofficial non-African members elected by direct vote and unofficial African members elected by electoral colleges.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. These councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner. An African Protectorate Council, also of an advisory nature, was established in 1946.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Perceval Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., apptd. 1956
 (= *allice*, £1,500) £4,500

Chief Justice, T. C. Spenser-Willinson....	£3,150
Chief Secretary, C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G.	3,050
Financial Secretary, K. W. Simmonds, C.M.G.	2,850
Attorney-General, J. B. Hobson, Q.C.	2,850
Secretary for African Affairs, J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E.	2,850

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Southern Province, W. H. J. Rangeley...	2,700
Central Province, G. C. D. Hodgson, M.B.E.	2,700
Northern Province, C. D. P. T. Haskard, M.B.E.	2,700

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Office of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.
British Council Representative, Blantyre, G. F. de Sausmarez.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1955 of 4,877. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trade" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of up to 10 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, St. James's Town. Estimated population (1946), 1,547.

Governor, His Excellency Sir James Dundas Harford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1953)	
Government Secretary, K. B. Scott, M.B.E.	1,200
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, A. Haley	1,000
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. G. J. Clarke	1,200

Agricultural and Forestry Officer, N. Humphrey, O.B.E. £1,000
Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit, 14 days.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954	1955
Public revenue.....	£180,886	£162,598
Expenditure.....	173,337	170,298
Total imports.....	214,852	206,551
Total exports.....	46,915	56,177
Imports from U.K.....	120,011	108,366
Exports to U.K.....	45,205	53,867

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat. and 14° 25' 55" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1955, the population was 196. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. St. George's town, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate, A. R. Harrison.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1955 to 295; they are stated to be very long-lived. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,300 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1817 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the loss of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the former Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933 a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. In 1948 an Administrator was appointed by the Governor of St. Helena. The Council now has 24 members, including the Administrator as President, and 6 women members. The separate women's Council has been abolished. Communications with the outside world were infrequent until the outbreak of war in 1939, but have improved since that time. There is now a South African Government meteorological station equipped with wireless. The recent commencement of operations by a South African fishing company has led to more frequent visits of vessels to the island.

CAPITAL, Ψ Edinburgh.

Administrator, P. R. Forsyth Thompson (1954).
Resident Chaplain, Rev. P. H. Bell.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in $40^{\circ} 20' S.$ and $9^{\circ} 44' W.$, lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha*, *Gough*, *Nightingale* and *Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé (56 sq. miles), Praslin (9,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres), Félicité (689 acres), North Island (525 acres), St. Anne (500 acres), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird, or Sea Cow Island (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony, with dependencies, is estimated at 156½ square miles; the dependencies are the Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island. The population on June 30, 1955, was estimated at 38,672. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1955 being 11.8 per 1,000 and the birth-rate 33.7 per 1,000. There are 28 Roman Catholic and Church of England and Government primary schools, and Government technical and homecraft centres. There are also 5 private schools. There are 2 secondary grammar and a secondary modern schools. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 630 miles

from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, while the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 *ex officio* members and 5 unofficial members appointed by the Government, and by a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are elected.

FINANCE

	1954	1955
Revenue.....	Rs. 3,685,345	Rs. 4,400,484
Expenditure.....	4,095,532	5,354,445
Debt (Sterling)....	£29,266	£29,266

Rs = Rupees.

Exchange rate (1949) 1 Rupee = 15. 6d.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports.....	Rs. 8,086,860	Rs. 8,862,676
Exports.....	9,115,291	6,140,274
Exports to U.K....	1,191,732	506,802
Imports from U.K..	2,951,852	3,420,958

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark and guano.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population 1947, 9,478), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir William Addis, K.B.E.,

C.M.G. (1953)..... Rs. 26,000

Chief Justice, M. D. Lyon..... 20,000

Secretary to Government, K. J. Knages..... 17,600

Attorney-General, A. Sauzier..... 16,000

Assistant-Attorney-General, L. G. Souyave..... 13,000

Treasurer and Collector, S. Mathiot, O.B.E..... 18,000

Auditor, M. N. Simitch..... 15,300

Director of Medical Services, Dr. P. M.

Joseph, M.B.E..... 18,300

Chief Inland Revenue Officer, P. G. Harris

Superintendent of Public Works and Sur-

veys (vacant)..... 12,600

Director of Education, G. I. Michael..... 16,500

Director of Agriculture, A. Jefferiss..... 16,700

Asst. Sec. to Govt., Capt. C. V. L. Wester-

green..... 13,380

Supt. of Police & Excise, M. T. Williams..

Postmaster, E. Morgan..... 12,800

11,960

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony, including those portions administered as Protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea—north of the mouth of the Scarcies River—to the boundary of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, a distance of approximately 220 miles; having an approximate area of 2,500 square miles. Those portions of the Colony which are strictly administered as Colony (viz. the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover areas totalling approximately 271 square miles, with a population (1949) of approximately 125,000, of whom about 600 were resident Europeans and

about 900 resident Asiatics. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,860,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 212 miles, lying between 6° 55', and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 207 miles, between 10° 16' and 13° 18' of W. long. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. There are 174 miles of motor road in the Colony, of which 115 miles are bitumen surfaced. In the Protectorate, there are 17 miles of bitumen-surfaced road, 1,383 miles of motor road and 1,389 miles of lower standard motorable roads. The Posts and Telegraphs Department maintains a trunk line network of 800 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with the Colony and Protectorate. On these routes telegraph services exist between Freetown and 55 towns in the Protectorate. Trunk speech facilities are available between Freetown, Bo and other main centres in the Protectorate.

Education.—In 1955 there were 421 primary schools with 34,168 boys and 14,766 girls on the rolls, and 22 secondary schools with 3,611 boys and 1,656 girls enrolled. Fourah Bay College provides University and other post-secondary courses, and the Prince of Wales School and Bo Government Secondary School provide a course in science up to Higher School Certificate standard. There are 6 teacher training institutions, including the Normal Department of St. Joseph's Convent.

The total expenditure in 1955 was £751,917 from Colony Resources; £143,748 under Colonial Development and Welfare Act; and approximately £79,132 from Native Authority funds and £58,858 from Missions.

FINANCE

	1954	1955
Public revenue	£7,620,392	£7,545,133
Public expenditure	6,860,536	7,396,673
Net public debt (Dec. 31)	4,822,007	4,410,582

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	£13,376,250	£17,114,967
Total exports	11,398,305	10,222,067
Imports from U.K.	8,901,849	10,289,717
Exports to U.K.	7,665,425	7,135,562

The principal exports are iron ore, palm kernels, diamonds, cocoa, piassava, raw coffee, chrome ore, bennised, ginger and kola nuts. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in the Colony; in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, apparel, ale and stout, artificial silk piece goods, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, potable spirits, wheat flour, tobacco, cement, corrugated iron sheets, sugar, soap, fish and fish preparations and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution of 1951, there is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, a Vice-President who may not be already a member of the Legislative Council and 30 members, 7 of whom are *ex officio*, 7 elected to represent the Colony, 12 elected by the District Councils of the Protectorate, 2 elected by the Protectorate Assembly and 2 nominated by the Governor. The Council has full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council of 4 official and 6 unofficial members, the latter appointed from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. There is thus an unofficial majority in both the Legislative and the Executive Councils. Five of the unofficial members of the Executive Council hold ministerial portfolios, and the sixth is a Minister without portfolio.

Governor, His Excellency Maurice Henry Dorman, C.M.G. (1956) (and £1,500 Duty Allowance)

£3,500

Chief Justice, P. J. Bourke

2,920

Colonial Secretary, A. N. A. Waddell,

C.M.G., D.S.C.

2,920

Attorney-General, A. C. Spurling, Q.C.

2,440

Financial Secretary, K. C. Jacobs, C.B.E.

2,440

Director of Medical Services, T. P. Eddy

2,440

Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate, H.

Childs, C.M.G., O.B.E.

2,440

Princ. Judges, H. H. Kingsley; E. F. Lake

2,330

Director of Education, D. H. Creed-Newton,

M.B.E.

2,170

Comptroller of Customs, J. H. Bedford,

M.B.E.

2,010

Director of Public Works, A. F. Daldy

2,330

Genl. Manager, Railway, W. T. P. Perkins

2,563

Director of Agriculture (vacant)

2,170

.....

2,010

.....

2,010

.....

2,010

Chief Conservator of Forests, A. K. F.

2,010

Nicol

2,010

Postmaster-General, T. R. C. Raikes

2,010

Commissioner of Police, W. G. Syer

2,170

Director of Geological Survey, J. D. Pollett,

O.B.E.

2,010

Director of Commerce and Industry, S. M.

Taylor, O.B.E.

2,010

Commissioner of Labour, G. S. Panda

2,010

Commissioner of Income Tax, N. L. Gordon,

2,010

Director of Fishery Research Institute, West

Africa, A. G. Taylor

2,010

British Council Representative, Freetown

(vacant).

2,010

CAPITAL, Freetown (population, 1947, 64,576).

Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air.

SINGAPORE

(See MALAYA)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The Somaliland Protectorate occupies part of the north-east horn of the African Continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden up to 49° E. longitude. It is bordered to the west by French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Ethiopia, and to the south and east by Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland). The territory covers an area of approximately 68,000 square miles, and lies between 11° 27' north latitude and 42° 40' and 49° east longitude. The interior of the Protectorate is characterized by an elevated plateau rising towards the north to an altitude of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and descending

in scarps and broken hills to the coastal plain which varies in width from 30 to 60 miles. Vegetation consists largely of nutritious grasses and thorn and acacia trees, which furnish good grazing for camels, sheep and goats.

The nomadic population is estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000, and consists entirely of various Moslem Somali tribes of the Qadrayeh and Saleyeh sects. The life and wealth of the people is centred round their stock (camels, sheep and goats). Agriculture is confined to small but increasing areas with sufficient rainfall. Frankincense and myrrh are found in the east. The coastline abounds in fish, and the presence of oil and minerals is suspected in the interior. The chief exports are meat on the hoof, skins and hides. Game in the Protectorate includes lion, leopard, kudu, ostrich and numerous types of gazelle.

Climate conditions are governed by the south-west monsoon (Kharif) which blows from May to September, and the north-east monsoon which lasts from November to March. Much of the interior is generally cool and healthy owing to its elevation.

The Protectorate owes its foundation to the capture of Aden by the Bombay Government in 1839, when Turkey claimed the Somali Coast from Zeilah to Cape Gardafui. The Egyptians bought the port of Massawa in Eritrea in 1864 and subsequently spread their jurisdiction south to Zeilah and Berbera at a time when this Coast provided the chief source of supplies for Aden. As they were pre-occupied by events in the Sudan and the rise of the Mahdi, the Egyptians withdrew from the Somali coast in 1884. On July 20, 1887, the Powers were notified that a British Protectorate had been established on the Somali Coast from Ras Jibuti to Bender Ziada. Its boundaries were later defined by treaties with France, Italy and Ethiopia; but they are still artificial. The frontiers between ex-Italian Somaliland and the Protectorate, save for the Bender Ziada Enclave, and those between Ethiopia and the Protectorate have been demarcated.

The Protectorate was invaded by Italian forces on August 4, 1940; and after resistance against greatly superior numbers the British forces were evacuated on August 18, leaving the Italians temporarily in occupation. British sovereignty was restored in 1941 in the course of the East African campaign.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1954-55	1955-56
Revenue	£701,418	£801,440
Grant-in-Aid	404,000	418,000
Expenditure	1,090,184	1,235,085
Imports	2,360,880	2,880,872
Exports	1,208,644	1,375,241

Principal towns, Hargeisa (30,000 to 40,000), ♀ Berbera (pop. in hot season, about 15,000; in cold season, about 30,000), Burao (10,000), Borama, Erigavo and Las Anod.

GOVERNMENT

The territory is divided into 6 districts which bear the names of 6 principal towns (see above).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Theodore Ousley Pike, K.C.M.G. (1953) (+ £1,000 duty alloc.)	£3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	
Judges of the High Court, Sir Charlton Lane; T. T. Russell	2,200
Chief Secretary to the Government, J. R. Stebbing, O.B.E.	2,250
Attorney-General, J. S. R. Cole, Q.C.	2,100
Financial Secretary, G. C. Lawrence	2,100

Commissioner for Somali Affairs, P. Carrel, O.B.E.	2,000
Director of Medical Services, W. T. Thom ..	2,000
Commissioner of Police, H. S. Swain	2,000
Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services, J. M. Watson	2,000
Director of Public Works, E. P. L. Wilders ..	2,000
Director of Education, C. Sykes-Thompson ..	2,000
Accountant-General, C. Griffith	1,700
Comptroller of Customs, H. Forrester, O.B.E.	1,900

SOUTH EAST ASIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

Commissioner-General, His Excellency Sir Robert Heatlie Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy Commissioner-General, A. M. MacKintosh.

The appointment of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, whose headquarters are at Phoenix Park, Singapore, was first made in 1948, being a combination of the responsibilities of two appointments, that of Governor-General of the Malayan Union and the Colony of Singapore with authority also in Borneo, and that of Special Commissioner in South East Asia, a diplomatic appointment established in 1946 primarily for co-ordinating measures to meet the critical supply situation in that area at that time.

The main task of the newly appointed Commissioner-General was to co-ordinate British policy, including defence, in South East Asia, and he was responsible to both the Colonial Secretary and the Foreign Secretary in London. In addition he was made Chairman of the British Defence Co-ordination Committee (Far East). In 1955 the Commissioner-General became also the United Kingdom Representative on the Council of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation.

When Sir Robert Scott succeeded Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as Commissioner-General in October, 1955, the form of appointment was changed, Sir Robert Scott holds his appointment from the Prime Minister, to whom he reports direct as well as to the two Secretaries of State.

The Commissioner-General has the personal rank of Ambassador.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT

(See MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(See BASUTOLAND)

TANGANYIKA

The *Trust Territory of Tanganyika* (formerly *German East Africa*, 1884-1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 2°-12° 45' S. lat. and 28° 50'-40° 38' E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an area of 362,688 square miles (including 19,982 square miles of water). The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma.

The greater part of Tanganyika is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Kingani rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into

Lake Victoria; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Rungwa and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa. A *National Park*, created in the Ngorongoro-Serengeti area of the Northern and Lake Provinces, covers several thousand square miles of the finest game country in Africa.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The latest estimates of non-African residents is: Europeans, 20,300, other nationalities, 84,000. The African population is estimated at 7,965,000. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the country, and forms an invaluable *lingua franca*. It has been adopted as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and general purposes.

Expenditure by Government on education in 1955 was £3,373,781. In 1955 there were 656 Government and Native authority African primary schools, and 1,667 voluntary agency assisted primary schools. The total primary school enrolment was 221,977. There were 196 middle schools for boys and 39 for girls. Government or Native authorities managed 75 of the boys' and 8 of the girls' schools. The enrolments were 18,832 boys and 4,236 girls. There were 10 secondary schools run by Government and 15 by voluntary agencies. The enrolments were 1,708 boys and 153 girls. Five teacher-training centres were maintained by Government and 23 by voluntary agencies. The number of students in training were 1,865 men and 515 women. Facilities for post-secondary education are provided by the University College of Makerere at Kampala, where there were 150 Tanganyika students, and the School of Building and Civil Engineering also at Kampala. Vocational training is given at Ifunda Trade School in various trades and the Tengeru Natural Resources School.

Educational facilities for Europeans are administered by the Education Department and financed from the European Education Fund, which derives its revenue from Education Tax paid by Europeans, fees in Government European schools and a contribution from Government. There are seven Government primary schools, of which three are boarding schools, and 16 private schools receiving financial assistance from the Fund, as well as nine unassisted private schools. There is also a Government correspondence course for children who cannot attend a school. In 1955 there were 1,949 primary pupils. There is one Government secondary boarding school, at Kongwa, which had 232 pupils in 1955.

As in the case of European education there is a separate authority for Indian Education with its own fund. There are Government primary and secondary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, but most of the educational facilities for Indians are provided by non-Government schools receiving grants in respect of staff, buildings and equipment; in 1955 there were 106 of these assisted schools.

Production, etc.—The economy is primarily agricultural and industry, other than mining, is mainly concerned with the processing of primary products. Secondary manufacturing industries established include canned meat, fruit and vegetables, paint, metal containers, coil matting, macaroni and bleaching and dyeing of textiles. African agricultural effort is largely devoted to the subsistence cultivation of cereals and other food crops.

A striking feature of Tanganyika's development in recent years has been the growth of the co-operative movement, which has for a considerable period been well established among African coffee producers around Mount Kilimanjaro and which

handles all African-produced coffee amounting to about 19,000 tons. A large proportion of the Lake Province's cotton crop is also handled by co-operatives.

The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation has continued the experimental tenant farming scheme started at Nachingwea by the Overseas Food Corporation, whose tobacco farms at Urambo are to be worked by tenants and the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in co-operation with Government. The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization is undertaking a survey of the Rufiji Basin.

The value of principal exports, other than minerals, in 1955 was: sisal, £9,956,000; coffee, £6,905,000; cotton, £5,534,000; hides and skins, £1,235,000; oilseeds, £1,721,000. Other exports include canned meat and meat products, cashew nuts, tea, beans and other pulses, timber, kapok, beeswax, gum arabic, papain, pyrethrum and tobacco.

Live Stock.—In 1955 there were 6,755,000 cattle, 2,739,000 sheep, 3,878,000 goats, 13,122 pigs, 137,000 donkeys and 335 horses in the Territory.

Minerals.—The value of mineral production in 1955 reached £5,494,000, a new record. Principal exports were as follows: diamonds, £3,199,000; gold £864,000; lead concentrates £790,000; sheet mica, £68,000; salt, £90,000; tin concentrates, £30,000; tungsten concentrates, £18,000; silver, £14,000; gypsum, £17,000.

Communications.—The Railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are metre gauge and comprise the following lines:—*Tanga Line.* Tanga to Moshi, 218 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connection with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Kahe near Moshi. *Central Line.* Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Msagali to Kongwa (17 miles); Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (236 miles); and Kaliwa to Mpanda (131 miles). *Southern Province Line.* Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles). Steamers run on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. Railway road services operate over 1,700 miles, the main routes being from Morogoro to Korogwe (78 miles), Dodoma to Arusha (273 miles), Dodoma to Mbeya (406 miles) and Itigi to Mbeya (305 miles). A first-class bitumen-surfaced road, 131 miles long, runs from Namanga (on the Kenya border) to Himo, via Moshi and Arusha. New roads between Dar es Salaam-Morogoro and Tanga-Korogwe have been completed, and the Morogoro-Iringa road is expected to be completed by October, 1956. The Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo road, from the Northern Rhodesian border to the Kenya border is 810 miles in length.

Tanganyika has an extensive telephone and telegraph network consisting of 63 telephone exchanges and 198 telegraph offices. These services are available to Kenya and Uganda. A radio telephone service is also available to 44 other countries, to ships off the East African Coast and to certain ships in the North Atlantic. Postal services are provided by means of 164 Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

There is a weekly direct air service between London and Dar es Salaam operated by British Overseas Airways Corporation. Internal air services are operated by East African Airways, which connects with the daily London to Nairobi services. There are daily airmail services between Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Nairobi and Zanzibar.

¶The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara and Kilwa. A deep water quay was opened at Mtwara in 1954 and three deep

water berths at Dar es Salaam will be ready early in 1956.

FINANCE

	1955-56	1956-57
Estimated Revenue:		
Territorial	£17,474,000	£18,357,000
Development	6,591,000	6,481,000
Estimated Expenditure:		
Territorial	17,609,000	18,322,000
Development	6,591,000	6,481,000
Imports	£31,962,000	£43,531,000
Exports	36,199,000	36,199,000
Imports from U.K. ...	13,720,000	17,791,000
Exports to U.K.	12,717,000	13,255,000

CAPITAL, Ψ Dar es Salaam. Population (1952), Europeans, 3,603; other non-natives, 23,207; Africans, 72,330; total, 99,140.

GOVERNMENT

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 *ex officio* members, 5 official members and 6 unofficial members. The Legislative Council, presided over by a Speaker, has a membership of 61. The official bench of 31 includes 17 Government officials and 14 unofficials who have accepted the Government whip. The unofficial bench of 30 includes 10 members of each of the three main races, 27 representing constituencies and 3 the general interests of the territory.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edward Francis Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., assumed office June, 1949, term extended until June 17, 1958 (and £2,500 Duty Allowance)

Private Sec., J. W. D. Margetson

Chief Secretary, R. de S. Stapledon, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs, A. I. Grattan-Bellew, C.M.G., Q.C.

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance and Economics, C. E. Tilney, C.M.G.

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, A. E. Trotman, C.M.G.

Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning, J. F. R. Hill, C.M.G.

Member for Local Government, F. H. Page-Jones, C.M.G.

Member for Lands and Mines, A. H. Pike, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Member for Social Services, J. P. Attenborough, C.B.E.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Brig. W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.

(+ *allice* £500)

Chief Justice, E. J. Davies

Puise Judges, G. M. Mahon; J. S. Abernethy; E. D. W. Crawshaw; A. G. Lowe; C. D. G. Harbord

Director of Medical Services, J. M. Liston ..

Director of Education, G. H. Rusbridger, O.B.E.

Senior Provincial Commissioners, E. G. Rowe, C.M.G.; S. A. Walden, C.M.G.; L. M. Heaney; M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E.

Director of Public Works, F. H. Woodrow, O.B.E.

Director of Agriculture, J. R. P. Soper

Director of Veterinary Services, E. C. S. Dawe

Commissioner of Police, R. E. Foulger, C.M.G.

Director of Lands and Surveys, C. Mace, O.B.E.

Commissioner for Development and Housing,

Col. W. L. Rolleston, O.B.E. 2,900

British Council Representative, J. F. C. Springford.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

TONGA

The Tongan or Friendly Islands form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain by Treaty made in 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (December 31, 1955) of 56,006, made up of 54,661 Tongans and 1,345 others, including 286 Europeans. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1954-55 £1592,740; expenditure £471,183. There is no debt. Total imports (1955) £11,044,118; total exports £11,569,485. The total shipping cleared in 1955 was 101,937 tons. Tongan currency is on parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Agent and Consul, C. R. H. Nott, O.B.E., (1954) (and duty allowance £200) £2,300.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) Buganda (East Mengo, West Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).

(2) Eastern (Teso, Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Mbale Township).

(3) Western (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi).

(4) Northern (Achoi, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The total population of Uganda at the 1943 Census was 4,955,176, composed as follows: Africans 4,914,211; Indians 33,767; Europeans 3,448; Goans 1,448; others 2,302. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu

languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a debased form is also spoken as a trading and, in a few districts, administrative language. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilo-hamitic clusters.

Development—A five-year capital development plan for the period July, 1955–July, 1960 has been drawn up, involving the expenditure of approximately £30,000,000.

A dam has been erected at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja, to provide hydro-electric power for industrial development. A generating capacity of 60,000 kW. is now available. Orders for four more turbines have been placed which will double the present capacity. The potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW. Power is now available over a wide area.

Mineral resources are mainly concentrated in two widely separated areas. In the west on the slopes of the Ruwenzori Mountains are found limestone, copper, cobalt and salt whilst around Tororo in the east the Sukulu mineral complex includes limestone, magnetite, apatite (phosphate), and pyrochlore (niobium). The copper and cobalt deposits are being developed, while at Tororo cement is manufactured.

In 1952, the Uganda Development Corporation Limited was established with a capital of £5,000,000 now increased to £8,000,000, of which £5,500,000 has been issued, to take over Government holding in industry, and to foster, assist, and, where necessary, to participate in the financing of further industrial enterprises, normally by establishing subsidiary companies in which private enterprises will be encouraged to participate, and in proper circumstances have a majority holding. The Corporation is at present participating in companies whose activities include, or will include, the mining and production of copper and cobalt from Kilembe, the mining and production of phosphate and niobium at Tororo, and the manufacture of textiles in a new factory at Jinja.

These developments have been carried on through private enterprise. The Corporation is also concerned through its subsidiaries with fish marketing, building, hotels, cattle ranching, tea growing, cement and cement products, including cement-asbestos sheeting.

Education—Separate schools are provided for members of the African, Asian and European communities. The majority of African schools are managed by voluntary agencies, especially by Mission Societies. Substantial grants are provided by Government towards teachers' salaries, buildings and equipment, and in these grant-aided schools there are about 256,000 children. There are 11 Government schools (primary and secondary) for Asians, with a total roll of about 7,800 children. There are also a further 7,700 Asian children in 88 grant-aided schools, which are mostly in the smaller trading centres of the Protectorate. About 750 European children attend Government and grant-aided schools in the Protectorate, but there are no secondary schools in Uganda for European children and the majority of them attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Approximately £4,000,000 was spent on education, including capital projects, during the financial year 1955/56. Makerere College, Kampala, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation; its Board of Governors is appointed by the East African Governments, the

Inter-University Council and the Academic Board of the College. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953.

Communications—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya and Uganda extends from Mombasa, *via* Nairobi, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala to Kasese near the Belgian Congo border. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Jinja through Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian Congo port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba, and a freight service between Butiaba and Kampala. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 351 miles of tarmac road and 2,494 miles of all-weather murrum roads connecting the principal towns; the various African local governments between them maintain a further 4,418 miles of all-weather murrum roads and 3,881½ miles of lesser murrum roads of variable standard. There is a joint East African Ports and Telecommunications Service which operates throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the main B.O.A.C. routes through East Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Sabena, Air France, Central African Airways, and E.A.A.C. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Lomej, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Murchison Falls, Kisenyi (on Lake George) and Kasese. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Kichwamba and Masaka.

Production—Agricultural production is largely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize and groundnuts. Sugar, coffee and tea are the main crops on non-African estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore, wolfram and copper being won in the Western Province.

FINANCE

In 1954 the Government's financial year was amended and now runs from July 1 to June 30. The Protectorate estimates of revenue and expenditure are now divided into the Revenue Budget, which contains details of recurrent revenue and expenditure, and the Capital Budget which contains details of non-recurrent expenditure and revenue specifically assigned to meet capital expenditure, including a contribution from the Revenue Budget.

A. Revenue Budget:

	1954/55 actual)	1955/56 (revised estimate)
Revenue.....	£19,476,430	£18,269,616
Expenditure (excluding loans)	18,503,190	16,986,918
Public debt	464,198	510,122
B. Capital Budget:		
Revenue.....	£4,790,782	£2,765,629
Expenditure.....	5,299,722	6,328,721

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	£25,198,645	£33,975,208
Total exports.....	41,028,620	42,304,584

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, cotton-seed, oil seed cake, tea, cigarettes, ores, and hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton fabrics, base metals and metal manufactures, and machinery. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India and the neighbouring African territories.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and 13 members. Of these 13 members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance are *ex officio* members. The remaining places are filled by the Ministers of Social Services, of Local Government, of Natural Resources, of Commerce and Works, of Corporations and Regional Communications and of Rural Development, the Assistant Minister of Social Services, the Resident, Buganda and the Commissioner on Special Duty. The Legislative Council consists of 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance), 14 Ministers and officials and 13 other members (total 30) on the Government side and 30 representative members. Of these 30 representative members, 18 are African, 6 Asian and 6 European. The Governor is President of the Council.

The whole territory is under British Administration; but in particular areas local powers are specifically reserved by treaty or "Agreement" to the local tribal government.

There are four "Agreement States," all monarchical in constitution—Buganda, Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro.

Generally throughout the whole country, government has been and still is administered through a system of county, sub-county and parish chiefs, first developed during the latter half of the 19th century in Buganda and extended by British and Ganda influence to all parts of the country. Chiefs consequently are to be regarded everywhere not as hereditary leaders of the original social groups, but as salaried civil servants selected and promoted by merit. Native courts of varying limited jurisdiction deal with cases, both civil and criminal, involving Africans only, but certain classes of cases are reserved to the Protectorate courts. Such native courts are supervised, in Buganda, by a judicial adviser, and elsewhere by the administrative staff, the High Court having appellate powers in such cases in Buganda and exercising appellate and revisional jurisdiction over such courts elsewhere. During the last twenty years a system of councils extending from the parish through the sub-county and county up to the District Councils has been established; the District Councils are being developed as local government bodies which will gradually take over from the Central Government responsibility for certain local services. The Legislative Council of the Protectorate is representative of all races, and has African representatives from all Districts save one. There are Protectorate Courts dealing with certain reserved offences, and cases in which a non-African is a party. Appeal from these courts lies to the High Court of Uganda and ultimately to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Jan. 1957) (and £2,500 duty allowance)..... £5,000

Chief Justice, A. McKisack.....	£3,500
Chief Secretary, C. H. Hartwell, C.M.G.....	3,400
Attorney General, R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C.....	3,200
Minister of Finance, * C. G. F. F. Melmoth	3,200
Minister of Local Government, *L. M. Boyd, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister of Social Services, *G. B. Cartland, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister for Natural Resources, *A. B. Killick, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister of Commerce and Works, *C. Handley Bird, C.B.E.....	3,100
Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, *A. N. Maini, C.B.E.....	3,100
Minister of Land Tenure, Z. C. K. Mungonyo, M.B.E.....	3,100
Minister of Rural Development, *Y. K. Lule	3,100
Assistant Minister of Social Services, *A. K. Kironde.....	3,100
Commissioner on Special Duty, *C. C. Spencer, C.M.G.....	3,100
Resident, Buganda, *C. A. L. Richards... Provincial Commissioners, T. R. F. Cox, C.M.G.; Sir George Dunne, Bt.; C. Powell Cotton, M.B.E., M.C.....	2,900
Puisse Judges, K. G. Bennett; J. E. G. Lewis; D. J. Sheridan; R. H. Keatinge each	2,900
Chairman, Public Services Commission, R. O. Ramage, C.M.G.....	3,100
Director of Medical Services, E. A. Trim, O.B.E., M.D.....	3,000
Director of Agriculture, J. G. M. King, O.B.E.	2,900
Director of Education, D. S. Miller, C.B.E.....	2,900
Director of Public Works (vacant).....	2,900
Administrative Secretary, J. V. Wild, O.B.E.	2,900
Commissioner for Local Government, L. M. Buchanan.....	2,900
Director of Lands and Surveys and Commissioner of Mines, A. P. Mitchell, C.M.G.	2,900
Commissioner of Police, N. P. Hadow.....	2,900
Establishment Secretary, H. E. O. Hughes... Solicitor-General, P. E. H. Pike, Q.C.....	2,700
Director of Audit, A. J. R. Lucas.....	2,700
Director of Geological Survey, A. N. Cawley	2,700
Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, J. B. Randall.....	2,900
Chief Conservator of Forests, C. Swabey... Labour Commissioner, P. J. Law, O.B.E.....	2,900
Director of Information, A. G. Ridley.....	2,700
Commissioner for Community Development, P. C. Minns.....	2,700
Commissioner for Co-operative Development, A. J. Kerr.....	2,700
British Council Representative, C. R. Hewer. * Member of Executive Council.	

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), ENTebbe.
Population (1948) (non-African), 905. The chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province).

WINDWARD ISLANDS
(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, C.C.M.G., C.B.E., born Aug. 26, 1879; succeeded Dec. 9, 1911.

Heir-Apparent, Seyyid Abdullah bin Khalifa, C.C.M.G., born Feb. 22, 1910.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwuma

to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patita, and Siu, for which His Highness' Government receives annual rentals of £10,000 from the Government of Kenya, and £1,000 from Her Majesty's Government in respect of part of the Somali coast-line.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 149,575 (1948 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 114,587; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 264,162.

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1955 were valued at £3,957,398 and clove oil at £106,844). They also exported £333,694 of coconut oil and £325,225 of copra in 1955. Other important products are chillies, oil cake, soap, tobacco and coir rope. Rice and cassava are grown extensively for local consumption. The importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distribution has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the adjacent mainland coast.

Education.—There are Government primary schools for Arab and African children, and one for Indian boys. Grant-aided primary schools are mainly for Indians. There are two Government secondary schools for boys and girls respectively of all communities, a Muslim academy for Arabic studies, a rural middle boarding school for Arab and African boys in Zanzibar, a Government primary boarding school for girls in Pemba, the H.H. the Aga Khan Secondary School for boys, St. Joseph's Convent School, and a boys' primary boarding school run by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Boys are sent for technical training to the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, and boys and girls to Makerere or England for further education. In addition there are Government primary training colleges for men and women teachers. The total enrolment in November, 1955, was 14,177 and the total expenditure on education in 1955, £297,980 from local revenue.

Communications.—There are 206 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 80 miles in Pemba. There are 5 post offices in the two islands and a Government telephone system. The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, had a population (1948) 45,284. It possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. Net tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1954 was 1,558,102. Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

A civil aerodrome is situated 4 miles south-east of the city, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services. There is also an all-weather aerodrome in Pemba linking the island with Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika by regular services with the East African Airways Corporation.

FINANCE

	1954	1955
Revenue	£2,962,363	£2,413,477
Expenditure	2,624,625	2,265,016

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports	£5,877,454	£6,702,661
Exports	6,429,287	6,781,695
Imports from U.K. ...	1,630,057	1,899,197
Exports to U.K.	379,889	256,157

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, soap, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir rope in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

GOVERNMENT

Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1923, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The government is administered by a British Resident. There is an Executive Council, over which H.H. the Sultan presides, and a Legislative Council of 16 members (4 *ex officio*, 5 official and 8 unofficial) under the chairmanship of the Resident.

British Resident, Sir Henry Steven Potter,
K.C.M.G. (1954) (and duty allowance

£1,250)	£3,250
Chief Justice, R. Windham	2,700
Chief Secretary, R. E. Alford, C.M.G.	2,600
Attorney-General (vacant)	2,500
Senior Commissioner, J. D. Stringer (acting)	2,400
Financial Secretary, P. H. Nightingale	2,400
Director of Agriculture, A. K. Briant, O.B.E.	2,200
Director of Education, S. F. Hann	2,200
Director of Medical Services, D. A. Baird, O.B.E.	2,200
Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey, (vacant)	2,200
Commissioner of Police, J. V. Mullin	2,200
Comptroller of Customs, A. Bishop	2,000
Administrator General, E. J. Stiven	2,100
Principal Auditor, W. E. Evans	1,900
Accountant General, A. C. C. Roberts	1,900

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 2 days by air.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5.5 million square miles, of which 2.3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 687-690; Republic of Ireland, pp. 816-9.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,030 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *C Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which *Lough Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the *Shannon Chain of Allen*, *Booberg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the *Erne Chain of Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of *Macgillicuddy's Reeks*, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardr* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriell, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of *Miled*. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Cool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Findgail* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgail* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingal," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (*Ulaidh-tir*, *Laigintir*, *Mumans-tir* and *Kunnak-tir*). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (880), at which the Hy Neill

king *Maelsechlainn II.* defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king *Amlaib Cuarán*; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 *Dermot MacMurrough* (*Diarmait MacMurcacha*), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with *Ruaidhri O'Connor* (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and *Dermot* enlisted the services of *Richard de Clare*, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with *Dermot's* daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII. Sir Edward Poyning's, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poyning's Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the *Earls of Kildare* retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 380, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Republic of Ireland

Poblacht na hÉireann

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs	Acreage	Population, 1951 Census	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER			
(1) Carlow (Carlow).....	221,485	34,162	99
(2) Dublin (Dublin).....	205,936	170,839	531
Dublin County Borough.....	21,907	522,183	15,255
(3) Kildare (Naas).....	418,644	66,437	102
(4) Kilkenny (Kilkenny).....	509,470	65,235	82
(5) Leix (Maryborough).....	424,892	48,430	73
(6) Longford (Longford).....	257,936	34,553	86
(7) Louth (Dundalk).....	202,806	68,771	217
(8) Meath (Navan).....	577,824	66,337	73
(9) Offaly (Tullamore).....	493,636	52,544	68
(10) Westmeath (Mullingar).....	435,606	54,493	80
(11) Wexford (Wexford).....	581,061	90,032	99
(12) Wicklow (Wicklow).....	500,250	62,590	80
	4,851,453	1,336,576	176
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER			
(13) Clare (Ennis).....	787,704	81,329	66
(14) Cork (Cork).....	1,840,897	266,717	93
Cork County Borough.....	2,511	74,567	19,006
(15) Kerry (Tralee).....	1,161,706	126,644	70
(16) Limerick (Limerick).....	658,948	90,419	88
Limerick County Borough.....	4,706	50,820	6,911
(17) Tipperary (Clonmel).....	1,051,292	133,313	81
(18) Waterford (Waterford).....	452,311	46,370	66
Waterford County Borough.....	1,970	28,691	9,321
	5,962,045	898,870	96
PROVINCE OF CONNACHT			
(19) Galway (Galway).....	1,467,665	160,201	70
(20) Leitrim (Carrick on Shannon).....	376,764	41,209	70
(21) Mayo (Castlebar).....	1,333,940	141,867	68
(22) Roscommon (Roscommon).....	608,540	68,102	72
(23) Sligo (Sligo).....	443,917	60,813	87
	4,230,826	471,895	71
PROVINCE OF ULSTER (part of)			
(24) Cavan (Cavan).....	467,162	66,377	91
(25) Donegal (Lifford).....	1,193,621	131,530	71
(26) Monaghan (Monaghan).....	318,985	55,345	111
	1,979,768	253,252	82
Total.....	17,024,092	2,960,593	111

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Passenger Movement by Sea	
				Inwards	Outwards
1952.....	64,631	15,876	35,105	696,116	730,187
1953.....	62,558	15,888	34,591	666,232	697,315
1954.....	62,334	15,831	35,535	677,271	716,153
1955.....	61,575*	16,137*	36,525*	712,594	756,861

* Provisional.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution of Ireland, approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President of Éire—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the Taoiseach (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49

are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The Taoiseach is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The Taoiseach appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the Taoiseach in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Átha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1951, its population was 522,183. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 74,567). Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,920). Limerick (50,820). Waterford (28,691). Galway (21,316). Dundalk (19,678). Drogheda (16,779). Sligo (13,599). Wexford (11,979). Bray (12,063). Kilkenny (10,572). Tralee (11,045). Clonmel (10,471) and Athlone (9,015).

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtarán na hÉireann (President of Éire), elected June 25, 1945, re-elected June 25, 1952, Seán T. Ó. Ceallaigh (Seán T. O'Kelly).

Secretary to the President: Domhnall Ó Donnabháin (Daniel J. O'Donovan).

Taoiseach, Seán Ua Coisdealbha, A.S. (John A. Costello, S.C.) £3,000

Tánaiste and Minister for Industry and Commerce, Liam Ó Neachtain (William Norton) 2,125

Minister for Education, An Ginearál Risteard Ua Maolchatha (General Richard Mulcahy) 2,125

Minister for Lands, Seosamh Ó Blathmháic (Joseph Blowick) 2,125

Minister for Justice, Séamas Éabhróid (James Everett) 2,125

Minister for Agriculture, Séamas Diolún (James Dillon) 2,125

Minister for Defence, An Ginearál Seán Mac Eoin (General Seán MacEoin) 2,125

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Micheál Mac Aoidh (Michael Keyes) 2,125

Minister for External Affairs, Liam Mac Cosgair (Liam Cosgrave) 2,125

Minister for Social Welfare, Brendan Mac Fhéarais (Brendan Corish) 2,125

Minister for Finance, Gearóid Suatman (Gerard Sweetman) £2,125

Minister for Local Government, Pádraig Ó Domhnaill (Patrick O'Donnell) 2,125

Minister for Health, Tomás Ó hUiginn, A.S. (Thomas Francis O'Higgins, S.C.) 2,125

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same Dáil does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (15th) Dáil was elected on May 18 1954, and met on June 2, 1954.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1954	1955	1956
Fianna Fáil	65	65	67
Fine Gael	50	50	49
Labour	18	18	17
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan)	5	5	5
Independent	5	5	5
Clann na Poblachta	3	3	3
Speaker	1	1	1
Total	147	147	147

*** Members of Dáil Éireann, other than Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, are allowed £52 (and members of Seanad Éireann £39) a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Government, Seán Ó Donnobháin (John O'Donovan).
Do. to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence, Donnchadh Ó Súilleabháin (Denis J. O'Sullivan).
Do. to the Minister for Finance, Mícheál Ó Domhnailláin (Michael Donnellan).
Do. to Minister for Local Government, Domhnall Spring (Daniel Spring).
Do. to Minister for Agriculture, Oilibhéar Ó Flannagáin (Oliver Flanagan).
Do. to Minister for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig Ó Crotaigh (Patrick J. Crotty).

Attorney-General, Pádraig Mac Giollaigáin, A.S. (Patrick McGilligan, S.C.).

Secretary to the Government, Muiris Ó Muimhneacháin (Maurice Moynihan).

Assistant Secretary to the Government, Nioclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan, Ph.D.).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.
Counsellor, G. Kimber, C.M.G.
First Secretary, R. P. Ross Williamson.
Military Attache, Lt.-Col. M. J. Lindsay, D.S.O.
Trade Commissioner, N. K. Paterson, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Head of Visa Section, F. C. Savage, O.B.E.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: (vacant) (Ambassador)
Argentina: T. J. Horan (Chargé d'Affaires).
Australia: M. L. Skentlebury (Chargé d'Affaires).
Austria: H. McCann (Minister).
Belgium: D. R. McDonald (Minister).
Canada: L. T. McCauley (Ambassador).
France: W. P. Fay (Ambassador).
Federal Republic of Germany: T. J. Kiernan (Minister).
Great Britain: Cornelius C. Cremin (Ambassador), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.
Italy: D. A. Devlin (Minister).
Netherlands: (vacant) (Minister).
Norway: Mrs. J. MacNeill (Minister).
Portugal: T. V. Commis (Chargé d'Affaires).
Spain: M. Rynne (Ambassador).
Sweden: Mrs. J. MacNeill (Minister).
Switzerland: H. McCann (Minister).
Turkey: D. A. Devlin (Minister).
U.S.A.: J. J. Hearn (Ambassador).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ará-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power

to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Conor Maguire £4,850
President of the High Court, Hon. Cahir Davitt 3,700
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Martin C. Maguire; Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. C. O'Daly, each 3,700
Judges, High Court, Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. Kevin J. Dixon; Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. W. G. Shannon (*ex officio*) each 3,250
Master of High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister of Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1957, provide for approximately 25,000 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force with, in most cases, nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years service in the Permanent Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service comprises three corvettes and auxiliary vessels. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1957, provide for an expenditure of £7,033,450.

FINANCE

	1955-56 (Actual)	1956-57 (Estimated)
Revenue	£111,675,000	£121,791,000
Expenditure	126,281,000	132,791,000

The expenditure figures include certain services regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1955-56 amounted to £14,294,000 and for 1956-57 are estimated at £11,000,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1956-57 includes: Customs, £43,255,000; Special Import Levy, £3,000,000; Excise, £18,265,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,850,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £45,034,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £3,200,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £5,750,000; Stamp Duties, £1,875,000; Post Office Services, £7,700,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for

1956-57 are Debt Service, £19,673,000; Agriculture, land division, etc., £14,827,000; Food subsidies, £8,384,000; Army, £7,033,000; Police, £4,019,000; Education, £12,630,000; Social Insurance, £2,446,000; Social Assistance, £18,523,000; Postal Services, £7,200,000; Superannuation, £4,857,000.

The Gross Debt on March 31, 1956, was £326,000,000 with Assets £197,000,000, leaving the net total of the debt at £129,000,000.

RELIGION (Census of 1946)

Catholics.....	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians.....	124,829
Presbyterians.....	23,870
Methodists.....	8,355
Others.....	12,020
Total.....	2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,874 schools with an enrolment of 490,157, and average daily attendance 85.6 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (458 recognized schools with 56,411 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 225 permanent schools (including 12 residential schools of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and several temporary centres (20,922 whole-time day students and 68,355 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin) with 419 Professors, etc., and 5,134 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 158 Professors, etc., and 1,877 students in the academic year 1953-54. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1954-55, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £8,262,490; Secondary £1,689,870; Vocational £1,016,230; Science and Art £189,970. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1954-55 amounted to £568,774, while in addition grants of £76,984 were made in respect of the Faculties of General Agricultural and Dairy Science.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1955 there were 1,121,266 acres under corn crops, 593,077 under root and green crops, 1,904 under flax, 11,448 under fruit, and 1,889,221 under hay, a total of 3,616,916 acres. The principal produce in 1955 was: oats, 567,000 tons; wheat, 399,000 tons; barley, 246,000 tons; turnips, 2,247,000 tons; potatoes, 2,114,000 tons; mangolds, 1,260,000 tons; sugar beet, 597,000 tons; and hay, 4,242,000 tons. The Live Stock included 4,483,474 cattle, 3,268,896 sheep, 798,845 pigs, and 296,274 horses.

Minerals.—1,481 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1954 and 202,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—7,614 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1954, the total value of all fish excluding salmon landed being £882,298.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were (1955) 2,259 miles of railway of which 2,069 miles are of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge. 17,748,000 passengers and 3,672,653 tons of merchandise were conveyed. The gross receipts (1954) were £18,678,926* and the net loss £415,710.*

* Figures relate to the year ended March 31, 1955 for Córas Iompair Éireann and to the calendar year 1954 for other railways.

These figures include receipts from Road Transport Services, Canals, etc., operated by the Railway Companies.

Road Motor Services.—In 1955 road motor vehicles carried 309,000,000 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £5,397,000.

Shipping.—In 1955 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 9,852 of 8,987,938 tons, of which 1,720 (1,361,874 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 5,736 (5,212,353 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, on the main transatlantic air route, caters for traffic to and from the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and the Continent. A service to and from Dublin is operated daily. In 1955 the transatlantic companies operating through the airport carried 407,622 passengers and 26,943,085 lb. of cargo.

Dublin Airport, situated at Collinstown, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-Channel and European services operated by Aer Lingus Teoranta and continental airlines. During 1955 the airport handled 391,618 passengers and 17,921,000 lb. of cargo.

The following private aerodromes are also licensed: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S.W. of Killarney; Rosapenna Strand, 25 miles N. of Letterkenny; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1945	41,073,074	35,496,359	5,576,715
1946	72,043,372	39,007,511	33,035,861
1947	131,334,517	39,511,134	91,823,383
1948	136,315,884	49,326,523	86,989,361
1949	130,231,623	60,552,381	69,679,242
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	87,003,214
1951	204,595,585	81,520,383	123,075,202
1952	172,309,040	101,599,437	70,709,603
1953	182,480,351	114,097,405	68,382,946
1954	179,890,915	115,341,682	64,548,233
1955	104,335,942	110,254,743	94,081,199

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1955)

The principal groups were food £36,654,638; machinery and electrical goods £20,748,864; oils, fats, resins and gums £18,929,430; non-metallic mineral products and quarry products £14,394,677; textiles £18,992,485; vehicles £18,169,422; chemicals, petroleum, dyes and colours £8,067,907; iron and steel £8,882,135; paper and cardboard £7,838,791; wood, timber and cork £7,567,166.

Domestic Exports (1955)

Principally, live animals £44,617,474; food, drink and tobacco £34,671,010; textiles (except apparel) £6,948,103.

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp or stringed argenti.

The United States of America

Divisions	Gross Area, 1950 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1940	Census 1950
Continental United States.....	*3,022,387	131,669,275	150,697,361
Alaska.....	586,400	72,521	128,643
Guam.....	206	22,290	59,498
Hawaii.....	6,423	422,770	499,794
Panama Canal Zone.....	553	51,827	52,822
Puerto Rico.....	3,435	1,869,255	2,210,703
American Samoa.....	76	12,908	18,937
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.....	133	24,889	26,665
Other Islands†.....	42	2,083	2,423
Military, &c., abroad.....	—	118,933	481,545
Total.....	3,619,655	134,266,754	154,178,391

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,974,726.

† Includes Midway, Wake, Canton, Enderbury, Johnston, Sand, Swan, Corn, Navassa, Baker, Howland and Jarvis Islands.

The former Japanese Mandates in the Pacific (*Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands*) are a trust territory of the United Nations, administered by the U.S.A. The land area of these islands is 685 sq. miles and their population, in 1950, was 54,843.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Cal- endar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1944	2,794,800	20.2	1,411,338	10.6
1945	2,735,456	19.5	1,401,719	10.6
1946	3,288,672	23.3	1,395,617	10.0
1947	3,699,940	25.8	1,445,370	10.1
1948	3,535,068	24.2	1,444,337	9.9
1949	3,559,529	23.9	1,443,607	9.7
1950	3,554,149	23.6	1,452,454	9.6
*1951	3,750,850	24.5	1,482,099	9.7
*1952	3,846,986	24.7	1,496,838	9.6
*1953	3,902,120	24.6	1,517,541	9.6
*1954	4,017,362	24.9	1,481,091	9.2
†1955	4,011,000	24.6	1,527,000	9.3

* Based on 50 per cent. sample.

† Estimated.

Note.—Deaths exclude fetal death and deaths among armed forces overseas. Birth and death rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Birth rates for 1944-46 are based on total population including armed forces overseas. For other years armed forces overseas are excluded.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

From 1820 to 1955, 40,413,120 alien immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the inward total in 1955, 17,849 were born in the United Kingdom; 31,831 in Germany and Austria; 5,345 in Scandinavia; 31,925 in Italy; 4,697 in Poland; and 3,411 in France. The total number of alien immigrants admitted in the year ending June 30,

1955, was 237,790. During the same period 31,245 residents left the United States for permanent residence abroad.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolutions.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1944	1,452,000	10.9	400,000	2.9
1945	1,613,000	12.2	485,000	3.5
1946	2,291,000	16.4	610,000	4.3
1947	1,992,000	13.9	483,000	3.4
1948	1,811,000	12.4	408,000	2.8
1949	1,580,000	10.6	397,000	2.7
1950	1,667,000	11.1	385,000	2.6
1951	1,595,000	10.4	381,000	2.5
1952	1,539,000	9.9	392,000	2.5
1953	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1954	1,490,000	9.2	379,000	2.4
*1955	1,524,000	9.3	—	—

* Preliminary figures.

Note.—Marriage and divorce rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Divorce rates for 1944-46 are based on population including armed forces overseas. All other rates are based on population excluding armed forces overseas.

Increase of the People—Continental U.S. only.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209
1940	118,214,870	12,865,118	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1950.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	408,785	Finland	95,506	Italy	1,427,145	Roumania....	84,952
Belgium	52,897	France	107,924	Lithuania...	147,765	Scotland ..	244,200
Canada—		Germany ...	984,331	Mexico	450,562	Spain	45,565
French	238,409	Greece	169,083	Netherlands ..	102,133	Sweden	324,944
Other	756,153	Hungary	268,022	Norway	202,294	Switzerland ..	71,515
Czechoslovakia	278,268	Ireland—		Poland	861,184	U.S.S.R.	894,844
Denmark	107,897	N. Ireland...	15,398	Portugal	54,337	Yugoslavia ..	143,956
England and		I. Republic	504,961				
Wales	584,615						

The total number, including countries not specified, was 10,161,168 in 1950 compared with 11,419,138 in 1940. 1950 figures include a total of 180,024 from all Asian countries, 120,297 from countries in America other than Canada and Mexico and 86,375 from European countries not listed above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°–49° North and longitude 67°–124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,561 miles on the Atlantic, 1,872 miles on the Pacific, 2,908 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, partly hilly, rolling plain, with a general slope southward, toward the Gulf of Mexico, excepting to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Mountains and the Great Smoky Mountains. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, is covered by the Mississippi valley, and its immense prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of oak, hickory, maple, chestnut, and other trees, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, wax palm, and cypress, exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly covered the country. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,495 feet above sea-level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 280 feet below sea-level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organization), and of 2 organized Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleven to twenty-second Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 20, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933 and Feb. 27, 1951), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election to one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the

representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1953, to January 20, 1957), DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, of New York City, New York, born Oct. 14, 1890, sworn in as President (in succession to Harry S. Truman) Jan. 20, 1953. Republican.

Vice-President, Richard Milhous Nixon, of California, born Jan. 9, 1913, elected Nov. 4, 1952. Republican.

THE CABINET

(Each \$22,500).

Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, of New York (born Feb. 25, 1888), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, of Ohio (born Mar. 8, 1890), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Defence, Charles E. Wilson, of Michigan (born July 18, 1890), appointed Jan. 28, 1953.

Attorney-General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., of New York (born Feb. 20, 1904), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Postmaster-General, Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan (born Mar. 17, 1899), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of the Interior, Fred. A. Seaton of Nebraska (born Dec. 11, 1909), appointed May 29, 1956.

Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, of Utah (born Aug. 4, 1899), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts (born June 15, 1893), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Labour, James Paul Mitchell, of New Jersey (born Nov. 12, 1900), appointed Oct. 9, 1953.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom (born 1894), appointed July 13, 1955.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$22,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 Representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$22,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 3, 1955, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1957.

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Richard M. Nixon, Calif.	\$30,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> , Sam Rayburn, Tex.	\$30,000
<i>Secretary of the Senate</i> , Felton M. Johnson, Miss.	

Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ralph R. Roberts, Ind.

Members of the 84th Congress were elected on Nov. 2, 1954.

The 84th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats 49, Republicans 47. Total 96.

House of Representatives.—Democrats 232, Republicans 203. Total 435.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library)

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of some 6,000 volumes as the basis for a new collection, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. Exclusive of unbound newspapers and parts of serials awaiting binding, its collections contained, on June 30, 19 6, more than 35,000,000 items. These included about 10,800,000 volumes and pamphlets; 155,900 bound newspaper volumes; 15,100,000 manuscript; 2,200,000 maps and views; 20,000 microcards; 121, 00 reels and strips of microfilm; 115,800 reels of motion pictures; 2,084,000 volumes and pieces of music; 464,000 phonograph records; 2,637,000 photographic negatives, prints and slides;

583,200 fine prints, 70,000 microprint cards, and other materials such as broadsides, photostats, posters and miscellaneous items. The main building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an Annex completed in 1939, have brought the total cost to approximately \$18,880,000 and the floor space to 1,563,189 square feet (nearly 36 acres), with more than 250 miles of shelving. During the fiscal year 1956, \$15,614,400 was available for use by the Library. Of this sum \$10,260,508 was appropriated directly by Congress; \$3,517,896 was transferred from other Government agencies and \$1,066,879 was derived from gifts. During the fiscal year 1956, the Library registered copyright claims for 224,908 works and received \$881,612 in copyright fees. It also received more than \$1,044,000 in payment for over 24,600,000 catalogue cards sold to approximately 10,000 subscribers. These funds are transferred to the U.S. Treasury. As the national library, the Library of Congress serves other Government agencies, other libraries throughout the world, scholars, and the general public as well as the Congress. In addition to providing reference service on the materials in its collections and publishing catalogues and other guides, the Library administers a national programme to provide books for the blind, sponsors music concerts, literary readings and other cultural affairs, and participates in international professional and cultural activities.

Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford.
Chief Assistant Librarian, Verner W. Clapp.
Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Lucile M. Morsch.
Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, David C. Mearns.

Director, Administrative Department, Robert C. Gooch.

Director, Legislative Reference Service, Ernest S. Griffith.

Director, Manuscript Division, H. Cronin.
Director, Rare Book Division, W. Adkinson.

Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

Secretary, Leonard Carmichael.
Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Graf; J. L. Keddy.
Administrative Assistant, L. M. Pearson.
Treasurer, T. F. Clark.
Chief, Editorial and Publications Division, P. H. Ochsner.
Librarian, Leila F. Clark.

Board of Regents

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, R. V. Fleming.

Bureaux of the Smithsonian Institution

National Museum

Director, A. Remington Kellogg.
Assistant Director, F. A. Taylor.
Head Curators, F. M. Setzler; W. L. Schmitt;
 J. R. Swallen; G. A. Cooper; R. P. Multhaupt
 (acting); M. L. Peterson (acting).

Bureau of American Ethnology

Director, M. W. Stirling.
Director, River Basin Surveys, F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.

Astrophysical Observatory

Director, Fred L. Whipple.
Chief, Radiation and Organisms, R. B. Withrow.

National Gallery of Art

Director, John Walker.
Administrator, Ernest R. Feidler.
Secretary-Treasurer and General Counsel, Huntington Cairns.
Chief Curator (vacant).

National Collection of Fine Arts
Director, Thomas M. Beggs.

Freer Gallery of Art
Director, A. G. Wenley.
Assistant Director, John A. Pope.

National Zoological Park
Director, William M. Mann.
Asst. Director, E. P. Walker.

International Exchange Service
Chief, Dan G. Williams.

National Air Museum
Head Curator, Paul E. Garber.

Canal Zone Biological Area
Resident Naturalist, Carl B. Koford.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings and public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$35,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, David E. Finley.
Members, Felix W. de Weldon; Wallace K. Harrison; Emily L. Muir; Douglas W. Orr; Elbert Peets; William G. Perry.
Secretary and Administrative Officer, L. R. Wilson.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courts of Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 District Courts, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, Earl Warren, Cal., born March 29, 1891, appointed Sept. 30, 1953. \$35,500

Associate Justices (each \$35,000)		
Name.	Born.	App'd.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1886	1937
Stanley Reed, Ky.	1884	1938
Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1882	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, Conn.	1898	1939
Harold H. Burton, Ohio.	1888	1945
Tom C. Clark, Texas.	1899	1949
John M. Harlan, N.Y.	1899	1955

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, John T. Fey.
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dilli; Hugh W. Barr.
Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt.
Reporter, Walter Wyatt.

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Charles E. Wilson (Jan. 26, 1953).

Secretary of the Army (not in the Cabinet), Wilbur M. Brucker.

Secretary of the Navy (not in the Cabinet), Charles S. Thomas.

Secretary of the Air Force (not in the Cabinet), Donald A. Quarles.

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1950, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength on March 31, 1956, was 1,067,407.

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength on June 30, 1950, was 454,800, and on March 31, 1956, it was 873,994.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (March 31, 1956), 910,600.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY

	1940	1945 Aug. 31	1956 June
Battleships.....	15	23	3
Attack Aircraft Carriers...	4	28	15

Support Carriers.....	8	71	9
Heavy Cruisers.....	18	25	30
Light Cruisers.....	19	48	
Destroyers and Destroyer-type craft.....	220	737	249
Submarines.....	94	234	110

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69.245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1950 of 802,178.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President, one being chosen from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army and two from civil life.

The City of Washington, the Capital of the United States, is considered co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the *truant or attendance officers*.

In 1954 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 34,540,000, of whom 28,836,000 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 25,644,000, the average length of school term was 178.6 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 158.9 days. In 1953-54, 1,032,138 teachers (253,518 men and 778,620 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$3,825.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$7,866,853,000. Of this amount, \$355,237,000 was received from Federal sources, \$2,944,103,000 from State sources and \$4,567,512,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was \$6,883,387,000. This figure comprises administration, \$310,995,000; instruction, \$4,552,349,000; operation and maintenance of plant, \$907,542,000; other current expenditure, \$1,112,561,000. In addition, \$2,055,178,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment; \$153,884,000 for interest; and \$43,723,000 for adult and summer schools.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1955 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 2,720,929.

Institutions of higher education include uni-

versities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1955 survey of enrolments covered 1,858 institutions classified as follows: 1,161 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 2,125,557 students; 192 teachers' colleges enrolling 243,652 students and 505 junior colleges enrolling 351,720 students. There are 98 institutions of higher education attended predominately by Negroes, enrolling 74,114 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1954-55, 287,401 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 183,602 to men and 103,799 to women; 58,204 masters' degrees, 38,740 to men and 19,464 to women; and 8,840 doctor's degrees, 8,014 to men and 826 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 53,254 bachelor's degrees in Education, 41,655 in Business and Commerce, and 22,589 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (27,620), Engineering (4,484) and Business and Commerce (3,336). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,470), Chemistry (1,005) and Psychology (688).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: Harvard (10,406 students, including 346 women, in 1955), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (7,456 students, including 583 women, in 1955), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 3,570 students, including 954 women, in 1955); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 25,807

students, including 9,408 women, in 1955); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 10,265 students, including 2,532 women, in 1955); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 3,007 students in 1955); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 5,657 students in 1955); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 6,630 students, including 1,219 women, in 1955); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 15,570 students, including 3,561 women, in 1955); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787); 17,287 students, including 4,724 women in 1955); Princeton, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 9,843 students, including 2,741 women, in 1955); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 31,867 students, including 7,610 women, in 1955.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1953-54 there were 3,592,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 747,300 pupils in private high schools and academies,

45,700 pupils in elementary and secondary departments of private universities and colleges, and 1,160,219 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. In addition, there were 10,100 pupils enrolled in privately controlled elementary and secondary schools for exceptional children.

RELIGIONS IN U.S.

	1947	1952
Adventist.....	215,545	253,889
Baptist.....	15,017,034	17,306,684
Congregationalist.....	1,157,764	1,269,466
Disciples of Christ.....	1,703,010	1,815,627
Lutheran.....	5,278,515	6,145,664
Methodist.....	10,337,682	11,499,054
Presbyterian.....	3,051,106	3,464,011
Protestant Episcopal.....	2,160,207	2,482,887
Jewish.....	4,641,184	5,000,000
Roman Catholic.....	25,286,178	30,253,427
Latter Day Saints.....	1,044,170	1,206,016
Eastern Orthodox.....	600,000	2,280,000
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	268,915*	268,915*

* No figures later than 1936.

FINANCE

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1956 showed a surplus of \$1,828,000,000, compared with the actual deficit of \$4,180,000,000 in 1955.

	1955 Actual	1956 Estimated*
BUDGET RECEIPTS		
BUDGET RECEIPTS:—		
Individual Income Taxes.....	\$31,650,000,000	\$35,000,000,000
Corporation Income Taxes.....	18,265,000,000	21,500,000,000
Excise Taxes.....	9,211,000,000	10,000,000,000
All other Receipts and Customs (net).....	4,690,000,000	5,000,000,000
Deduct:—		
Refunds of Receipts.....	3,426,000,000	3,800,000,000
Net Budget Receipts	60,390,000,000	67,700,000,000
BUDGET EXPENDITURE		
National Security.....	\$42,553,000,000	\$41,639,000,000
Special Legislative:—		
Veterans' Compensation, Pension and Benefit Programmes...	3,519,000,000	3,770,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation (net).....	3,414,000,000	3,550,000,000
Grants to States for Public Assistance and Employment Security	1,621,000,000	1,718,000,000
All Other.....	1,346,000,000	2,061,000,000
Total Special Legislative.....	9,900,000,000	11,099,000,000
Veterans' Administration (other)	886,000,000	950,000,000
Department of Agriculture (other)	928,000,000	1,040,000,000
Treasury Department: Interest on the Public Debt and on		
Refunds of Taxes.....	6,438,000,000	6,875,000,000
All Other.....	3,865,000,000	4,269,000,000
Total Departmental.....	12,117,000,000	13,134,000,000
Net Budget Expenditure.....	64,570,000,000	65,872,000,000

* Represent revised estimates released May 17, 1956.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$
1952	740,254,000	55,921,000	67,296,000	4,921,000
1953	47,025,000	44,808,000	95,104,000	8,427,000
1954	37,853,000	21,294,000	79,699,000	3,636,000
1955	104,592,000	6,953,000	72,932,000	0,561,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1955, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at \$274,374,000,000; the level at the end of fiscal year 1954 was \$271,600,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical worker families in 46 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1955 of 114.5 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1947-49 average). During each of the first two months of 1956, the average of consumer prices was 114.6; for March, 1956, 114.7; and for April, 1956, 114.9.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) fluctuated within the range of 114.2 and 115.0 during the calendar year 1955, displaying its greatest stability since monthly pricing of all items was initiated in 1940 (the average for the years 1947-49=100). In broad terms, service items increased while commodities, especially foods, declined on the average. Food declined from 110.6 to 109.5, transportation from 127.6 to 127.3, and reading and recreation from 106.9 to 106.8. On the other hand, medical care rose from 126.5 to 130.2, personal care from 113.7 to 117.9, rent from 129.5 to 131.1, and apparel from 103.3 to 104.7. During the first four months of 1956, the consumer price index for all items rose from 114.6 to 114.9. Transportation decreased from 126.8 to 126.4. All other major groups increased; apparel from 104.1 to 104.8, food from 109.2 to 109.6, rent from 131.4 to 131.7, medical care from 130.7 to 131.6, personal care from 118.5

to 119.5, and reading and recreation from 107.3 to 108.2.

The wholesale price index showed a monthly average during 1954 of 110.3 (the average for the years 1947-49=100). The monthly average rose to 110.7 in 1955 and rose further to 114.3 in May, 1956. Wholesale prices for farm products declined from 95.6 in 1954 to 89.6 in 1955, but rose to 90.9 in May, 1956. Industrial prices rose from 114.5 in 1954 to 117.0 in 1955 and further to 121.7 in May, 1956.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$287.6 billion in 1954 to \$303.2 billion in 1955. Increases were registered in this period in most types of income: labour income rose by \$12.7 billion, business and professional income by \$1.4 billion, dividends by \$1.2 billion, interest income by \$0.9 billion, and transfer payments by \$1.0 billion. Farm proprietors' income declined by \$1.0 billion. Preliminary estimates for April, 1956 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at \$317.1 billion, an increase of \$13.9 billion over the 1955 level. Most of this increase was in labour income which went from \$215.5 billion in 1955 to \$226.0 billion in April, 1956, an increase of \$10.5 billion. Personal interest income rose from \$15.6 billion in 1955 to \$17.1 billion in April, 1956, and transfer payments rose from \$17.2 billion in 1955 to \$18.2 billion in April, 1956. All other types of personal income, except farm proprietors' income, also rose from 1955 to April, 1956. Farm proprietors' income declined from \$11.0 billion in 1955 to \$10.7 billion in April, 1956.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,824,640 acres, of which about 61 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1954 (1954 Census of Agriculture) was 4,782,393. The cash income from crops in 1949 was \$12,460,000,000; in 1950, \$12,360,000,000; in 1951, \$13,239,000,000; in 1952, \$14,258,000,000; in 1953, \$14,035,000,000; in 1954, \$16,271,000,000; and in 1955, \$15,837,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products, in 1949, \$15,404,000,000; in 1950, \$16,073,000,000; in 1951, \$19,622,000,000; in 1954, \$13,443,000,000; and in 1955, \$13,427,000,000.

Livestock and poultry on farms and ranches showed a net increase of 2 per cent. during 1955. The total for January 1, 1956 was 7 per cent. below the peak of January 1, 1944. The aggregate increase during the past year resulted from a substantial increase in hog numbers and a small increase in cattle. Chickens, turkeys, sheep, lambs, horses and mules were less than a year before.

Crop production in 1955 almost equalled the 1948 record and considerably surpassed the total for any of the past six years. Production was generally good, crop by crop and area by area, with some notable exceptions. The combined acreage of principal crops harvested was the smallest since 1940 but generally high yields per acre more than offset acreage reductions. The indexes used are based on 1947-49 averages which are represented at 100. Using this standard, the 1955 total production of all crops was 105.4. This is only slightly below the 1948 peak of 106. The index of over-all yield was 117 per cent. of the 1947-49 base, which was easily a record figure. The previous record yield year was 1948 with an index of 107.8, followed closely by 1954 and 1953. The

1955 yield index for 18 principal field crops as a group reached 117.5, far surpassing any other year.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1954	1955	1956
All cattle ...	95,679,000	96,592,000	97,465,000
Milch cows ...	23,896,000	23,462,000	23,318,000
Hogs	45,114,000	50,474,000	55,088,000
Sheep	58,435,000	58,719,000	58,118,000
Horses & Mules	4,791,000	4,309,000	3,962,000
Chickens ...	396,776,000	390,708,000	382,218,000
Turkeys ...	4,956,000	4,917,000	4,892,000

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. Commissioner, Wilbur A. Dextheimer.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian and is the Federal agency with principal responsibility for water conservation in this region. Almost 7,000,000 acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1953, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized 87 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among these is the *Missouri River Basin project*, with more than 250 units, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946. Seventy-five projects, or divisions of projects, are producing food supplies and electric energy and furnishing municipal-industrial water. Farmers on Bureau or Reclamation projects in 1954 produced 23,606,417 tons of food and forage crops, valued at \$935,679,755.

136 storage dams have been completed or are under construction on Reclamation projects. Four

of them are the four largest concrete structures in the world.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards), and with the greatest hydro-electric power-plant capacity, began operating in March, 1941; its installed capacity is 1,974,000 kW. The dam will provide storage for the ultimate irrigation of 1,029,000 acres in the Columbia Basin project.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the world (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,249,800 kW., and an ultimate capacity of 1,332,300 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft.), on the Sacramento River in California, is the world's second highest. It was completed in 1944, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 793,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, virtually completed in 1952, on the Flathead River in Montana is 565 ft. high, the third highest in the world. It will have an ultimate power capacity of 285,000 kW.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1954 totalled an estimated

\$15.8 billion. The comparable value for 1953 was \$14.4 billion and for 1952 \$13.4 billion (revised figures).

Nearly three-quarters of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels.

In 1954 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2,315 million barrels, a reduction of 1.8 per cent. on a daily average basis over that of 1953. 29,773 new oil wells were drilled by the industry during the year.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1955 totalled 470,000,000 tons, 19.9 per cent. less than in 1954.

MANUFACTURES

The leading 5 States according to value added by manufacture in the 1954 Annual Survey were: New York (\$14,149,000,000), Ohio (\$10,154,000,000), Pennsylvania (\$9,940,000,000), Illinois (\$9,642,000,000) and Michigan (\$8,734,000,000).

The average number of employees in 1954 for the United States as a whole was 16,135,000, salaries and wages totalling \$66,011,000,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies) was \$116,001,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1954

Division	No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value added by Manufacture
New England.....	1,450,000	\$5,467,000,000	\$9,063,000,000
Middle Atlantic.....	4,306,000	17,909,000,000	3,356,000,000
East North Central.....	4,612,000	20,951,000,000	36,457,000,000
West North Central.....	961,000	3,841,000,000	7,068,000,000
South Atlantic.....	1,781,000	5,706,000,000	10,601,000,000
East South Central.....	731,000	2,370,000,000	4,694,000,000
West South Central.....	738,000	2,804,000,000	5,743,000,000
Mountain.....	191,000	768,000,000	1,495,000,000
Pacific.....	1,384,000	6,232,000,000	11,287,000,000

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1954

Group	No. of Employees	Wages	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products.....	1,650,000	\$3,744,000,000	\$13,453,000,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	95,000	220,000,000	988,000,000
Textile mill products.....	1,022,000	2,485,000,000	4,672,000,000
Apparel, etc.....	1,197,000	2,530,000,000	5,033,000,000
Lumber and products.....	649,000	1,615,000,000	3,178,000,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	339,000	897,000,000	1,952,000,000
Paper, etc.....	529,000	1,665,000,000	4,542,000,000
Printing and publishing.....	802,000	2,097,000,000	6,194,000,000
Chemicals, etc.....	741,000	2,005,000,000	9,150,000,000
Petroleum and coal.....	117,000	780,000,000	2,569,000,000
Rubber and products.....	247,000	777,000,000	1,903,000,000
Leather and products.....	357,000	1,835,000,000	1,637,000,000
Stone, clay and glass.....	494,000	1,503,000,000	3,810,000,000
Primary metal industries.....	1,119,000	3,995,000,000	9,405,000,000
Fabricated do. products.....	1,040,000	3,236,000,000	7,766,000,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,543,000	4,975,000,000	12,313,000,000
Electrical machinery.....	951,000	2,630,000,000	7,399,000,000
Transportation equipment.....	1,709,000	6,007,000,000	13,734,000,000
Instruments, etc.....	270,000	702,000,000	2,104,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	700,000	1,853,000,000	4,199,000,000
Total.....	16,135,000	\$44,631,000,000	\$116,001,000,000

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 2, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of International Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organization. The combined membership is 16,100,000 (including 933,000 members in Canada). There are also 1,800,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 4,320 stoppages recorded in 1955, involving 2,650,000 workers and 28,200,000 man-days of idleness. The number of work stoppages beginning in the year was about 25 per cent. greater than in 1954 but was substantially below post-war peaks. Similarly, the number of workers involved and amount of idleness also exceeded 1954, although idleness remained below all post-war years except 1951 and 1954. Idleness in 1955 amounted to 0.26 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers, a proportion substantially lower than the post-war average.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 67,846,000 in May, 1956. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 2,650,000 (3.8 per cent.). In addition there were 1,069,000 temporarily stopped, and 9,537,000 working fewer than 35 hours a week.

Wages.—Average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$120.90 per week in electrical work to \$41.30 in laundries. The average for all

manufacturing was \$78.78 in March 1956, a three-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1947-49 purchasing power, the increase was 1½ times.

March 1956	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing.....	\$78.78	40.4	1.95
Durable.....	84.46	41.0	2.06
Non-durable.....	70.49	39.6	1.78
Coal Mining:			
Anthracite.....	71.32	28.3	2.52
Bituminous.....	102.38	38.2	2.68
Building construction	94.88	35.9	2.63
Gas and Electricity..	89.19	41.1	2.17
Wholesale trade....	80.20	40.3	1.99
Retail trade.....	59.14	38.4	1.54
(except eating and drinking places)			
Laundries.....	41.30	40.1	1.03

A minimum wages of \$1 an hour is set by federal law for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities directly essential to such production. The act requires time and a half for all hours over 40 a week. While national averages by industry are generally above the minimum, rates in some occupations are close to the minimum.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

Wages and price controls, initiated after the outbreak of war in Korea, were ended in 1953.

INDIAN POPULATION

On Jan. 1, 1950, the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 421,600. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest resident Indian population are: Arizona, 55,600; Oklahoma, 53,500; New Mexico, 35,400; South Dakota, 19,600; Montana, 13,500.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

On June 30, 1955, there were 37,863 post offices in the U.S. handling 55,233,563,647 "pieces" of mail matter. The postal revenue was \$2,375,790,772, and the expenditure \$2,738,464,424 for the fiscal year of 1955. The telegraphs and telephones are operated by private companies.

On June 30, 1955, the postal savings deposits amounted to \$2,007,996,458, a decrease of \$243,422,779 since June 30, 1954.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

Crime	No. of Offences	
	1954	1955
Murder and non-negligent		
Manslaughter.....	6,850	6,850
Manslaughter by negligence	5,410	5,610
Rape.....	18,030	19,100
Robbery.....	67,420	57,490
Aggravated Assault.....	93,540	92,740
Burglary.....	519,190	492,530
Larceny.....	1,340,870	1,360,980
Thefts of Automobiles.....	215,940	227,150
Total.....	2,267,250	2,262,450

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

North Capitol and H. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Office was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation from that time. It carries out all the printing and binding ordered by Congress and the departments, independent establishments and agencies of the Federal Government, and provides them with stationery. It also distributes Government publications as required by law, maintains the necessary catalogues and a library of these publications, and prints for sale to the public such documents as are not confidential.

Public Printer, Raymond Blattenberger, N.J., \$15,000.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in many cases are the same as those now employed in Great Britain. The short ton of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.680 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83268 British gallon. The U.S. liquid quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific work. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 84.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

MERCHANDISE

From the figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports
1947.....	\$ 5,756,333,000	\$ 14,429,747,000	+ \$ 8,673,414,000
1948.....	7,123,877,000	12,653,058,000	+ 5,529,181,000
1949.....	6,622,390,000	12,051,108,000	+ 5,428,718,000
1950.....	8,852,161,000	10,275,043,000	+ 1,422,882,000
1951.....	10,967,300,000	15,032,379,000	+ 4,065,079,000
1952.....	10,717,485,000	15,201,000,000	+ 4,484,000,000
1953.....	10,873,000,000	15,774,000,000	+ 4,901,000,000
1954.....	10,215,000,000	15,106,000,000	+ 4,891,000,000
1955.....	11,382,000,000	15,518,000,000	+ 4,136,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1955

Commodity	Value
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	\$ 838,100,000
Industrial machinery.....	1,625,300,000
Agricultural machinery and implements.....	122,600,000
Office appliances.....	101,800,000
Textiles and textile manufactures..	1,103,300,000
Grains and preparations.....	940,100,000
Wheat, including flour.....	479,900,000
Automobiles, parts, accessories, and service equipment.....	1,394,700,000
Aircraft, parts and accessories....	728,500,000
Tractors, parts and accessories....	345,200,000
Iron and steel mill products.....	820,700,000
Chemicals and related products....	1,089,400,000
Petroleum and products.....	644,300,000
Coal and related products.....	494,400,000
Dairy products and eggs.....	134,500,000
Tobacco and manufactures.....	417,900,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	286,100,000
Fruits.....	182,300,000
Vegetables.....	103,800,000
Iron and steel advanced manufactures.....	397,100,000
Rubber and manufactures.....	203,000,000
Vegetable oils and oil seeds.....	331,400,000
Wood and paper.....	439,400,000
Animal and fish oils and greases..	121,000,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1955

Commodity	Value
Paper and paper materials.....	\$ 984,200,000
Coffee.....	1,356,500,000
Cane sugar.....	414,000,000
Crude rubber.....	360,300,000
Petroleum and products.....	1,031,800,000
Vegetable oils, expressed and oil seeds.....	149,900,000
Wool, unmanufactured.....	260,600,000
Fruits, edible nuts and vegetables..	245,900,000
Copper, ore, concentrates, refined, unrefined and scrap.....	454,800,000
Cocoa or cocoa beans.....	210,600,000
Furs and manufactures.....	87,100,000
Diamonds.....	217,600,000
Whisky and other distilled spirits..	137,000,000
Chemicals and related products....	254,800,000
Sawmill products.....	322,800,000
Machinery.....	438,000,000
Nonferrous ores, metals and ferro alloys.....	1,552,400,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1955

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials ..	\$ 2,849,900,000	\$ 1,902,400,000
Crude foodstuffs..	1,997,300,000	929,900,000
Manufactured do..	1,115,700,000	842,600,000
Semi-manufactures	2,774,000,000	2,301,700,000
Finished manuf... ..	2,597,000,000	9,413,100,000

TOTAL..... \$10,333,900,000 \$15,389,700,000

(1) Imports for consumption.

(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1955

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from	Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina.....	\$147,800,000	\$126,000,000	Italy.....	\$355,700,000	\$180,100,000
Australia.....	201,100,000	126,400,000	Japan.....	643,100,000	432,000,000
Belgium and Luxembourg...	318,600,000	243,200,000	Mexico.....	699,900,000	396,800,000
Brazil.....	240,500,000	632,200,000	Netherlands....	476,400,000	147,800,000
British Malaya...	35,600,000	234,000,000	Norway.....	75,300,000	61,400,000
Canada.....	3,206,200,000	2,651,500,000	Panama, Rep. of..	75,900,000	20,400,000
Chile.....	90,900,000	300,300,000	Philippine Rep..	339,200,000	251,400,000
Colombia.....	331,300,000	441,000,000	Poland and Danzig	3,300,000	26,600,000
Cuba.....	451,200,000	421,800,000	Sweden.....	161,800,000	84,900,000
France.....	358,600,000	202,400,000	Switzerland....	163,600,000	146,900,000
Germany (West)..	594,700,000	366,200,000	Union of S. Afr..	260,600,000	95,500,000
Greece.....	75,800,000	25,800,000	United Kingdom.	923,800,000	615,900,000
India.....	187,400,000	221,400,000	U.S.S.R.....	30,000	16,900,000
Indonesia.....	74,900,000	211,800,000	Venezuela.....	555,600,000	583,100,000

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I, II and III Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1954
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$8,846,019,724
Funded Debt outstanding.....	8,743,621,558
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	17,589,641,272
Dividends declared.....	405,410,393
Interest accrued.....	380,950,255
Total dividends and interest.....	786,360,648
Railway operating revenues.....	9,484,014,757
Railway operating expenses.....	7,460,507,465
Number of passengers carried earning revenue.....	440,769,568
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	33,028
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,767,487
Number of railway employees...	1,078,403
Miles Operated.....	234,342

ROADS

On January 1, 1954, there were 3,395,000 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,030,000 miles were in rural areas and 365,000 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,228,000 miles of the total; 1,167,000 miles are unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 420,000 miles (413,000 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 228,000 miles (187,000 surfaced); 2,655,000 miles are under local control (1,606,000 surfaced); and 92,000 miles (22,000 surfaced) are under Federal control.

An estimated total of \$7,405,000,000 was spent in 1955 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$1,893,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$1,346,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$1,088,000,000 was spent for city streets, and \$78,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 65.1 per cent. of the total expenditures; 25.1 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 4.2 per cent. for administration; 1.7 per cent. for highway police; and 3.9 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1955 in the United States was 62,760,395, an increase of 7.2 per cent. over the 1954 total of 58,563,250. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,894,134. The State Governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1941 and \$4,025,693,000 in 1955, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1955 the Federal Government received \$2,866,908,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1955 there were 38,300 deaths and over 1,350,000 injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 6.4 in 1955, a slight increase from the 1954 rate of 6.3.

SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1956, consisted of 1,085 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 1,037 were privately owned and 48 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 2,074 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 713 were dry cargo ships, 39 were combination passenger and cargo, and 333 were tankers.

AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1955 were estimated to have carried 41,623,000 passengers 24,340,000,000 passenger miles. Mail carried by air during 1955 totalled approximately 241,800,000 pounds, compared with 270,000 pounds in 1926, when a mail service was first provided by private contractors. The combined express and freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1955 totalled 326,324,000 ton-miles.

Domestic air coach or tourist service is becoming increasingly popular in the United States. During 1955, scheduled domestic airlines flew 6,662,529,000 air coach passenger miles, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the 1954 total.

Seven principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (12); (b) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (13); (c) The International and Overseas Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico and the Caribbean (18); (d) Territorial Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2) and in Alaska (12); other less important classes are (e) Certificated All Cargo Lines (6); (f) Helicopter Airmail Operators (3); and (g) Non-Certificated Air Carriers, including irregular transport carriers, air taxi operators, air freight forwarders and Alaskan pilot-owners and air carriers (1,653).

548 stations of the United States are served by domestic trunk and local service airlines and 6,927 airports of all classes are in use, including 363 military. In 1955, 90,077 persons were employed by all domestic airlines and 24,838 by all international airlines.

AIR STATISTICS, 1955

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Territorial Airlines	International Airlines
Revenue passengers.....	34,466,000	2,897,000	591,000	3,376,000
Revenue passenger miles.....	19,217,300,000	523,300,000	78,100,000	4,410,400,000
Air mail ton-miles.....	86,028,000	1,257,000	59,000	52,409,000
Express ton-miles.....	49,717,000	1,403,000	—	243,000
Freight ton-miles.....	174,021,000	1,359,000	1,647,000*	90,605,000
Total revenue ton-miles.....	2,190,600,000	55,000,000	8,800,000	623,600,000
Total revenue plane miles flown.....	569,400,000	51,000,000	4,600,000	130,080,000

* Express and Freight.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State Government

Each State has a constitution drafted to suit its own problems. States vary greatly in size, population and character but there are no important variations in the form of government organization. Like the National Government, State governments have three branches, legislative, executive and judicial.

State Legislatures.—With one exception, State legislatures consist of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives; Nebraska has a single legislative body. The basis of representation in both Senate and House is the county, counties being combined or divided into districts which return one Senator and one or more Representatives. With a few variations, Senators serve for four and Representatives for two years. Generally the two houses meet in the State capital for a legislative session every two years; in a few States they meet annually; the legislature of Alabama meets only once in every four years.

Most of the business of the State legislature is carried on by committees. A bill, introduced either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, is first considered by a committee of the same house. Public hearings are usually held by committees at which representations may be made by opponents and supporters of the measure. If the committee approves the bill it makes a report to the house, when the bill may be further debated before a vote is taken. When passed by one house it is sent to the other where treatment is much the same. A bill which has been changed by the second house is sent to a "conference committee" of both houses for adjustment and if this is successful the bill is voted on favourably by both houses and sent to the governor for signature when it becomes law. Failing a report by the committee, a bill is not considered by the legislature unless a majority of the house votes for consideration without a committee report. In every State except North Carolina the governor may veto a bill and, ordinarily, prevent it from becoming law. The legislators have a right to vote again on a bill to decide whether it shall become law without the governor's approval; in some cases a two-thirds majority is required.

State Executives.—The chief executive of the State is the governor, who is elected by popular vote for a two year or, in about half the States, a four year term. His powers are outlined in the State constitution. The governor may advise the legislature on new laws which he considers necessary and may call special sessions of the legislature to consider such laws. He appoints members of many boards and commissions, subject in some cases to Senate approval. He is head of the National Guard of his State and may use it to keep order if need arises. The governor may pardon persons convicted of crimes by the State courts or reduce sentences. Elected with the governor is a lieutenant governor whose regular duty it is to preside over the Senate and who succeeds if the governor dies or is removed from office.

Other important officers of the executive are the Secretary of State, whose duties concern the official records of the State, publication of the State laws and elections; the attorney-general, chief law officer of the State; the State auditor or comptroller and the State treasurer. There are also many departments and commissions such as labour boards, boards of health, banking commissions and highway commissions. In some States the governor has a considerable control over the work of the other State officials and in others little or none. A civil

service system, intended to put much of the work of government offices into the hands of qualified workers not subject to political control and change, has been adopted by some States.

State Courts.—The simplest form of State court is usually presided over by a justice of the peace and hears minor civil and criminal cases. In large cities this work is done by police courts or special municipal courts. More important cases are dealt with in district courts, superior courts, circuit courts or common pleas courts, all dealing usually with both civil and criminal matters. Supreme courts of States deal largely with appeals and references from lower courts. Some States have a large number of special courts such as probate, children's, domestic relations and small debts courts. Judges, usually elected (but in some States appointed by the Governor or by the State legislature) preside over all trials. Many of the court practices in the United States have come from the English courts.

Local Government

Cities.—There is a number of different forms of government organization. Usually there is an elected central council with a mayor or manager to act as head of the organization. The three main forms of city government are (1) *The mayor-council plan.* The oldest type of city government, this compares with National and State organizations. The mayor is elected and usually appoints the heads of departments and many other officers, sometimes subject to the council's confirmation. He may sign or veto city ordinances and in general is responsible for putting them into effect. The mayor may also be required to produce a budget. The council passes the city laws which must not violate the city charter or conflict with State or National laws or constitutions. (2) *The commission form of government.* Three or more commissioners are elected from the city as a whole, rather than from districts or wards, and are given both law-making and law-enforcing powers. One of the commissioners is chairman and is usually called the mayor although his powers may be no greater than those of the other commissioners. Each commissioner supervises the work of one or more of the departments and is responsible for them. (3) *The City-Manager plan.* A small elected council makes city ordinances and decides general policy. It appoints a professional administrator as city-manager. The city manager appoints the heads of departments and some of the other officers; he advises the council on the needs of the city; suggests plans for finance and city improvements and enforces city ordinances. In most cases he holds office as long as the council is satisfied with his work.

County and other Local Governments.—The county, a subdivision of the State usually containing two or more townships and a number of villages, is administered by a board of commissioners or supervisors elected by the voters of the entire county. In recent years a number of counties have appointed County Managers to be responsible to a small board for the county government as a whole. In many townships, officials such as justices of the peace, constables and road supervisors are elected. The voters of some New England townships meet once a year and make their own laws on purely local matters, fix rates, decide how the money is to be spent and elect officials. Village or town government is usually in the hands of a council of elected members and some villages elect a president or mayor and employ local officials.

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of adm'ssion)	Area Sq. M.	Population 1950	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and date of completion*)	
	51,609	3,061,743	Montgomery	James E. Folsom, D. (4—1959)	\$12,000
	113,909	749,587		James W. McPherson, D. (3—1957)	15,000
	53,104	1,909,511			10,000
	158,693	10,586,223			25,000
	104,247	1,325,089			17,500
	5,009	2,007,280			15,000
	2,057	318,085			12,000
	69	802,178			
	58,560	2,771,305			
	58,876	3,444,578			
	83,557	588,637			
	56,400	8,712,176			
	36,291	3,934,224			
	56,290	2,621,073			
	82,276	1,905,299			
	40,395	2,944,306			
	78,523	2,683,516			
	33,215	913,774			
	10,577	2,343,001			
	8,257	4,690,514			
	58,216	6,371,766			
	84,068	2,982,483			
	47,716	2,178,914			
	69,674	3,954,653			
	141,138	591,024			
	77,227	1,325,510			
	110,540	160,083			
	9,304	533,242			
	7,836	4,835,329			
	121,666	681,187			
	49,576	14,830,192			
	52,712	4,061,929			
	70,665	619,636			
	41,222	7,946,627			
	69,919	2,233,351			
	96,981	1,521,341			
	45,333	10,498,012			
	1,214	791,896			
	31,055	2,117,027			
	77,047	652,740			
	42,244	3,291,718			
	267,339	7,711,194			
	84,916	688,862			
	9,609	377,747			
	40,815	3,318,680			
	68,192	2,378,967			
	24,181	2,005,552			
	56,154	3,434,575			
	97,914	290,525			
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS					
Alaska (1867)	586,400	128,643			\$17,000
Hawaii (1898)	6,423	499,794			16,000
Puerto Rico (1900)	3,435	2,210,703			12,000
Guam (1898)	206	59,498			1,025
Philippines (1935)	553	52,822			
Samoa (1900)	76	18,937			
Virgin Islands	133	26,665			100

D.—Democratic Party. D-FL.—Democratic-Farmer-Labor: the legal name of the Democratic Party in Minnesota.
R.—Republican Party.

* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. † The 13 Original States. ‡ The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 824). (a) plus expenses \$9,000. (b) plus expenses \$4,800. (c) plus residence. (d) \$20,000 from 1957. (e) Term appointed by the President.

Largest Cities

With populations at the Census of 1950

ψ New York, N.Y.	7,891,957	Minneapolis, Minn.	521,718	Atlanta, Ga.	331,314
Chicago, Ill.	3,620,962	Cincinnati, Ohio	503,998	Birmingham, Ala.	326,037
ψ Philadelphia, Pa.	2,071,605	ψ Seattle, Wash.	467,591	St. Paul, Minn.	311,349
ψ Los Angeles, Cal.	1,970,358	Kansas City, Mo.	456,622	Toledo, Ohio	303,616
Detroit, Mich.	1,849,568	Newark, N.J.	438,776	Jersey City, N.J.	299,017
ψ Baltimore, Md.	949,708	Dallas, Texas	434,462	Forth Worth, Texas	278,778
Cleveland, Ohio	914,808	Indianapolis, Ind.	427,173	Akron, Ohio	251,605
St. Louis, Mo.	856,796	Denver, Col.	415,786	Omaha, Neb.	251,117
WASHINGTON, D.C.	802,178	San Antonio, Texas	408,442	ψ Long Beach, Cal.	250,767
ψ Boston, Mass.	801,444	Memphis, Tenn.	396,000	ψ Miami, Fla.	249,276
ψ San Francisco, Cal.	775,357	ψ Oakland, Cal.	384,575	ψ Providence, R.I.	248,674
Pittsburgh, Pa.	676,806	Columbus, Ohio	375,901	Dayton, Ohio	243,872
Milwaukee, Wis.	637,392	ψ Portland, Ore.	373,628	Oklahoma City, Okla.	243,504
ψ Houston, Texas	596,163	ψ Louisville, Ky.	369,129	Richmond, Va.	230,310
Buffalo, N.Y.	580,132	ψ San Diego, Cal.	334,387	Syracuse, N.Y.	220,583
ψ New Orleans, La.	570,455	Rochester, N.Y.	332,488	ψ Norfolk, Va.	213,513
		ψ Seaport.			

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor†, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. William McKinley†, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1856, Dec. 28	1921	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i>	"	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 3	57
30. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt††, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1874, Aug. 10	1929	..	..
32. Harry S. Truman, (a), <i>Missouri</i>	"	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower.....	Rep.	1884, May 8	1945	..	..
		1890, Oct. 14	1953	..	..

† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

‡ Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: the Territory of Alaska (which includes all of the Aleutian Islands east of longitude 167° east of Greenwich); the Territory of Hawaii (including Ocean or Kure Island, and Palmyra Island); Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 64,000 in 1955. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the only export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently

embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

HAWAII

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 24 (named) islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between 18° 55'—22° 15' N. lat. and 154° 4'—160° 30' W. long. Of the 24 islands 9 are inhabited. The total area is 6,435 sq. miles.

For Administrative purposes the Territory of Hawaii is divided into four counties. The county of Honolulu comprises the island of Oahu and all other areas not falling within the other three counties. The other counties are Hawaii, including the island of that name; Maui, including the islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and all of Molokai except the leper settlement; and Kauai, including the islands of Kauai and Niihau. The leper settlement on Molokai (where Father Damien worked from 1873-1889) constitutes a fifth "county", Kalawao, which is under the control of the Territorial Board of Health. The estimated population of the Territory of Hawaii on July 1, 1953, was:—

County	Pop.
City and County of Honolulu..	335,054
County of Hawaii.....	62,894
Counties of Maui and Kalawao..	45,666
County of Kauai.....	29,600
Total.....	473,214

The islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893, a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1898 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members, the Territory sending an elected Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The majority of native Hawaiians are Christians. School attendance is compulsory for all children, 6 to 16 years of age. Kindergarten work is offered to 5-year-old children. The University of Hawaii (founded 1907) has an enrolment of 6,345.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

Tax collections (Territorial).....	1954-55
U.S. Internal Revenue collections...	\$74,354,197
Net Territorial Debt (June 30, 1955)	152,000,000
	47,875,000
Exports to U.S.....	1955
Imports from U.S.....	\$263,000,000
	370,000,000

The U.S. Government maintains large military bases on the island of Oahu, including an important naval base at Pearl Harbour.

Governor, Samuel W. King \$15,000
Territorial Secretary, Farrant L. Turner.

CAPITAL, Ψ Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1953), 241,627. Ψ Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 25,128.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands are about midway between Hawaii and Australia.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 217 square miles, with a population of 68,900 (1955), of whom 30,800 are Guamanians. The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member

unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor (vacant).

Secretary, William T. Corbett.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 22 sq. miles and a population (1940) of 437, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,210,703 at the census of 1950. Three-fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one-fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 320 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1940, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution recently approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local self-government. Legislation functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 5 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 8 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all inferior judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the island during the present century—it is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every

Ψ Seaport.

important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are completely modern. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 223,949 inhabitants in 1950, other towns being Rio Piedras 132,369, Ψ Ponce 99,190, Ψ Mayaguez 58,788, Ψ Caguas 33,733, Ψ Arecibo 28,500, Bayamon 20,245.

FINANCE		1951-52
Receipts.....		\$247,630,000
Expenditure.....		250,788,459

TRADE		1951-52
Total Imports.....		\$448,082,192
Total Exports.....		257,029,924

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, elected 1948; re-elected 1952.
Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 18,602 in 1950, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u 15,621; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu and Ta'u Islands) 2,817; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925) 164. The population in 1955 was estimated at 21,500.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1950, 3,531), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 30 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, an advisory bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, R. Barrett Lowe.
Secretary, Alan M. MacQuarrie.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 66 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1955 was 64,000. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947. From the cessation of hostilities to that date, the area was administered under United States Military Government. On July 18, 1947, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On July 1, 1951, civilian government was established with the transfer of responsibility for the Trust Territory to the Secretary of the Interior. By July 17, 1953, responsibility for the administration of all the islands in the

Northern Marianas, except Rota, had been re-transferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven districts: Saipan, Rota, Koror, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner (vacant).

Deputy High Commissioner, D. H. Nucker.

Temporary seat of government: Agaña, Guam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 26,654. St. Thomas (28 sq. miles) has a population of 13,811; St. Croix (84 sq. miles) has a population of 12,096; St. John (20 sq. miles) has a population of 747. St. Croix exports sugar and rum; Ψ St. Thomas is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, Ψ Charlotte Amalie (pop. 11,463), contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Walter Gordon.

Government Secretary, Charles K. Claunch.

ALASKA

Alaska is the largest peninsula of the North American continent and includes an area of approximately 586,400 square miles or one-fifth the area of the United States. The population on April 1, 1950, totalled 128,643, of which 33,884 were Alaska Natives (Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts).

Alaska was acquired by the United States in 1867 when the Territory was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. The present Organic Act which created the Territory of Alaska was enacted in 1912 and provides the basis for the Territory's government. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The Territory every two years elects a delegate to the Federal Congress. The Territorial Legislature meets biennially in odd-numbered years and consists of two houses, the Senate with 16 members and the House of Representatives with 24 members. The University of Alaska is widely recognized for its mining courses and is a growing centre for Arctic research.

The principal industry of Alaska is its fisheries, and the total annual value of its production is in excess of \$100,000,000. Alaska produces 85 per cent. of the U.S. production of canned salmon. Mining is also important to the economy of the Territory; since 1880 the total value of mineral production has been about one billion dollars. Total timber resources of Alaska are estimated in the order of 435 billion board feet. The interior of Alaska is served by the Alaska Railroad, owned and operated by the U.S. Government. The line extends from the port of Seward northwards 470.6 miles to Fairbanks. The principal cities in the interior are connected with each other by road and to the United States and Canada via the Alaska Highway, built by the United States during the Second World War. The Alaska Highway extends from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada, to a junction with Alaska's Richardson Highway, near Fairbanks; only 302 miles of this 1,523-mile road are in Alaska. The Territory is also served by steamship and airlines and lies on one of the principal air routes to the Orient.

Ψ Seaport.

TERRITORIAL TREASURY

Year ended June 30, 1955

Net Cash Balance, July 1, 1954...	\$11,546,437.11
Receipts July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955.....	26,210,441.72
Disbursements July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955.....	28,481,917.37

Net Cash Balance, June 30, 1955... \$9,271,961.46
Governor, B. Frank Heinzelman.

CAPITAL.—Juncos (population 5,956).

Other cities are Anchorage (pop. 11,254), Fairbanks (pop. 5,771); and Ketchikan (pop. 5,305).

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1917, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. E. Potter, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879 over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognized by this treaty. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January 1955, the United States increased its annual annuity to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,030,000 and agreed to hand over to Panama some land no longer needed for the operation of the Canal and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 2,000 feet

wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side, and transit from sea to sea occupies 7 to 8 hours (passage through locks 3 to 3½ hours). The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 42 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Gaillard Cut is 45 feet.

Including only ocean-going vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 23 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal *Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1933	4,162	21,094,000	18,161,165
1934	5,234	26,410,000	24,704,009
1935	5,180	25,720,000	25,309,527
1936	5,332	25,923,000	26,505,943
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,375
1938	5,524	25,950,000	27,385,921
1939	5,903	27,170,007	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,012
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,444
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,965
1944	1,563	6,073,457	7,003,687
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,940
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,518
1948	4,678	22,902,064	24,117,788
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,153
1950	5,448	28,013,236	28,872,298
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,021
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,509
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,067
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301

* Net Tonnage figures 1933-1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

Distance from New York to Various Ports.
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 3,330.

Distance from Liverpool to Various Ports.
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Colon	4,543	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,095	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.
BRITISH EMBASSY.

2100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

Hiss Excellency Sir Harold Caccia, K.C.M.G.
(1956).

Minister, J. E. Coulson, C.M.G.

Minister (*Economic*), The Viscount Harcourt,
O.B.E.

Minister (*Commercial*), I. P. Garran, C.M.G.

Counsellors, R. W. Bailey; W. Barker, O.B.E.;
A. J. de la Mare; Miss B. Sait, M.B.E.; D. E.
Butler; R. L. Sharp; D. MacFarlane; C. M. P.
Brown; W. E. Taylor; G. d'A. Edmondson,
C.M.G., O.B.E.; H. Jones, C.B.E.; W. H. Braine,
C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, J. C. A. Roper, M.C.; D. F. Muir-
head; W. Morris; F. J. Leishman, M.B.E.;
M. A. C. Silverwood-Cope; J. R. A. Bot-
tomley; J. A. McCall-Judson; H. C. M.
Stone; R. Goldsmith; P. J. Grieve Smith;
J. R. Wraight (*Commercial*); C. H. Eborall
(*Commercial*); H. B. C. Keeble (*Commercial*);
F. A. de Moleyns (*Commercial*); N. W. H.
Gaydon; H. W. King, M.B.E.; A. T. Cox,
M.B.E.; A. H. Spire; P. C. Palmer; H. F. B.
Fane, M.B.E. (*Labour*).

2nd Secretaries, P. H. R. Marshall; C. J. Audland;
E. Youde, M.B.E.; S. G. Chapman (*Commer-*
cial); J. E. Reeve (*Commercial*); D. F. P.
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Nicholson.

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H. J. Hadow (*Scientific*); A. F. Williams (*Petro-*
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(*Agricultural and Food*); D. E. Proudlove
(*Civil Air*); D. Williams (*Colonial*); E. G. N.
Bremner; R. W. Snelling; Dr. J. A. V.
Willis; Maj. E. J. Wallis.

Naval Attaché, Commodore J. C. C. Henley, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. P. Arkwright.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. F. W. Heycock,
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mmercial).

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Hadow, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.

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J. A. Ford, M.C.

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„ Vice-Consul, E. A. S. Tate.

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—Consul, G. C. M. Grossett
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St. Thomas, Virgin Isles.—Vice-Consul, H. L.
O'Neal (*acting*).

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„ Vice-Consul, Miss B. Beaumont.

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30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.
Director-General, J. H. Peck.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Office.—677 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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(1 Grosvenor Square, W.1)

(GROsvenor 9000)

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Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Hon. Walworth Barbour.

Minister and Chief, United States Operations Mission, Hon. Winthrop G. Brown.

Counsellors, Andrew B. Foster (Political); E. Tomlin Bailey (Consular); W. Bradley Connors (Public Affairs); Martin Tank (Economics).

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3rd Secretaries, Robert F. Andrew; Judith Laikin; J. Theodore Papendorp; John E. Williams.

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Senior Assistant Air Attaché, Col. Richard A. Curtis, U.S.A.F.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air (vacant).

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London (Consulate-General and Consular Section), American Embassy, 1 Grosvenor Square, W.1. (GROsvenor 9000).

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Consuls, Joseph S. Henderson; John B. Penfold; Normand W. Redden.

Vice-Consuls, Robert F. Andrew; Lillian Finnla; Richard D. Geppert; Frances D. Howell; Thomas J. Hunt; Judith Laikin; Margaret J.

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Glasgow—Consul, Robert W. Moore.

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Belfast—Consul-General, Edward Anderson.

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UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO THE U.K.

1 Grosvenor Square, W.1

(GROsvenor 9000)

Director, Hon. Winthrop G. Brown.

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Livingston Merchant.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA

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U.S. AMBASSADOR TO NEW ZEALAND

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U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CEYLON

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Philip K. Crowe.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Horace Hildreth.

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. William Howard Taft.

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticised at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following seventy-six States are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Republic of Ireland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between six Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—

(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also an *ad hoc* Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and two standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Committee on Contributions.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote.

There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the permanent Members, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

Until 1952 two separate Commissions, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, reporting to the Security Council, dealt with different aspects of the armaments problem. On January 21, 1952, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a new Disarmament Commission, bringing atomic and conventional armaments under one body. A sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission, consisting of representatives of Canada, France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., held 18 meetings in London between March 19 and May 4, 1956.

A Committee on the Admission of New Members was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes. For example, on August 25, 1947, a Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question was established (the name was later changed to the United Nations Commission for Indonesia). A United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan was established on January 20, 1948, and a United Nations Truce Commission for Palestine on April 23, 1948.

3. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Transport and Communications, Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, International Commodity Trade, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of ten specialized agencies established to cover the main fields of international co-operation.

United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF

United Nations, New York.

London Office: 14-15 Stratford Place, W.1

Established by the United Nations in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in war devastated countries. In 1950 emphasis was

shifted to long-range needs of children in under-developed areas. In 1953 the United Nations General Assembly approved unanimously the indefinite extension of the Fund's mandate. UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public. It was calculated that some 38,000,000 children and mothers in 95 countries would benefit from major UNICEF programmes in 1956.

4. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connexion with territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (agreement submitted by Australia); *Ruanda-Urundi* (agreement submitted by Belgium); *French Cameroons and French Togoland* (agreements submitted by France); *Western Samoa* (agreement submitted by New Zealand); *British Cameroons, British Togoland and Tanganyika* (agreements submitted by the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.).

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshall, Marianas and Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of *Somaliland* was approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 2, 1950.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories; permanent members of the Security Council; and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The functions of the Trusteeship Council are to consider reports from administering authorities; examine petitions in consultation with the administering authority; make periodic inspection visits; and check conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court held its inaugural meeting at The Hague on April 18, 1946.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

The 15 judges of the Court (which has its seat at The Hague) were elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly in February, 1946, their terms of office being determined by lot. The General Assembly and the Security Council, at simultaneous but independent elections on October 22, 1948, re-elected the five judges whose terms were to expire in February, 1949.

The first case to come before the Court was the *Corfu Channel Dispute* between U.K. and Albania. On April 9, 1949, the Court ruled that Albania was responsible under international law for the explosions on two British warships which occurred on October 22, 1946, in Albanian waters and for the damage and loss of human life that was the result. By its judgment of December 15, 1949,

the compensation due from Albania to the United Kingdom was assessed at £843,947. The Court further ruled that by subsequent acts of the British navy in Albanian waters, the United Kingdom violated the sovereignty of Albania. The Court stated that this declaration constituted in itself appropriate satisfaction.

On May 26, 1957, the U.K. Government submitted a complaint in connection with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's case. Persia challenged the competence of the Court, and the Persian argument was subsequently upheld by the Court by nine votes to five.

In the *Ecrehos and Minquiers* case involving the U.K. and France, the Court unanimously decided, on Nov. 17, 1953, that Sovereignty over the islets belonged to the U.K.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the Organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years.

Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden).

Under Secretaries, Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.);

I. S. Tchernychev (U.S.S.R.).

Do. (Conference Services), Victor Hoo (China).

Do. (Public Information), Ahmed S. Bokhari (Pakistan).

Do. (Economic and Social Affairs), Philippe de Seynes (France).

Do. (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories), Benjamin Cohen (Chile).

Do. (Political and Security Council Affairs), Dragoslav Protić (Yugoslavia).

Director, Office of General Services, David B. Vaughan (U.S.A.).

Director-General, Technical Assistance Administration, Hugh L. Keenleyside (Canada).

Chairman, Technical Assistance Board, David Owen (U.K.).

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of \$25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1956, the appropriation was \$48,566,350. The scale of assessments for the 1956 budget for British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1.80 per cent.; Canada, 3.63 per cent.; India, 3.25 per cent.; Pakistan, 0.68 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.48 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 0.78 per cent.; United Kingdom, 8.55 per cent. The United States contribution was 33.33 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 15.28 per cent.; France was 6.23 per cent.; and China was 5.62 per cent.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNESCO

Unesco House, Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16^{ème}.

The purpose and functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as stated in its Constitution, are: "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of

race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples. . . . to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture; . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge."

The three main bodies of the Organization are: the General Conference which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an Executive Board of 22 members and the Secretariat with Headquarters in Paris. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

The programme of Unesco is now of a continuing nature, with priority tasks. Its principal sections relate to education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication, and technical assistance. It is with education first and foremost that Unesco is concerned, its main objectives being the extension and improvement of education and the promotion of free and compulsory primary education. The Organization is also engaged in providing education for Arab refugee children and in investigating the action to be taken in Korea for the restoration of education in that country. Unesco also seeks to increase the international movement of persons.

While in its various fields of activity, Unesco's efforts are more and more concentrated on the realization of certain articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its task is carried out in a number of ways. Thus, the Organization has set up a clearing house of information. It has established several international professional organizations. It calls seminars and meetings of experts to deal with technical problems and to prepare programmes of work. Missions of technicians are sent to member states to study educational and other problems facing these countries. Pilot projects and training centres have been started to experiment in methods for solving problems. International action in the form of agreements and conventions is also promoted to achieve Unesco's aims. The budget for 1955 and 1956 stands at \$21,617,830.

Director-General, Luther H. Evans (U.S.A.).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was established in October, 1945, as an agency to further separate and collective action of member nations for the purposes of:—

- (i) Raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdiction.
- (ii) Securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all foods and agricultural products.
- (iii) Bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

FAO works toward these ends by (1) collecting, analysing, interpreting, and disseminating information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture and agricultural products; (2) promoting and where necessary recommending national and international action; and (3) furnishing technical assistance to governments that request it.

The general policies of the organization are directed by its Conference on which each of the

72 member nations has one representative. A council composed of 24 member nations, acts for the Conference between its sessions.

The budget, voted by the member nations at the Conference, has increased slowly but steadily since the Organization was founded, and at the 1955 Conference was fixed at \$6,600,000 for 1956 and \$6,800,000 for 1957. To this is added a sum allocated from the UN Special Fund for Technical Assistance, which in 1956 was approximately \$8,000,000. Under this fund FAO operates its share of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, through which, by June 1956, over 1,300 experts had been sent on assignments covering the whole field of the Organization's activities. At that time, some 450 experts were at work in 60 countries, and over 900 fellowships for training of experts from those countries had also been awarded under the Programme.

Acting Director-General, Sir Herbert Broadley, K.B.E.

Secretary-General, Marc Veillet-Lavalley.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada (with regional offices in Lima, Paris, Cairo, and Bangkok).

The International Civil Aviation Organization came into being on April 4, 1947, when the required number of states (26) ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation which was drawn up at the International Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago, U.S.A., in November-December, 1944.

The objectives of the Organization are described in the Preamble to the Convention on International Civil Aviation as "to ensure that international civil aviation should be developed in a safe and orderly manner and that international air transport services should be established on the basis of equality of opportunity and operated soundly and economically."

ICAO's governing bodies are the Assembly and the Council. The Assembly is the legislative body, composed of delegates from member states with each state being entitled to one vote; the Council is the executive body, composed of 21 members elected by the Assembly. The first meeting of the Assembly was held in Montreal from May 6 to 27, 1947. The Third Council of ICAO was elected by the Seventh Session of the Assembly in 1953.

President of the Council, Dr. Edward Warner.

Secretary-General, E. C. R. Ljungberg.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

ILO

International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

The ILO, established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations, is a tripartite organization, in which governments, employers and workers are directly represented. It seeks through international action to improve labour conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability. In 1946, the United Nations and the ILO concluded an agreement under which the ILO was recognized as the specialized agency responsible for international action in the above fields towards the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the ILO's Constitution.

The ILO consists of the International Labour Conference, which usually meets yearly, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office.

The Conference is composed of national delegations comprising two government representatives and one delegate each from the most representative worker and employer organizations within each country, together with their advisers.

The 40-member Governing Body is composed of the representatives of 30 Governments, ten worker members and ten employer members. It is selected by the Conference every three years. It selects items for the agenda of the Conference, and supervises the work of the Office and of the various committees and commissions.

Ten Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are at present Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Office undertakes research on labour, social and economic questions, acts as an advisory service to Governments, and prepares documents on the items of the agenda of the various conferences and meetings. It also publishes a number of periodicals, including the *International Labour Review*, *Occupational Safety and Health*, *Industry and Labour*, *Legislative Series*, and the *Year Book of Labour Statistics*. In addition, it issues frequent reports on a wide range of social and economic questions. Most of these are published in English, French and Spanish.

One of the ILO's principal functions is the formulation of international standards in the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations. Member countries are required to submit Conventions to their competent national authorities with a view to ratification. If a country ratifies a Convention, it agrees to bring its laws into line with its terms and to report annually how these regulations are being applied. More than 1,500 ratifications of 104 Conventions have been deposited to date. Machinery is available to ascertain whether Conventions thus ratified are effectively applied.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but Member States are obliged to consider them with a view to giving effect to their provisions by legislation or other action. Member States also undertake to report regularly on their position in regard to Recommendations and unratified Conventions.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Chairman, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans (U.K.—*Government Member*).

Vice-Chairman, Pierre Waline (France—*Employers' Member*); Sir Alfred Roberts (U.K.—*Workers' Member*).

Director-General, David A. Morse.

Deputy Director-General, Jef Rens.

Asst. Directors-General, Raghunath Rao; C. Wilfred Jenks; Luis Alvarado; W. Yalden-Thomson; Dr. Abbas Mustapha Ammar.

Treasurer, F. H. Wheeler.

Director, London Branch Office, G. A. Johnston.
38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

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GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

GATT

c/o ICITO, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations established, on February 28, 1946, a Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment to prepare an agenda and a draft convention for an International Trade Organization for consideration at the Conference. The ITO was designed for the expansion of world trade and the removal of trade barriers on a world-wide scale.

The draft convention, or Charter, was worked out by a Preparatory Committee which met in 1946 and 1947. During the second session at Geneva in 1947, it was decided to proceed with multilateral tariff negotiations among the members of the Committee.

The Charter was discussed at a conference held at Havana (Nov. 1947–March, 1948), the final act being signed by 54 States. Early in 1951, however, the United States Government indicated that it did not intend to ratify the Havana Charter, but was looking towards the strengthening of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Through the operation of GATT there have been four tariff conferences, as a result of which countries representing four-fifths of world trade have reduced or "frozen" their tariff rates on over 60,000 items. In the field of commercial disputes, arising from breaches of the GATT fair trading rules, many complaints have been investigated and settled at the annual sessions of the member countries.

In the winter of 1954–1955 the member countries undertook a comprehensive review of the Agreement. They reaffirmed the basic objectives of the Agreement, including the principle of non-discrimination in trade; they decided to prolong the firm validity of the tariffs bound under the Agreement; they drew up new and more flexible rules for meeting the problems of countries in early stages of development; and they drew up the constitution for a permanent organization to administer the GATT. This will be known as the Organization for Trade Cooperation and it will come into existence when it has been accepted by countries accounting for a high proportion of world trade.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WHO

Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The World Health Organization came into being on April 7, 1948, after its constitution had been ratified by 26 U.N. member states. On June 1, 1955, WHO had a total of 84 members and 4 associate members.

Since 1948, nine World Health Assemblies have been held. The 1956 Assembly was held in Geneva in May. Prof. J. Pariset (France) was President.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).

Deputy Director-General, Dr. P. Dorolle (France).

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

UPU

Schoshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland.

The Universal Postal Union was founded at Berne, Switzerland, by the Postal Convention, October 9, 1874. The Union was extended and improved by 13 Postal Congresses between 1874 and 1952.

The Union is composed of all the countries of the world with the exception of the Maldives and Laccadive Islands. The International Bureau functions as the central office of the Union. The Union was established to alleviate the uncertainty, confusion and excessive cost of international postal communications by uniting its member countries in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. The Bureau acts as a liaison organ, and furnishes information and advice to the countries belonging to the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU

Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Convention establishing an International Telegraph Union was signed at Paris in 1865. The first International Radiotelegraph Convention was signed at Berlin in 1906.

In 1932, at Madrid, the International Telegraph Convention and the International Radiotelegraph Convention were merged to form the International Telecommunication Convention. The Madrid Convention of 1932 was replaced by the Atlantic City Convention of 1947 and this in turn was replaced by the Buenos Aires Convention of 1952.

Under the Atlantic City Convention, the structure of the I.T.U. was considerably developed. This structure was not radically changed by the Buenos Aires Convention. It consists of a Plenary Conference, Administrative Conferences and the permanent organs of the Union: the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.), the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.).

The main purpose of I.T.U. is "to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication". I.T.U. also promotes the development and most efficient operation of technical facilities. It allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries, encourages the establishment of as low rates as possible and promotes the adoption of measures for ensuring safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication service.

The seat of the Union was removed from Berne to Geneva in 1948.

Secretary-General, Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR

Palais des Nations, Geneva

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, established on January 1, 1951, provides international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who because of fear of political, religious or racial persecution have left their countries of origin and have thereby lost their nationality either *de jure* or *de facto*, and have not acquired full rights of citizenship in their country of asylum.

The Office promotes the conclusion and ratification of international conventions and supervises their application; and it encourages governments to pass legislation and adopt special measures in favour of refugees, particularly regarding their admission, their right to work, social security and their legal

status. The Office, in addition, seeks to promote the finding of permanent solutions to problems of refugees, through co-ordination of the efforts of government and private organizations, in the field of resettlement, of economic and social integration in countries of first or second asylum, and in industry, agriculture and trade.

In October 1954, the UN General Assembly authorized the High Commissioner to undertake a programme designed to achieve permanent solutions particularly for the refugee camp population, and established the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) for the purpose of carrying it out before the expiration of his mandate at the end of 1958.

An UNREF Executive Committee consisting of seventeen States Members of the United Nations and three non-member States was appointed to give directives to the High Commissioner in carrying out his programme; to determine the general policies under which the operations of the Fund should be planned, developed and administered, and to determine an annual financial target and an annual operational plan. One session was held in 1955 and two in 1956.

The Office was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1954 and the money was used to bring to an end the refugee camp on the Greek island of Tinos.

High Commissioner, G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands).

Deputy High Commissioner, James M. Read (U.S.A.).

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNA

25 Charles Street, W.1.

The general purpose of UNA is to encourage people to think seriously about international affairs and the need for popular understanding and support for the attempt to organize a just and peaceful international system through the United Nations.

Its policy is: (1) to promote friendship, understanding and co-operation among the peoples of the world; (2) to win active public support for the United Nations; (3) to ensure justice for all nations and the welfare of all peoples by the full use and development of the United Nations; (4) to see that Great Britain carries out her obligations under the Charter, including, if necessary, the use of arms to uphold the law.

CHIEF OFFICERS

Joint Presidents, Gilbert Murray, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt.; Dame Kathleen Courtney, D.B.E.
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Maj.-Gen. L. O. Lyne, C.B., D.S.O.
Director General, C. W. Judd, C.B.E.
Hon. Treasurer, H. Davies.
Secretary, D. H. Ennals.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL COUNCIL

17 York Place, Edinburgh.

President, Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G.

Secretary, D. Tweddle.

WELSH NATIONAL COUNCIL

Welsh National Temple of Peace and Health,
Cathays Park, Cardiff.

President, G. Harris, M.C.

Secretary, W. Arnold.

Foreign Countries

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£4,500.	Grade V—£2,200.
Grade II—£3,250.	Grade VI—£1,700 to £2,200.
Grade III—£2,850.	Grade VII—£1,150 to £1,570.
Grade IV—£2,600.	Grade VIII—£695 to £855.
Grade IX—£470 to £640.	

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue four sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud Khan, b. 1946; H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936; and H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

[Kensington: 7507.]

Ambassador in London, H. E. Dr. Najib-Ullah (1954).

1st Secretary, Abdul Kayoum Atayee.

2nd Secretary, Said Waheed Abdullah.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1945) at 10,000,000. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Gelzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazzars and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese: from there on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand

agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat, Eastern, Southern and Qataghan, and five minor provinces, the Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Qhazni, Badakshan and Maimana. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Nab-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakin-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for munitions, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1909, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla of Afghanistan and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular officers. As successor state to the British Government in India, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic, but are mostly unmetalled—Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Kandahar-Chaman (380 miles); Kandahar-Farah-Herat (400 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles);

Kabul - Mazar - i - Sharif (380 miles); Mazar-i-Sherif-Maimana-Herat (500 miles) and Kabul-Khannabad-Faizabad (450 miles). A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbaks and Turkoman tribes in the North). Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

FINANCE. *Afghanis.*

National Income..... 800,000,000

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties.

Afghani (of 100 *Puls*)=about *5d.* at official rate of exchange).

353.44 *Afghanis*=100 Indian Rupees.
508.71 " =100 Pakistani Rupees.
47.04 " =£1.
16.8 " =£1.

TRADE

Imports from U.K. (1955)..... £199,000
Exports to U.K. (1955)..... 931,104

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 300,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

FLAG: Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Daniel William Lascelles, K.C.M.G. (1953).

1st Secretary, C. N. Jupp.

Military Attache, Col. R. R. Griffith, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, G. K. Dulling; E. C. Gamble.

3rd Secretary, B. O. White.

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 4-6 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.

Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja, recognized by Gt. Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., Nov. 10, 1945.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed.

Elections were held in December, 1945, and on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A., who had broken off relations with the Albanian Government. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with an estimated population (1951) of 1,210,000.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

CAPITAL: Tirana (pop. 30,000).

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of approximately 6,000. It is surrounded by mountains which attain an altitude of from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes each of which has four Councillors elected by popular vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four. The Council is presided over by a President who is in charge of the Government of the country, with the support of a co-sovereignty between the Bishop of the Seu d'Urgell and the Head of the French Republic (this last as successor in the name of the Count of Foix). Each co-Prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribunal for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts. The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crosses the Valleys from Spain to France. Andorra has abundant deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 400,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year. The imports from U.K. during 1956 were £26,012.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,200).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles

of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Sa'udiyya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1902, succeeded Nov. 9, 1953. The Saud family previously ruled in Nejd but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait. Ibn Saud, the father of the present king, occupied Riyadh in 1900 and conquered the larger part of Nejd in 1913. In 1921 he became *Sultan of Nejd*, conquered the Hejaz and became *King* in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to *Saudi Arabia* in 1932.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1904.

Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Faisal, G.B.E.
Finance, Sheikh Mohammed Suoor.
Interior, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah Faisal.
Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Amir Mishaal.
Agriculture, H.H. Khalid bin Ahmed as Sidayri.
Education, H.R.H. Amir Fahd.
Commerce, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Reza.
Communications, H.R.H. Amir Sultan.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

24 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, K.C.V.O. (1930).
1st Secretary, Omar Sakfak.
and Secretary and Press Attaché, Mohamed Arab Hashem.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the *Treaty of Jeddah* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square

miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Khari, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1955 production of crude oil from field storage amounted to over 350,000,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (700,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (200,000), Al Khobar and Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anazla, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauif. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Qatif, Uqair and Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ras Tannura, and a new civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh, and it is proposed to extend it to Jeddah via Hail and Medina.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihamah) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 122,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh, Gizan and Wajda, the main port of Saudi Arabia, where a new deep-water pier and port buildings were brought into use in 1950. Jeddah contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is scheduled for reconstruction. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina (al-Madinat al-Munawwarat, "The City of Light")*, once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 200,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah* (200,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the

southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports; it is estimated to have brought £10,000,000 in foreign exchange to the Hejaz in each of the years 1948–50. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jeddah and Mecca. Industry was, and is, almost non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi Arabia's principal commercial connexion; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver riyal, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. Though paper money is widely used, it is not officially recognised as currency. It has virtually supplanted gold as a means of payment for transactions nevertheless. Exchange rates, which were formerly subject to violent fluctuations, have now been given a considerable degree of stability by the operations of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K. . . .	£5,713,000	£7,816,660
Exports to U.K.	1,794,000	3,158,659

Communications.—The railway from the new port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road, apart from those in the oilfields area, connects Mecca with its Port of Jeddah, but a new road from Jeddah to Medina (about 410 miles) was partially completed by a British firm and the remainder has been completed by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Convair and Bristol aircraft. Scheduled services are flown between Jeddah, Taif, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jeddah. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, Arab Airways (both subsidiaries of B.O.A.C.), Air Liban and Misrair call at Jeddah, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jeddah-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are over 300 Government schools, mostly primary, but including seven secondary schools and one preparatory school, which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in

Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG: Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Jeddah).

British Ambassador, His Excellency Roderick Wallis Parkes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955). £2,600
1st Secretary and Consul, H. Phillips.
2nd Sec. and Commercial Sec., A. Brooke-Turner.
3rd Sec. and Oriental Sec., S. J. G. Cambridge.
3rd Secretary, H. Carr.
Vice-Consul, E. J. Hazoum.
Archivist, H. G. F. Harcombe.
Accountant, P. Piddington.

THE SHAIKHDOM OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Shaikh Sir Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, K.C.M.G., born 1895, acceded Jan. 28, 1950.

Kuwait is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population estimated at about 200,000. The total European and American population was about 2,800 in 1956. The port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. about 180,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities), skins and wool. Imports for the year 1955 amounted to £32,600,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to £5,700,000, excluding oil. Kuwait was traditionally a dhow-building centre, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina al Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1955 totalled 53,894,000 tons. In December, 1951, a new agreement was reached between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the Kuwait Oil Company, under which the Shaikh became entitled to an equal share of the Company's profits. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. The concession for this area is held by the American Independent Oil Co., which produced 620,376 tons of crude oil in 1955, and the Getty Oil Company.

As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government has embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Waste gas from the oilfields produces steam used to generate electricity from four 7,500 kw. turbo-alternators and to distil from the sea 2,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. Education is free to all Arabs in Kuwait and the demand is growing rapidly. In 1955–56 there were 13,500 boys and 6,800 girls at school. Further development projects include dredging for a deep water port, additional distillation plant, an extension to the power station, State housing, an abattoir and continued expansion of the road system.

Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Iraqi Airways and several Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communication, previously operated by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was taken over by the Telegraph and Telephone Department of the Kuwait Govern-

ment on Feb. 1, 1956. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. Banking is done by the British Bank of the Middle East and the National Bank of Kuwait. The currency is the Indian rupee.

FLAG: Red, with white lettering ("Kuwait" in Arabic).

British Political Agent, G.W. Bell, C.B.E.

Assistant Political Agent, A. K. Rothnie.

British Council Representative, in the Persian Gulf, J. I. G. Muir, D.S.C.

THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT & OMAN

Sultan, Said bin Taimur, born, Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibba on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishin and Soqatra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba belongs to chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub' al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murbat is the port. On the north coast of the Gulf of Oman is the port of Ψ Gwadar and a small tract of country surrounding the town belonging to the Sultan.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat (pop. 3,500) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are composed of one third Indian, one third Baluch and one third Negro. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes

from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is Ψ Muscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). 162 vessels of all nationalities with a total tonnage of 524,248 entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1955. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is normally weekly in each direction, and Gwadar is also served by these steamers. The G.P.O., London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. A motor road connects Muscat with Matrah and a motorable track extends to Khor Fakhan at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. Hajjar and Boshar are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah. Other routes are being developed, but none should be used without previous arrangement.

In December, 1951, a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat.

FINANCE

Annual Revenue (estimated) Rs. 40,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 200 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs. 2½ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasala; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Palis = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

TRADE

	1953-54	1954-55
Total imports	Rs. 2,05,34,000	Rs. 3,58,44,000
Total exports	1,92,84,600	1,77,10,000
	1954	1955
Imports from U.K.	£248,170	£328,088
Exports to U.K.	11,255	21,725

Trade is mainly in the hands of Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Khojas, many of whom derive British nationality by descent, and is mainly to and from India and Pakistan. The chief imports are cereals, tea, cigarettes, matches, sugar and cotton piece goods. The chief exports are dates, limes, pomegranates and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Muscat, population (estimated) 3,500. Muscat—British Consul-General, Major F. C. L. Chauncy, O.B.E.

THE KINGDOM OF YEMEN

King of the Yemen, Imam Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, born 1895.

YEMEN LEGATION IN LONDON.

41 South Street, W.1.

[Grosvenor: 5246]

Minister, His Excellency Assayed Hasan bin Ali bin Ibrahim.

The late King, Imam Yahya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, was assassinated in February, 1948, and was succeeded as Imam for a short period by Seyid Abdullah Ibn Al Wazir, the leader of the *coup d'état*. The latter's forces were subsequently defeated by the present Ruler (latterly the Heir Apparent, Seif Al Islam Ahmed), son of the Imam Yahya, who was proclaimed King of the Yemen on March 14, 1948.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. The main exports are coffee, food-grains, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. The chief port of Yemen is Ψ Hodeida, which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The Imam is the head of one branch of the Zeidi sect of the Shia Division of the Islamic religion.

FLAG: Red, with horizontal Arabian sword in centre with 3 stars above and 2 below.

CAPITAL, Taiz (pop. about 8,000); Sana'a has about 25,000 inhabitants, and Ψ Hodeida about 30,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, W. N. Monteith.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Shaikh Sir Sulman bin Hamad Alkhalifah, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., born 1895; acceded February 3, 1942.

The Bahrain Islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles from al Hasa on the Arabian coast. Bahrain ("Two Seas"), the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. Muharraq, to the north east, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, is connected with Bahrain by a wide causeway nearly two miles in length carrying a motor road. The deep-water channel between the two islands is spanned by a swing bridge. Other islands are Sitra, to the east (3 miles long and 1 mile wide); *Nabi Saleh* (about 2 miles in circumference) and several uninhabited islets. The islands are low-lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 450 ft. high.

The total area is about 213 square miles with a population of 110,000, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manamah and Muharraq. There is a community of nearly 2,000 British and Americans, including the staff of the Petroleum Company and other firms and a community of 5,000-6,000 Indians and Pakistanis—the majority of whom live in Manamah.

The ruling family (Al Khalifa) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782.

About a twentieth part of Bahrain is cultivated, dates, citrus fruits and lucerne being the chief crops. Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf, which lasts for six months during the summer. During the pearling season, Bahrain is visited by numerous Arab, Indian and continental pearl merchants. Oil was discovered in the island in 1932 operations being conducted by an American-owned company, the

Bahrain Petroleum Company, registered in Canada, under a concession granted by the Shaikh. Its refinery is the fifth largest in the world. Other island industries are boat-building, manufacture of sailcloth and reed mats and date cultivation.

The revenue of the State is derived from oil royalties and from customs duties which range from 5 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports, and 2½ to 2 per cent. *ad valorem* on transit goods. Much of the trade of the Eastern Saudi Arabian territories, e.g. Nejd and Hasa, passes through Bahrain: it is in fact an entrepôt port. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles and clothing, timber and building materials, vehicles, machinery and manufactured goods, some of which are re-exported, and the chief exports are petroleum products and pearls.

Ψ Manamah, the capital and commercial centre, extends 1½ miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island. Steamships make periodical calls, and Bahrain is a port of call on the B.O.A.C. air route to India and Australia, and for the services of several other air lines. The British Bank of the Middle East and the Eastern Bank have branches in Manamah. There is radio-telephone service between Bahrain and the U.K. Electricity from the Government station in Manamah supplies light and power in Manamah and Muharraq. Water is obtained from artesian wells, and is supplied to houses within the limits of the municipality.

The principal coin in use is the Indian rupee (13.285 = £1). British weights and measures are used.

FLAG: Red, with vertical white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, Ψ Manamah; population, about 30,000. Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith.

British Political Agent, C. A. Gault, O.B.E. (1954).

QATAR

Shaikh of Qatar, Alibin Abdullah bin Jasim al Thani, succeeded August 20, 1949.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 35,000.

Oil deposits are being exploited by a British Company, under a concession granted by the Shaikh, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. About 5,500,000 tons were exported in 1955. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment with the oil company and on development projects, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport, an increasing number of modern buildings, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. A regular air service connects Qatar with Sharjah on the Trucial Coast and with Bahrain, Kuwait, Beirut and Nicosia. The Shaikh has a British Adviser with a staff of British technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian rupee.

Qatar is within the political charge of the British Political Agent who lives in Doha.

CAPITAL, Doha. **Population**. Approximately 20,000.

FLAG: White and coffee-coloured, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, D. C. Carden.

Adviser to the Government of Qatar, G. M. Hancock, O.B.E.

TRUCIAL STATES

Six Shaikhdoms, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qaiwain, Ajman, Sharjah, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi, on the Persian Gulf seaboard of the Oman promontory between Khor ash Sham and Khor al Odaid, and Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman, have treaty relations with the British Government to prevent piracy and slavery and to maintain a perpetual truce in regard to all hostile acts at sea. Their territories have a combined area of approximately 30,000 square miles with a population of 75,000 to 85,000. The main port is Dubai, other centres being the coastal towns of Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qaiwain and Abu Dhabi. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, at Bahrain, through the Political Agent, Trucial States, is responsible for the external relations of the Shaikhdoms and all foreigners are subject to the legal jurisdiction of Her Majesty the Queen. Pearls and dried fish are the chief exports.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President (provisional), General de Division Pedro E.

Aramburu, assumed office Nov. 13, 1955.

Vice President (provisional), Rear-Admiral Isaac F. Rojas.

CABINET

(June 7, 1956)

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Luis A. Podesta Costa.

Interior, Dr. Laureano Landaburu.

Education and Justice, Dr. Carlos A. Adrogue.

Labour and Social Welfare, Dr. Raúl Carlos Migone.

Social Assistance and Public Health, Dr. Francisco Martinez.

Communications, Señor Luis María Ygartúa.

Public Works, Señor Pedro Mendiola.

Transport, Captain Sadi Eduardo Bonnet.

Exchequer, Dr. Eugenio A. Blanco.

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Alberto Francisco Mercier.

Commerce and Industry, Señor Rodolfo Martinez.

Army, General Arturo Ossorio Arana.

Navy, Rear-Admiral Teodoro Hartung.

Air, Air Commodore Julio César Krause.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 2108.]

Ambassador, His Excellency Alberto M. Candiotti (1955).

Minister, Dr. Carlos Echagüe.

Air Attaché, Comodoro Baldomero J. Llerena.

Military Attaché, Coronel Manuel Reimundes.

Naval Attaché, Capitán de Navío Eladio M. Vázquez.

Counsellors, Alfredo Oliva Day; Roberto Héctor Tiscornia.

Economic Counsellor, Dr. Aldo Ferrer.

First Secretaries, Dr. Tomás Alva Negri; Dr. Juan Carlos Taboada; Marcelo Patrón Costas.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Capitán de Fragata Juan Carlos Argerich.

Attaché, Ricardo María Argerich.

Economic Attaché, Marcos M. A. Monsalve; Gerardo J. Mendoza.

Financial Attaché, Roberto Teodoro Alemann.

7th Official, Señorita Clemencia Massa Lynch.

7th Official, Nemo Tessieri.

Asst. Military Attaché, Mario Gentile.

Consul-General, Alejandro A. Galarce.

Consulate-General, 52 Hans Place, S.W.1.

There are also Consulates in Liverpool and Cardiff.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer, see Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic consists of 23 provinces and one federal district, comprising in all 1,112,743 square miles, with an estimated population of 19,102,000 (July 1, 1955).

In 1954 births numbered 452,222 and deaths 159,809.

Immigration is encouraged. In 1953 the number of passengers arriving was 64,743, departing 45,908. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September 1955 forced the resignation of President Perón and an Interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. The Provisional Presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November 1955. Since the revolution the National Congress and the Provincial Legislatures have been suspended and the Provisional President has exercised legislative, executive and judicial powers. It is expected that normal constitutional government will be restored as a result of national and

provincial elections which are to be held at the end of 1957. Meanwhile, the Constitution enacted in 1949, during the presidency of General Perón, has been abandoned and the original Constitution of 1853 with 1859 amendments re-adopted.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, horses, goats and pigs. The results of the harvests of 1954-55 and 1955-56 are shown below—

Crop	1954-55	1955-56*
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat.....	7,690,000	4,820,000
Maize.....	2,546,000	..
Linseed.....	405,000	231,000
Oats.....	890,000	721,200
Barley.....	1,112,000	960,400
Rye.....	844,100	712,200
Birdseed.....	13,400	14,000
Sunflower Seeds.....	282,800	..

* Estimated.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut) and Tartagal (Salta) as also at Mendoza and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. The construction of an oil pipeline from Campo Durán (Salta) to a refinery at San Lorenzo and of another from Mendoza to the same refinery, and of a natural gas pipeline from Campo Durán to Buenos Aires, are projected. The oil output in 1954 and 1955 was as follows:—

	1954	1955
State.....	3,914,000	4,600,000
Private companies.....	784,600	700,000
Total.....	4,698,600	5,300,000

Tin, gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc and coal are mined.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry and the development of a wide range of heavy and light industries is actively encouraged by the Government.

Communications.—There are 27,301 miles of railways, all of which are State property. The road network, including national and provincial roads, covers 82,436 miles, of which 6,951 are surfaced. There are air-services between Argentina and neighbouring Republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A. The tonnage of vessels entering Argentine ports was 8,349,392 in 1954 and 8,636,062 in 1955. Of the latter figure 721,361 tons were U.S., 820,910 tons were Italian, 1,608,793 tons Argentine and 1,417,877 tons British. There are 60 medium and short-wave broadcasting stations.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 6 divisions, and numbers about 3,000 officers, 5,000 N.C.O.s and 34,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 5 cruisers, 11 destroyers, 6 frigates, 1 corvette, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 3 submarines, 27 landing craft, 7 oilers, 7 transports, a survey ship and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of a number of operational squadrons and a training force. Operational aircraft include Meteor IV's and Lincoln bombers.

Education.—Primary Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahía Blanca.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is understood and appreciated by the people. There is a renaissance of letters before the break from the 19th century, particularly in the 20th century. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the September 1955 revolution Argentina has been regaining its distinguished position among South American countries for the standard of its newspapers, 26 major daily papers being published in Buenos Aires.

FINANCE

	(1956 Budget)	Paper pesos
Revenue.....	14,866,000,000	
Cash expenditure.....	15,739,000,000	
Expenditure against Bonds.....	6,300,000,000	

The Argentine National Debt.—The public consolidated and floating debt in 1956 amounted to 70,000,000,000 paper pesos.

TRADE

	1954	1955
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos
Total Imports....	7,115,800,000	8,904,600,000
Total Exports....	6,757,300,000	7,297,600,000

External Trade, 1955

Country	To	From
	Argentina	Argentina
U.K.....	£23,479,460	£86,951,225
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos
U.S.A.....	1,305,000,000	1,309,600,000
Brazil.....	833,300,000	872,800,000
Italy.....	585,900,000	399,300,000
France.....	554,000,000	272,000,000

For Exchange Rates see p. 84.

Capital, Ψ Buenos Aires, Pop. (1954) 3,553,252. Other large towns are: Ψ Rosario (1947) 529,807, Córdoba (1952) 444,477, Ψ La Plata (1952) 337,429, Avellaneda (1952) 306,637, San Miguel de Tucumán (1952) 231,862, Santa Fé (1947) 206,212, Ψ Mar del Plata (1952) 138,296 and Mendoza (1952) 109,385.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 25 and July 9.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Francis

Edward Evans, K.C.M.G. (1954).

Minister-Counsellor (vacant).

Minister (Commercial), A. H. Tandy, C.B.E.

Consul General, G. F. Vaughan, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, D. C. Hopson, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.;

D. I. Dunnett (Commercial); R. V. Johnston-

Smith, O.B.E.; J. H. Bowman (Visa Section);

W. M. Guthrie (Consul); G. R. Coate

(Information); C. Spearman (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, K. J. Uffen; W. T. Smith, M.B.E. (Administration Officer); R. F. C. Hall (Commercial); F. B. Hutchinson (Commercial).
 3rd Secretaries, R. H. Haven-Dyke, M.B.E.; J. H. Bailey (Commercial).
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. B. D. Gallie, D.S.C., R.N.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore T. R. Thomas, D.F.C.
Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.
Food Attaché, R. M. Smyth, O.B.E.
Veterinary Attaché, P. D. Baylis.
Vice-Consuls, E. A. Franklin; B. Kelly, M.B.E.
Pro-Consul, A. G. A. Spiller.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Bahia Blanca*, *Comodoro Rivadavia*, *La Plata*, *Mar del Plata*, *Puerto Deseado*, *Rio Gallegos*, *Rio Grande*, *San Julian* and *Trelew*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentina, R. G. C. McNab, O.B.E.
 The British Council, Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.

There are Anglophil Societies at *Azul*, *Bahia Blanca*, *Bell Ville*, *Buenos Aires*, *Cañada de Gomez*, *Córdoba*, *Corrientes*, *Guaqueguay*, *Guaqueguaychu*, *Laboulaye*, *La Plata*, *Marcos Juarez*, *Mar del Plata*, *Mendoza*, *Mercedes*, *Necochea*, *Paraná*, *Pergamino*, *Posadas*, *Presidencia Roque Saenz Peña*, *Punta Alta*, *Quilmes*, *Rafaela*, *Resistencia*, *Rio Cuarto*, *Rosario*, *Salta*, *San Justo*, *San Nicolás*, *Santa Fé*, *Tucumán*, *Veinticinco de Mayo* and *Villa Constitución*.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolome Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 17 days by steamship; 2 days by British Overseas Airways Corporation from London Airport thrice weekly.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Theodor Koerner, born April 24, 1873; elected May 27, 1951.

CABINET.

(June 29, 1956.)

Chancellor, Ing. Julius Raab (*Austrian People's Party*).

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adolf Schaefer (*Socialist*).

Foreign Affairs, Ing. Dr. Leopold Figl (*Austrian People's Party*).

Interior, Oskar Helmer (*Socialist*).

Justice, Dr. Otto Tschadek (*Socialist*).

Defence, Ferdinand Graf (*Austrian People's Party*).

Finance, Dr. Reinhard Karmitz (*Non-Party*).

Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel (*Austrian People's Party*).

Commerce and Reconstruction, Dr. Bock (*Austrian People's Party*).

Agriculture and Forestry, Franz Thoma (*Austrian People's Party*).

Transport and Electricity Industry, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (*Socialist*).

Social Welfare, Karl Proksch (*Socialist*).

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 3731.]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Johannes Schwarzenberg (1955).

Counsellor, Dr. Georg Schlumberger.

1st Sec., Dr. Clemens Weichs.

2nd Sec., Dr. Walter de Comtes.

3rd Sec., Dr. Heinrich Gleissner.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 34,064 square miles and its population 6,968,500 (1954).

Government.—The Austrian Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German Reich under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. At the last general elections in May, 1956, the Government Coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by nine seats. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Austrian People's Party.....	82
Socialist Party.....	74
Freedom Party (right wing).....	6
Communists.....	3

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are now 11 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and sheep. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to the Vienna and Burgenland areas. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1955 include (in thousands of metric tons): iron ore 2,838, pig iron 1,508, crude steel 1,823, raw magnesite 992, nitrogenous fertilisers 634, paper 394, chemical pulp 403. In addition 68,814 motor cycles and motor-scooters, 14,328 tractors and 5,414 motor lorries were produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities

in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1955 was 10,751 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, large oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.

Budget

	1955 (Schillings)
Revenue (provisional)	27,763,000,000
Expenditure (provisional)	28,779,000,000

TRADE.

	1955
Imports from U.K.	£11,031,535
Exports to U.K.	£9,553,313

Currency.—The unit of currency is the Schilling of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72.80 Austrian schillings = £1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,614,287. Other towns are Graz (226,453), Linz (185,218), Salzburg (105,439), Innsbruck (102,759) and Klagenfurt (66,336).

FLAG. Red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1954).

Minister Counsellor, R. P. Heppel.

Counsellor (Commercial), S. E. H. Daw, C.B.E.

There are British Consular Offices at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

British Council Representative, G. L. H. Hitchcock, Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King.

CABINET.

(April 23, 1954.)

Prime Minister, M. Achille van Aerck.

Minister for National Defence, M. Antoon Spinoy.

Foreign Affairs, M. Paul-Henri Spaak.

Economic Affairs, M. Jean Rey.

Agriculture, M. René Lefebvre.

Communications, M. Edouard Anseele.

Colonies, M. Auguste Buisseret.

Interior, M. Pierre Vermeylen.

Labour, M. Leon-Éli Troclet.

Justice, M. A. Lilar.

Public Health, M. Edmond Leburton.

Finance, M. Henri Liebaert.

Education, M. Leo Collard.

Public Works, M. Omer Vanaudenhove.

Foreign Trade, M. Victor Laroek.

Middle Classes, M. Leo Mundeleer.

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square,

S.W.1.

[Sloane: 0271.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marquis du Parc-Lochmaria, C.V.O. (May 20, 1953).

Counsellor of Embassy, M. Etienne Champenois.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Général-Major

Léo-Francis de Soomer, D.F.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Georges Cuissart-Degrelle.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Hippolyte Cools.

1st Secretaries, M. Edmond Callebaut; M. Jean Naaykens.

2nd Secretaries, M. Maurice Boulanger; Mlle. M. Tenzer; Mlle. E. Dever.

Economic Attaché, M. J. Herckens.

Shipping Counsellor, Baron de Gerlache de Gomery.

Colonial Attaché, M. Jean Dequidt.

Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.

Attaché, M. Maurice Carmen.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31 1955 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,896,000. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxembourg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population by 100,000 and a decrease in the Walloon population of about the same number. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainaut (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 206 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives

consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of April 11, 1954, returned to the Senate 73 Social Christians (Catholics), 72 Socialists, 22 Liberals, and 2 Communists, total 169; and to the Chamber of Representatives 95 Social Christians (Catholics), 86 Socialists, 25 Liberals, 4 Communists, 1 Christian Flemish People's Union and 1 Independent, total 212.

PRODUCTION.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, of which an average of 30,000,000 tons is mined yearly, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1954 was 4,886,600 tons.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 261 State grammar and high schools. In addition there are 83 elementary schools under the control of the State and 296 under the control of local government authorities. There are 1,037 private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the 1914-18 war. The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914-18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French and Flemish) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

Francs

Revenue (1955) Ordinary Budget estimate).....	80,618,400,000
Expenditure (1955 Ordinary Budget estimate).....	80,590,100,000
Extraordinary Expenditure (1955 Extraordinary Budget estimate).....	18,399,000,000
Debt (April 30, 1955).....	304,600,000,000
The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On Sept. 19, 1949, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 francs=£1. (See also p. 84.)	

TRADE.

	1953	1954
Total Imports Fr. 121,128,422,000 Fr. 127,493,241,000		
Total Exports 112,966,093,000 115,174,276,000		
	1954	1955
Imports from U.K. ...	£54,601,934	£62,677,582
Exports to U.K.	54,883,954	63,876,041

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1954, there were 4,918 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 235 kilometres were electrified; the length of light railways operated in 1954 was 2,401 kilometres (of which 1,178 were electrified). On Dec. 31, 1954, there were 582,564 telephone subscribers in Belgium. Ship canals include Ghent-Terneuzen (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825-1827); Roupe (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and Bruges (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The Albert Canal (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. Plans for the expansion and modernization of the port of Antwerp were announced in June, 1956. The estimated cost of the project is £30,000,000, of which the State will contribute £25,000,000, and work is expected to be complete by 1963. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal will be widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements are expected to be completed in 1966 and to cost £78,500,000. There are 9,709 kilometres of State roads and 1,329 kilometres of provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1954) of 82 vessels (430,322 tons), in addition to which there are 422 fishing boats (26,781 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States and the Congo. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service, the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1954) of 976,399 (with suburbs). Other towns are Antwerp, the chief port (603,625); Ghent (229,177), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (439,436), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (237,005), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mechlin or Malines (63,172); Ostend (53,125); Bruges (51,650). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hours by rail and sea.

NATIONAL FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

a Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Peter Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1955).

Counselor, E. B. Boothby.

Naval Attaché, Captain F. J. Cartwright.

Military Attaché, Col. W. L. Medlam.

Air Attaché (vacant).

Commercial Counselor, W. J. Scott Laing.

1st Secretary, J. N. O. Curle.

1st Secretary (Commercial), J. C. Petersen.

1st Secretary and Consul, M. W. F. Redmond, M.B.E.
 1st Secretary (Information), Mrs. H. de Vivenot.
 1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, E. Barber.
 1st Secretary (Visa Section), C. O'M. Farrell, M.C.
 Cultural Attaché, W. G. Tatham, O.B.E., M.C.
 and Secretaries, E. A. W. Bullock; A. R. Milne.
 3rd Secretaries, W. H. Taylor (Administration);
 A. B. Urwick.
 Junior Attaché (Commercial), P. Bevington.
 Vice Consul, W. Jones.
 Archivist, Miss S. Ellis-Hall.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
 204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Brussels, Antwerp and Ostend.

BRITISH COUNCIL.
 Representative, W. G. Tatham, O.B.E., M.C. 23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Governor-General, His Excellency M. Léon Petillon.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population (Dec. 31, 1955) of 12,562,631 and a non-native population of about 97,371, of which about 78 per cent. are Belgians.

It is administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, assisted by a Colonial Council of 14 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the King, 3 by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber. The Governor-General in Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 227 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (87 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 1,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles). Another line from Kindu to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (444 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (443 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Sakania-Port Franqui Railway (1,134 miles) makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to Port Franqui, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Aketi-Kombwa-Mungbere (447 miles), Kwomba-Bondo (75 miles); Tenke-Dilolo (324 miles), which joins the Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola; and Manono-Mayumba (32 miles). An important new line has recently been opened from Kamina on the Sakania-Port Franqui railway to link this at Kabalo with the Kindu-Albertville line. Regular internal air services are established from Leopoldville to Bukavu, Libenge, Coquilhatville, Luluabourg, Stanleyville, Lusambo, Elisabethville, Matadi, Moanda and Kik-

wit, and Elisabethville to Bukavu, Irumu and Stanleyville. External air services are operated to Kano, Tripoli, Rome, Lisbon, Cairo, Athens, Brussels and Johannesburg, and to New York (Pan-American). Two local lines operate feeder lines and a charter service to various smaller centres.

Motor roads including private roads total 76,950 miles, of which 19,750 miles are classified as of national importance. Principal roads include those from Leopoldville to Kikwit, Luluabourg and Elisabethville, from Luluabourg to Bukavu and Usumbura, from Stanleyville to Bukavu, and in the north, the Rue Royale Congolaise from Aketi to Redjaf on the Nile in the Sudan. Extensive road building is planned, of which 1,500 asphalted miles will be completed by 1960. These will include a direct route between Stanleyville and Bukavu and thence to Usumbura. A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing, and malaria is under control in Leopoldville and Matadi.

Extensive forests cover the central districts.

Production.—Oil palms are plentiful, and supply an increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1955 was: copper, 235,107 tons; raw zinc concentrates, 124,167 tons; coal, 479,925 tons; manganese ore, 461,732 tons; cobalt (alloys), 8,227 tons; (granulated), 5,080 tons; cassiterite, 15,815 tons and smelted tin, 11,545 tons. Refined gold amounted in 1955 to 11,359 kg.; diamonds (Lubilash) 124,213,199 carats and (Kasai) 628,298 carats. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. A 10-year plan, covering the needs of the population, public equipment, and agricultural and industrial development, was approved by the Belgian Legislature in 1950. The plan is financed from loans not exceeding 48 milliards Congo francs (about £343,000,000).

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated that there are 5,700,000 native Christians in the Colony (Roman Catholic 4,990,000, Protestant 710,000). Missionaries co-operate with the Government in educational matters, and more than half the total expenditure on native education consists of grants to schools established by the various missions. Determined efforts are being made to lower the illiteracy figure. There are public libraries in urban centres for the white population and for such of the natives as can read French, English, or other European languages.

CAPITAL, Leopoldville (pop. 299,121; 26,355 whites). Principal towns, Ψ Matadi (62,473); Elisabethville (133,016); Jadotville (62,066); Stanleyville (57,873); Luluabourg (42,521); Coquilhatville (30,696); Kolwezi (41,856) and Ψ Boma (26,574).

FINANCE.

	1955 Francs	1956 Francs
<i>Ordinary</i>		
Revenue	8,710,000,000	10,225,000,000
Expenditure	8,425,000,000	10,221,000,000
<i>Extraordinary</i>		
Revenue	179,000,000	411,000,000
Expenditure	10,559,000,000	8,696,000,000

TRADE*

	1955 Francs	1956 Francs
Total Imports	18,951,000,000	23,143,000,000
Total Exports	23,143,000,000	18,737,171
Imports from U.K.	6,075,046	
Exports to U.K.		6,075,046

* Including Ruanda-Urundi.

The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, cobalt, zinc, radium, wolfram, rubber and tute substitutes and diamonds.

Ruanda and Urundi (Mandated July, 1919, now Trust Territory), formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 20,540 square miles, with a total native population (1954) of 4,261,933, 5,559 Europeans, and 2,471 Asiatics. The territories lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The chief crop is coffee which forms one of the territories' most important exports. Other exports are livestock and hides derived from the large herds maintained by the African population. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi). There are 4,870 miles of roads and no railways. Budget (1956): Revenue francs 647,000,000; Expenditure francs 746,000,000.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

There is a British Consulate-General at *Leopoldville* and a Consulate at *Elisabethville*.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 700,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. The present Ruler is Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who was born in 1929 and succeeded his father in March, 1952. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. See U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA
(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Señor Hernán Siles, assumed office, August 6, 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

106 Eaton Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 3231.]

Ambassador (vacant).

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Señor Don Carlos Daza Lavandén.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff and Glasgow.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W., and its area is estimated at 475,000 square miles with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1953) of 3,990,000. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A President is ineligible for re-election for a further term until 4 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. In May, 1951, a military *coup d'état* took place and a *junta* of senior officers was formed under the leadership of General Ballivian. In April 1952, after three days of heavy fighting, the National Revolutionary Movement took over the government of the country.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 27 members elected for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 112 members elected for 4 years. One-third of the Senators and one-half of the Deputies retire every two years. Presidential and Congressional elections were held on June 17, 1956, at which the National Revolutionary Movement won all the seats in the Senate and a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies; Señor Hernán Siles (N.R.M.) was elected President and assumed office on August 6.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after those of Malaya and Indonesia, the largest in the world, 44,239 fine tons (metric) being exported in 1954: copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. The Republic has been self-supporting in petroleum and its by-products since January 1954 and exports have started to the Argentine, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, indiarubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but the Government plans to encourage their development under a policy of "diversification of the economy." There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation. New lines are under construction from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuibá to Santa Cruz (312); the first of these is almost complete and the second is expected to be

finished within three years. Work on a third new line, from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, was suspended some years ago. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (20 1/2 hours), and Mollendo (4 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3 1/2 days); by rail lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Río Mulato to Potosí, and from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is British owned. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff International Airways (American) and Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connexions with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Meñillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quichua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidized. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are many other institutions offering university instruction. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are five daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 87,000.

FINANCE.

Estimated revenue (1956)..... Bs.72,518,117.913
Estimated expenditure (1956).... Bs.74,045,850.069
Bs.= Bolivianos.

Until May 14, 1953, there were four official rates of exchange, Bs.60=United States \$1, Bs.100=U.S.\$1, Bs.130=U.S.\$1 and Bs.245=U.S.\$1. The rate of exchange in any particular transaction depended on the degree of necessity of the import in question in terms of the Bolivian national economy. Non-essential goods could be imported with privately acquired foreign exchange. On May 14, however, the Government issued eight Supreme Decrees which, among other things, established a single official rate of exchange of Bs.100=U.S. \$1 for a wide range of imports together with a free market for less essential imports. The rate of the dollar on the official free market in May, 1956 was about 6,000. Licences are required for all imports.

TRADE.

	1954	1955
Exports to U.K....	£10,917,585	£10,792,324
Imports from U.K....	1,525,456	2,048,453

The principal exports are tin, lead and antimony ores, wolfram, cocoa and hides; Bolivia also ranks

as the second rubber-exporting country in South America after Brazil. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (1946) 300,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (76,500), Potosí (40,000), Santa Cruz (33,000), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (30,000), Tarija (17,000), and Oruro (50,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(1351 Avenida 5 de Agosto, La Paz.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency James Thyne Henderson, C.M.G. (1956).
1st Secretary and Consul, P. H. Scott.
Military and Air Attaché, Group-Capt. W. J. O. Coleman, D.F.C. (resident in Lima).
Archivist and Vice-Consul, K. E. L. Barton, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at La Paz, Oruro and Cochabamba.

BRAZIL

(República das Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, G.B.E. (assumed office Jan. 31, 1956).

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Senhor José Carlos de Macedo Soares.
Justice and Interior, Dr. Nereu de Oliveira Ramos.
Labour, Industry and Commerce, Dr. José Parsifal Barroso.
Transport and Public Works, Captain Lucio Martins Meira.
Finance, Dr. José Maria Alkmin.
Agriculture, Brigadier-General Ernesto Dornelles.
Education, Dr. Clóvis Salgado da Gama.
War, General Henrique Baptista Duffles Texeira Lott.
Marine, Admiral Antônio Alves Camara, Jr., C.B.E.
Air, Brigadier Henrique Fleiuss.
Health, Professor Mauricio Campos de Medeiros.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

32 Green Street, Mayfair, W.1.

[Mayfair: 0155]

Ambassador, Senhor Samuel de Souza-Leão Gracie (1952).

Minister-Counsellor, Senhor A. B. L. Castello Branco.
Naval Attaché, Captain M. C. F. de Mendonça.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. S. Ribeiro Gonçalves.
First Secretary, Senhor Geraldo de Carvalho Silos.
Second Secretaries, Senhor Lauro Müller (Neto); Senhor Raul H. de Castro e Silva de Vincenzi.
Commercial Attaché, Senhor Orlando Meringolo.
Attachés, Senhor Mauro Gomide Ribeiro dos Santos; Senhor Gastão Nothman; Senhor Manoel Antonio Braune.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

32 Green Street, Mayfair, W.1.

[Grosvenor: 7441.]

Consul-General, Senhor Frederico de Chermont Lisboa.

Consul, Senhor Lourdes de Vincenzi.

Vice-Consul, Senhor Nisio de Madeiros Baptista Martins.

There is a Brazilian Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consulates at Southampton, Cardiff and Glasgow and an Honorary Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the

north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated July, 1956) of 60,000,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranaíba*, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguassú*, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassú* (200 ft.), and on the São Francisco are the no less famous *falls of Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was deposed and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getúlio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1955, elections took place in which Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek was elected the new President.

PRODUCTION.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still

exploited to only a very limited extent. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1955 was 3,600,000 tons. Oil has been found in Bahia, the production in 1955 being 2,000,000 barrels, and prospecting is in progress in Amazonas and Pará. Coal production is about 2,000,000 tons a year. One million tons of steel, 2,500,000 tons of cement and 3,900,000 litres of refined petroleum products were produced in 1955. A motor industry is being developed as well as certain of the heavier industries, such as the manufacture of railway wagons. Light metal manufactures, light electrical equipment, textiles, leather, foodstuffs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, ceramics and glass are also produced in quantity.

Brazil's agricultural and vegetable extractive produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugarcane, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas, being the main agricultural products, and timber, rubber, carnauba wax, herva-maté, jute and other fibres being the main vegetable extractives.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1955 were:—

	Metric Tons	Value \$U.S.
Coffee	822	844,000,000
Cotton	176	131,000,000
Cocoa	122	91,000,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 200,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 15 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, a sail training ship, 3 ocean-going tugs, 2 survey vessels, a river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 25,000 officers and men. The Air Force has about 800 aircraft, and is the largest in South America.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by State governments and municipalities and private initiative, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 84,250 schools with 5,654,000 pupils in 1952. Secondary education is carried out by the Federal government at the Colégio Pedro II founded in 1837, which is the only federal institution for secondary education; by state governments all over the country through States Colleges; and by private colleges under federal inspection. In 1954, there were approximately 536,000 pupils enrolled at secondary schools. Technical education is carried out by Federal, State and private institutes, and the number of pupils in them is over 240,000. Higher education is carried out by 18 Federal, State and private universities.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1954 there were 37,205 kilometres of railways in service, of which 2,630 kilometres were of broad (1.6 m.) gauge, 33,574 kilometres of 1 m. gauge and 1,063 kilometres of narrower gauges. The greater part, 28,955 kilometres, (78 per cent.) is owned by the Federal Government and a further 3,454 kilometres (9 per cent.) are owned by State Governments. Traffic carried in 1953 was—Passengers 325,000,000, Freight 33,000,000 tons, Livestock 3,600,000 head. The two largest ports are Rio de Janeiro, which was used by 13,579,000 tons of shipping in 1953 and Santos, which was used by 13,277,000 tons in 1953.

Seven foreign airlines, Air France, SAS, KLM, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Swissair, Iberia and Alitalia (in addition to Panair do Brasil and another Brazilian company, Varig) operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff and Aerovias Brasil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country.

Postal facilities in Brazil include 4,500 post offices and over 40,000 miles of telegraph. In 1954, 680,000 telephones were in use, of which a large proportion were automatic.

FINANCE.

	1955	1956*
Revenue...	Cr. 55,671,000,000	Cr. 70,960,000,000
Expenditure...	Cr. 63,287,000,000	Cr. 71,505,000,000

* Estimated.

The external debt of Brazil on Dec. 31, 1955, was: Union, £12,562,000 (\$U.S. 57,717,000); States, £12,149,000 (\$U.S. 35,654,000); Municipalities, £2,348,000 (\$U.S. 5,623,000). Internal debt, Dec. 31, 1955, amounted to: Union, Cr. 10,558,000,000; States, Cr. 17,600,000,000.

The unit of currency is the *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*. The official selling rates of the Bank of Brazil (June, 1956) were Crs. 52.6060 = £1, Crs. 18.82 = U.S. \$ 1, but for trade there is a complicated system of exchange bonuses for exports and exchange premiums for imports, which produce in effect a large number of different rates, while invisible transactions are carried out through a free market on which the quotations have in the twelve months preceding June 30, 1956, fluctuated between Crs. 180 and Crs. 240 = £1.

TRADE (1955)

Total Imports	Cr. 245,955,000,000 (\$U.S. 1,307 m. *)
Total Exports...	26,131,000,000 (\$U.S. 1,423 m. *)

* Valued at official exchange rate.

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K....	£8,951,191	£6,561,559
Exports to U.K....	36,998,985	31,863,568

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, vehicles, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee, cotton, cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre. Coffee accounts for over one-half of total export values.

CAPITAL. Rio de Janeiro. Population (1950), 2,550,000. Other large centres are São Paulo, 2,250,000; Rio Salvador (Bahia), 424,142; Recife (Pernambuco), 534,468; Rio Belém (Pará), 260,608; Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), 360,313; Fortaleza (Ceará), 280,084; Niterói (Rio de Janeiro), 190,147; Curitiba (Paraná), 183,863; Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), 401,213; Campos (Rio de Janeiro), 240,829; Santos (São Paulo), 206,920.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,250
Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.
Chancery, Praça do Flamengo 284, 2º andar.
Counsellor, M. A. M. Robb.
and Secretary, C. M. James.
Minister (Commercial), J. P. Summerscale, C.B.E.
1st Secretary (Commercial), J. H. Lewen.
and Secretaries (Commercial), R. M. John; R. E. Jones.
and Secretary (Head of Visa Section), J. G. Wills.
1st Secretary (Labour), L. Mitchell.
1st Secretary (Information), D. W. Hough.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. C. B. Pratt, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Rio de Janeiro, Belém (Pará), Belo Horizonte, Morro Velho, Vitória, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, São Luiz (Maranhão), Fortaleza, Macéio, Natal, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Curitiba, Florianópolis, Santos, São Francisco do Sul, Recife.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Brazil, F. J. R. Bottrall, O.B.E., Avenida Churchill 129, 10th Floor, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, No. 91, 2º, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Representatives at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua Barão de Paranapiacaba 64; 3rd Floor, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 11 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, Lt.-Gen. Georgi Damyanov.

CABINET.

(April 17, 1956.)

President of the Council of Ministers, Anton Yugov.
Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers, Raiko Damyanov; Georgi Traikov; Georgi Chankov;
General of the Army Ivan Mihailov; Vulko Chervenkov; Karlo Lukanov.

President of the State Planning Commission, Georgi Chankov.

President of the Commission of State Control, Dimo Dichev.

President of the State Commission for Engineering and Architecture, Raiko Damyanov.

Head of the Committee for Labour Relations and Wages, Karlo Lukanov.

Interior, Georgi Tsankov.

Foreign Affairs, Karlo Lukanov.

National Education, Demir Yanev.

Finance, Kiril Lazarov.

Justice, Radi Naidenov.

National Defence, General of the Army P. P. Panchevski.

Internal Trade, Pelo Pelovski.

External Trade, Zhivko Zhivkov.

Construction, Marin Grashnov.

Communal Economy and Works, Stoyan Tonchev.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Tsola Dragoicheva.

Heavy Industry, T. Tzolov.

Light and Food Industry, Atanas Dimitrov.

Electrification, Kimon Georgiev.

Public Health, Dr. Peter Kolarov.

Transport, D. K. Dimitrov.

Supply, Rusi Hristosov.
Agriculture, Stanko Todorov.
Culture, Ruben Avramov Levi.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.
[Western: 9400]

Mimster, Dimitre Halov (1954).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population (1947) of 7,022,206. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Moslems (Turks and Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobruja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the new Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 30,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The Opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947.

following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially agricultural, the principal crops being beet, rye, wheat, barley, oats, maize, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, soya beans, fodder, fruits, vegetables and cotton. The livestock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. There are brown and black coal deposits, certain of which produced (1947) 4,046,000 tons. The present annual production is approximately 7,500,000 tons. Production of hydro-electric power is being developed. There is a large variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Certain areas are well mineralized with copper, lead, zinc, iron and manganese, and the Government has announced special efforts to develop these ores on account of the present shortage of agricultural exports. There are large deposits of bituminous shale and indications of petroleum. Alluvial gold is found in many places. There is a small but developing ore industry in N.E. Bulgaria. Output in 1955 was 150,000 tons. Since 1949 a campaign to industrialize the country has been in progress and several heavy industrial installations, including an iron and steel works and a chemical works, are now in operation.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1956 there were 6,654 general educational institutions, 339 gymnasias, 1,090,000 students and schoolchildren and 54,366 teachers.

Before September 9, 1944, illiteracy stood at 32 per cent. of the population. In 1950 it was claimed that only 19 per cent. of the population remained illiterate.

There are 20 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1956 there were stated to be 36,000 students at Bulgarian Universities.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1956 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Jan. 1, 1947, there were 13,360 miles of road open, and new roads have since been built to an estimated length of 560 miles. There were 2,676 miles of normal and 327 miles of narrow-gauge railway open. On Dec. 31, 1940,

there were 870 post offices, 669 telephone exchanges and 877 telegraph offices. In 1941 vessels cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 7,424 (665,239 tons), and 17,626 vessels (4,075,118 tons) cleared at Danube ports.

FINANCE. 1956 leva

Budget revenue (estimated) 18,474,400,000
Budget expenditure (estimated) . . . 17,574,400,000

Before the war the principal imports were raw, semi-manufactured and finished textiles, metals and manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, implements and tools, chemicals, tanning materials, mineral and vegetable oils, greases, fats, gums, wax, paper, hides, leather, glassware, china and porcelain, drugs and medicines, sawn timber, rubber. The principal exports were cereals and flour, bran, tobacco, eggs, beans, poultry and dairy produce, sunflower seed and cake, vetches, goat, sheep and lamb skins, attar of roses, live-stock, nuts, fruits, silk cocoons, charcoal, hardwoods, copper matte and lead ore. Trade up to 1944 was principally in the hands of Germany and at the present time 92 per cent. of trade is with the U.S.S.R. The 1955 harvest was average.

Trade with U.K., 1955.—Imports, £1,119,614; Exports to U.K., £3,490,516.

CAPITAL, Sofia. POP. (1947), 434,888, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna (77,762) (closed to foreign shipping) and 125 miles from the Black Sea port of Burgas (113,044) (closed to foreign shipping). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (125,440) and Pleven (38,097).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, His Excellency Richard Langford Speaight, C.M.G. (1956).

Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.

1st Secretary, and Consul, J. L. W. Price.

Military Attaché, Colonel R. G. M. Stephenson, and Secretary (Commercial), I. C. Clunas.

3rd Secretary, C. G. Mays.

Vice-Consul, A. W. Constant.

Junior Attachés, J. Mayson; D. D. MacPhail.

BURMA

(Independent Union of Burma.)

President (from March 13, 1952), Dr. Ba U.

CABINET.

(June 12, 1956)

Prime Minister, U Ba Swe (Defence and National Planning).

Deputy Prime Ministers, (1) Sao Hkun Hkio (Foreign Affairs); (2) U Kyaw Nyein (National Economy); (3) Thakin Tin (Social Services).

Shan State (vacant).

Kachin State, Sama Duwa Sinwa.

Kayah State, Sao Wunna.

Karen State, Dr. Saw Hla Tun.

Chin Affairs, U Za Hre Lian.

Home, Thakin Tha Khin.

Judicial Affairs, U Khin Maung Lat.

Finance and Revenue, Bo Khin Maung Gale.

Religious Affairs, Social Welfare and Mass Education.

U Ba Saw.

Industry, Bo Khin Maung.

Mines, U Raschid.

Agriculture and Forests, Thakin Tin Maung.

Trade Development and Supply, U Tin.

Co-operative and Commodities Distribution, U Tun Win.

Port, Marine, Civil Aviation and Coastal Shipping, U Win Maung.

Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Bo Min Gaung.

Education and Culture, U Tun Tin.

Health, Dr. Sein Ban.

Relief and Resettlement, Sao Htun E (Hsamongkhon Sawba).

Rehabilitation, U Shein Htang.

Labour, U Tin Nyunt.

Land Nationalization, Thakin San Myint.

Democratization of Local Administration and Local Bodies, Thakin Pan Myaing.

Public Works and Housing, U Aung Pa.

Information, Thakin Chit Maung.

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

194 Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

Ambassador, His Excellency Maha Thray Sithu U Kyin (1955).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 9' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. In the north the frontier with Tibet and China has not yet been demarcated; the north-west frontier touches Pakistan and the Republic of India; the Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier and on the north-east and east Burma marches with the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China and Siam. The area of the Union includes Burma proper with the Chin Hill and Kachin Hill tracts (192,158 sq. miles), the Shan States (57,816 sq. miles) and the Karenni States (4,519 sq. miles) making a total of 254,493 sq. miles. The population of the 233,492 sq. miles of British Burma covered by the census operations of 1931 was 14,547,756, showing a density of 62 persons to the square mile. The population of the Union may be estimated at 17,500,000 to 18,000,000, showing an estimated density of 61 persons to the square mile.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladen-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering in all about 10,000. Burmese, Shan, Karen, Kachin and Chin are the chief languages. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

In September, 1946, a new Executive Council

was appointed, consisting of a coalition of the main political parties. By agreement in London this body subsequently became the Interim Government. In April, 1947, elections were held for a Constituent Assembly, and in June, 1947, the Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that Burma's status should be that of an independent Sovereign Republic.

The Treaty which made Burma an Independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. The Treaty regulated matters arising out of the transfer of power and defines the future relations of the two governments "in terms of complete freedom, equality and independence." The terms of the Treaty were implemented in the Burma Independence Act, which received the Royal Assent on Dec. 10, 1947. The Act also provided for the cessation of the suzerainty of the Crown over the Karenni States and under the new constitution all the frontier areas came within the federal framework of the Union. Provision was made for option to retain British nationality.

In March, 1948, the Burma Communist Party went into open revolt against the Government. The President declared a state of emergency on August 10, 1948, and martial law was applied to 16 districts of Central and Southern Burma a few days later. At the end of January, 1949, the Karens also rebelled and in June they proclaimed their own State with its capital at Toungoo. Toungoo, however, was retaken in March, 1950, and the Rangoon-Mandalay road, which had long been closed to traffic, was freed in April. In the following years the Government carried out operations against the insurgents and by June, 1955, the activities of the Communists and army mutineers had been reduced to isolated acts of banditry and sabotage, and the state of internal security and law and order has shown a very great improvement. The Karen rebel "capital" of Papun was retaken in March, 1955. This was the last district headquarters then remaining in rebel hands.

Burma asked the British Government for financial assistance early in 1949, and accepted the offer of a loan of £6,000,000 sterling from five Commonwealth countries (the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Australia) in March, 1950. Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during the second half of 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League," of which the Burma Socialist Party is the principal constituent. At the second general election in April, 1956, the A.F.P.F.L. returned to power with a reduced majority (171 out of 250 seats). The Opposition consists mostly of members of the National Union Front, which has strong Communist sympathies.

Defence.—The Defence Agreement annexed to the Treaty of 1947, under which a British Services Mission provided instructors, was ended on Jan. 3, 1954, at the request of the Burmese Government, and no fresh agreement has been reached. Burma has an army of fair strength and quality, but both the navy and air force are very small.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920, with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. There are intermediate colleges at Mandalay, Moulmein and Kyaukpadaung (in Arakan). Good progress is be-

ing made in re-organization and extension of the educational system and rebuilding after war-time neglect and destruction. An important feature of this programme is a "Mass Education" Scheme aimed at the adult population of the rural areas.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief head of expenditure are defence, social services, civil administration and economic development. The budget estimates for 1954-55 were: income £84,084,000; expenditure £108,442,000. The deficit of £24,358,000 to be covered will depend on the proceeds of state-controlled rice exports.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The chief agricultural products are rice, sesamum, maize, jowar (millets), cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice cultivation is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being raised from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons. In 1952-53 (Oct. to Sept.) exports reached 1,200,000 tons. The net area sown in 1938-39 was 17,387,241 acres, two-thirds of the population being dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The marketing of rice and other agricultural produce is now a state monopoly. Reserved forests covered 19,913,930 acres. 1,470,333 acres were irrigated. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadeite, and wolfram. Of these petroleum is the most important. Production for 1953 was 37,647,000 gallons. A new refinery has been built at the main oil-field, and it is hoped that future annual production will exceed 60,000,000 gallons. The production of petroleum is in the hands of a joint venture between the Burmah Oil Company and the Union Government. It is not the only such venture and others are envisaged.

The former preferential duties for certain goods manufactured in the Commonwealth were ended on Oct. 1, 1953. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1955 was valued at: Imports, £21,918,347; Exports to U.K., £8,202,052.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (500 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1940 of 2,300 miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The *Burma Road* from Lashio to Kunming (in the Chinese Province of Yunnan) was constructed in 1937-39, with a total length of approximately 800 miles. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles much international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1952), about 740,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma had a population of (1952) 182,000, Moulmein one of 99,000 and Bassein 77,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred treasures and objects of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars of like pattern and colour.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rangoon.)

British Ambassador (vacant).

There is a *British Consulate* at *Maymyo*. Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26-35 days; by air, 2-5 days.

Representative of British Council, H. T. Lawrence, M.B.E., 30 Strand Road, Rangoon.

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1952-1958), General Carlos Ibañez del Campo, assumed office, Nov. 4, 1952.

CABINET.

(May 25, 1956.)

Minister of the Interior, Colonel Benjamin Videla Vergara.

Foreign Affairs and Mines, Osvaldo Sainte-Marie Soruco.

Finance and Economy, Oscar Herrera Palacios.

Justice, Mariano Fontecilla Veras.

National Defence, Almirante Francisco O'Ryan.

Public Works, Adalberto Fernandez.

Agriculture, Lands and Colonization, Santiago Wilson.

Labour and Public Health, Dr. Raúl Barrios Ortiz.

Minister Secretary-General of the Government, Mario Ciudad V.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3, Hamilton Place, W.1.

[Mayfair: 8382.]

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Enrique Balma-ceda (1953).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Higinio Gonzalez.

Counsellor, Señor Don Oscar Bustamante.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Pedro Alvarez.

Secretary, Señor Don Antonio Gandarillas.

Naval Attaché, Admiral Erwin Gundlach.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Capt. Harold Hyslop.

Civil Attaché, Señor Don Calixto Rogers.

Consulate, 3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 350 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 109° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been

determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 6,150,000 (Dec. 1953). In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants.

In 1953 the registered births per thousand inhabitants numbered 30; marriages 7.5; and deaths 11.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chili-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which are being exported to Europe in increasing quantities. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1955 was 434,000 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile salt-petre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1955 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,540,000 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 2,308,000 metric tons of coal and 1,523,000 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1955. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 45,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Local consumption is on the increase. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the Government has been promoting the industry ever since. Production in 1955 was 409,680 cubic metres. An oil-duct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. The first export shipment was made in February, 1950, and in 1953 a total of 150,248 metric tons was exported. The total production is now being refined at Concon, a few miles north of Valparaiso. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepcion.

In 1955 the total of all iron and steel products amounted to 217,111 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch soap, biscuits, rope, glassware, plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The bulk of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America or via the Panama Canal to Europe or via the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in 1955 numbered 122 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 213,317. Under a new law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,100 miles of track. A line runs from Pisagua in the north to Puerto Montt in the south. With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumbá, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentina) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaíso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft. In 1949 there were 12,500 miles of telegraph, 1,302 post offices and 55,000 miles of telephone.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 19th to 45th year must serve in one of the armed forces for a training period of 2 years in the Navy or one year in the Army or Air Force. In 1955 the Army had 6 infantry and artillery divisions and 1 cavalry division with a total strength of 2,200 officers, 10,000 regular other ranks plus 20,000 conscripts annually. In addition there is a paramilitary police force of "Carabineros" of some 20,000 officers and men. The Air Force had 370 pilots (150 active) and 4,700 other ranks plus 1,000 conscripts with a strength of some 180 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 1 battleship, 2 cruisers, 6 destroyers (2 operational, 4 reserve), 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 submarines, 1 submarine depot ship, 3 transports and various other small fighting ships. The present strength of the Navy's personnel is estimated to be 336 officers and 11,300 regular ratings plus 1,000 conscripts.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1950) 535,237 pupils at elementary, and about 150,000 at secondary schools. There are 5 Universities (2 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaíso, and 1 in Concepción). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE

	1955
Revenue (Financial Year).....	137,935,600,000
Expenditure (Financial Year)....	159,019,600,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1955):—	
Direct—Long Term.....	33,059,510,551
Short Term.....	58,240,887
Indirect.....	1,363,209,919
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1955):—	
Long Term:—	
Sterling.....	£16,489,605
U.S.....	\$101,004,000
Swiss Francs.....	Fr.81,668,800
Short Term:—	
Sterling.....	£888,811
U.S.....	\$2,009,996

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is Ch. \$110=U.S. \$1. The official "free" rate of exchange in June, 1956, was Ch. \$497=£1.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1954	1955
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
Total imports....	1,665,000,000	1,827,000,000
Total exports....	1,957,000,000	2,304,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	£4,206,220	£4,378,034
Exports to U.K....	12,884,500	22,770,286

Since 1949 the gold peso has been worth about 15.6d.

The principal exports in 1955 were metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, nitrates, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports in 1955 were industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL. Santiago (June, 1952) 1,506,889 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—
 Valparaíso (222,238), Concepción (133,573), Temuco (90,957), Viña del Mar (88,196), Chillán (67,311), Talca (63,602), Antofagasta (62,844), Valdivia (60,077), Talcahuano (63,133), Iquique (40,865), Punta Arenas (37,990).
 Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D))

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Empson, K.C.M.G. (1955).

Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3°, Santiago.
 First Secretary and Consul, J. N. Henderson.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. H. T. Harrel, R.N.
 Air Attaché, Group-Capt. W. J. O. Coleman, D.F.C.

First Secretary (Commercial), J. H. Wright.
 First Secretary (Information), J. P. Waterfield.
 First Secretary (Labour), W. M. Wylie.
 Second Secretary (Commercial), R. C. Robinson.
 Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Tocopilla, Iquique, Valparaíso, Concepción, Coquimbo, Valdivia, Osorno and Punta Arenas.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Acting Representative of the British Council in Chile, R. A. H. Duke, Teatinos 307, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 4087, Santiago and Calle Blanco 689, Casilla 1676, Valparaíso (Branches at Concepción, Talcahuano and Punta Arenas).

Valparaíso is distant from London 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, Mao Tse-Tung, born 1893, assumed office 1949.

Vice-Chairman, Gen. Chu Teh.

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Chou En-Lai.

Deputy Prime Ministers, Gen. Lin Piao; Gen. Ho Lung; Gen. Chen Yi.

LONDON OFFICE.

49 Portland Place, W. 1.

Chargé d'Affaires, Huan Hsiang.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimates of population vary considerably. A census was carried out in June, 1953, and on Nov. 1, 1954, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, announced a final figure of 582,603,417 for the population of mainland China. 11,743,320 Chinese were estimated to be resident or studying abroad. The Bureau stated that 51.82 per cent. of the mainland population were males and 48.18 per cent. females; the birth rate averaged 37 per 1,000 and the death rate 17 per thousand. Distribution of the population by nationalities was:—

Chinese..... 547,283,057 Mongolians... 1,462,956
Tibetans.... 2,775,622 *Tribal peoples

Manchus.... 2,418,931 Other 6,718,025

* Incl. many aboriginal or primitive tribes in remote western districts of Western China. The total area has been stated as approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, published in 1954 the results of the 1953 Census of Population. Populations of the Chinese provinces, including Tibet and Inner Mongolia are shown below. The Provinces of Jehol and Sikang were abolished on July 19, 1955, their territories being divided up; those of Jehol among Hebei, Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Region; those of Sikang being absorbed by Szechwan Province.

Population Census of 1953.

†Anhui.....	30,343,637
†Chekiang.....	22,865,747
Chinghai.....	1,676,534
Fukien.....	13,142,721
*Heilungkiang.....	11,897,309
Honan.....	44,214,594
Hopei.....	35,084,644
Hunan.....	33,226,954
Hupeh.....	27,789,693
*Jehol.....	5,160,822
§Kansu.....	12,928,192
Kiangsi.....	16,772,865
†Kiangsu.....	41,252,192
*Kirin.....	11,290,073
Kwangsi.....	19,560,822
Kwangtung.....	34,770,059
Kweichow.....	15,037,310
Liaoning.....	18,545,147
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.....	6,100,104
Shansi.....	14,314,485
†Shantung.....	48,876,548
§Shensi.....	15,881,281
Sikang.....	3,381,064

§Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).....	4,873,608
Szechwan.....	62,303,999
Taiwan (Formosa).....	7,591,298
Tibet.....	1,273,969
Yunnan.....	17,472,737

* Manchuria.

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

§ These 3 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

§ Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) was converted into Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region in July, 1955. Autonomous local governments were set up by the various nationalities in the area—Uigurs, Kazakhs, Tadzhiks, etc. Sinkiang is the largest province of China, about one-sixth of the whole area of the country. Some 80 per cent. of its population are Uigurs, of the Moslem religion.

GOVERNMENT.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1928 the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China) an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 21, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipei, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council.

On October 1, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

Industrial Ministries.—Ten new Ministries were created on May 12, 1956, with the object of promoting the industrialization of China. They are the Ministries of Metallurgy, Power Equipment, Food, Chemical Industry, Building Materials, Timber, Marine Products, Land Reclamation, City Construction and City Services. The first and second Ministries of Machine Building were continued and the Ministries of Heavy Industries, Local Building and Municipal Construction were abolished. A National Economic Commission and a National Technological Commission were also set up.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In June 1950 the Communist Government passed legislation to set up provincial and city councils to be responsible for local government until provincial and city people's congresses should be elected.

DEFENCE.—An order introducing compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 was passed by the Chinese Parliament in 1955. Regulations were also approved for the creation of an officer corps with ranks similar to those of the Russian Army. Nearly 80,000,000 men were made liable for service in the Army (3 years), the Navy (5 years) or the Air Force (4 years). It was announced that the new Army would be organised in 14 combat and supporting corps, including a "political" division to serve with front-line troops.

RELIGION.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems, Christians and Jews.

EDUCATION.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Chinese language has many dialects. Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and, most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In

1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres. All English-language newspapers in China had been closed down by March, 1951. As from Jan. 1, 1956, all Chinese newspapers appeared with characters printed horizontally, instead of in vertical form, and reading from left to right. Official approval was given in February, 1956, to a 30-letter Latin alphabet to replace some 30,000 ideographic characters at present used in written Chinese. The new alphabet has been introduced for trial in a Government campaign to modernize Chinese writing and eradicate illiteracy.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.—The yuan was re-valued with effect from March 1, 1955 on the basis of 10,000 old yuan for one new yuan. From the same date the official exchange rates for sterling and dollars were altered to:

6.893 yuan = £1; 2.46 yuan = \$1.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops. In June, 1950, an Agrarian Reform Law, redistributing the land, was passed.

It was stated officially in August, 1955, that food grains, including rice, would be rationed in all Chinese cities by November, 1955, and that rationing was already in force in the provinces of Shantung and Shansi.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria.

Details of the first Chinese Five Year Plan, 1952-57, were released in 1955. 1957 targets for agricultural and industrial production compared with the actual 1952 results were:

	1952 actual (tons)	1957 target (tons)
Agricultural		
Grain	163,900,000	192,800,000
Cotton	1,304,000	1,635,000
Jute and Hemp	300,000	365,000
Tobacco	221,000	390,000
Sugar-cane	7,142,000	13,150,000
Industrial		
Coal	63,500,000	113,000,000
Steel	1,350,000	4,120,000
Cement	2,860,000	6,000,000
Electricity (million kilowatt-hrs.) ...	7,260	15,920

A further Twelve Year Plan for Agriculture was announced in 1956.

TRADE.

The value of the Special Trade of China (imports retained for home consumption and Exports of merchandise of home produce or manufacture) is

shown below for a series of years in Standard Dollars.

Year	Imports	Exports
1939.....	\$1,333,954,000	\$1,027,247,000
1940.....	2,027,743,000	1,970,121,000
1941.....	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1942.....	3,114,320,000	164,460,000
1943.....	1,501,160,000	412,110,000
1947.....	10,681,326,570	6,376,504,300

The principal articles of export were animal; and animal products; oils; textiles fibres ores and metals and tea. The principal imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K..	£6,825,913	£7,867,609
Exports to U.K.....	8,958,694	12,360,599

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minyas Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937-39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtse (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey. It was announced on June 23, 1955, that a 200-mile railway linking Litang with the port of Tsamkong, on the Liuchow Peninsula off Hainan Island, had been completed. Major railway projects now under construction are two new lines across Mongolia and Sinkiang and a line linking Lanchow with Kunming.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. has a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. In 1947 the number of vessels entered and cleared for abroad was 31,751 with a total tonnage of 9,980,000. Of these totals 19,366 vessels (1,412,260 tons) and 16,343 junks (1,325,994 tons) were under the Chinese flag and 3,682 vessels (8,997,219 tons) were under foreign flags.

Telegraphs connect Peking with Europe and Tibet. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The

area is estimated at 461,000 square miles with a population of 1,273,969 (1953 Census.) About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (mostly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs* = 1 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about 3½ *sangs* = 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Between the 7th and 9th centuries A.D. Tibet was a successful military power whose boundaries extended far into Shensi (China) and for a time to the kingdom of Magadha (India). Later, the influence of Buddhism softened earlier military aggressiveness and Tibet remained in contact with, and was influenced (but not dominated) by, its Mongolian and Chinese neighbours until early in the 18th century when the Manchu Emperor of China, K'anghsi, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet, invaded the country and established officers at Lhasa. Manchu authority in Tibet appears to have been always loose and by the end of the 19th century was merely nominal.

The Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 under which a trade mart was opened at Yatung wa, persistently flouted by the Tibetans and as a result a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity.

From 1906 the Chinese took advantage of the confusion which followed the withdrawal of the British expedition from Tibet to establish by force a greater degree of authority in Tibet than they had previously enjoyed. This lasted only until 1912 when the Tibetans took the opportunity provided by the Chinese Revolution against the Manchus to evict the Chinese from Lhasa and to drive them beyond the Salween. They brought back the Dalai Lama who on the Chinese invasion had taken shelter in India.

In 1918 Chinese aggression on the border led to successful retaliation by Tibet in which the Chinese were driven beyond the upper waters of the Yangtse, but from 1931 to 1933 there was confused fighting on the China-Tibet border, as a result of which the Tibetans lost their hold on most of the territory to the East of the Upper Yangtse which they reoccupied in 1918. Since then the Upper Yangtse has remained roughly the *de facto* frontier between Tibet and China.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up.

PRINCIPAL CHINESE CITIES.—The Communist Government has reinstated Peiping as the National capital, under its old name of Peking. From 1928 to 1949 the capital was Nanking. Peking had a

population of 2,768,149 at the 1953 Census. The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 1,020,000; Amoy, 240,000; Antung, 200,000; Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; Chefoo, 250,000; Chinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 1,110,000; Foochow, 400,000; Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 698,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Mengtsz, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Newchwang, 170,000; Ningpo, 300,000; Shanghai, (1953) 2,204,417; Shasi, 150,000; Soochow, 300,000; Swatow, 200,000; Tientsin, (1953) 2,693,831; Tsingtao, 756,000; Wanhsien, 300,000; Wenchow, 140,000; Wuchow, 100,000; Wuhu, 140,000.

FLAG OF "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

BRITISH EMBASSY, PEKING.

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, Hon. C. D. W. O'Neill, C.M.G. (1955).

Counsellor, A. Price, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, C. T. Crowe; J. F. Ford, O.B.E. (Chinese Secretariat).

2nd Secretaries, D. F. T. Luard; M. P. Buxton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consular Office at Shanghai.

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Lt.-General G. Rojas Pinilla, assumed office June, 1953.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 9177.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Don Jose Maria Villarreal.

Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Francisco Gonzalez.

Counsellor, Dr. Hernando Manrique Alvarez.

1st Secretary, Dr. Carlos Escallon Villa.

Consulate-General, 23 Pont Street, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Dr. Simón Martínez.

Consul Auxiliary, Carlos Gerlein.

There are Colombian Consular Offices at Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 66° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (1955 estimate) of 13,000,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1821-1824. In 1819 Simon Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted.

In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

In normal times there is a Congress of two Chambers, Senate (56 members) and Chamber of Deputies (112 members) but on June 13 1953, the Armed Forces assumed power and the country is now governed by decree.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caqueta, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous Minima Gorge of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumiachaca Arch, or Inca's Bridge, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogota is the Great Fall of Tequendama, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1953 some 394 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, bananas, rice and maize, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel.

The Navy consists of 2 destroyers, 3 frigates, and some small craft, with personnel about 2,500; a battalion of Colombian army has just returned from service with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. A new railway is at present being constructed in the Magdalena Valley, which will link the departmental lines running down to the river, and is planned to reach the Atlantic coast. The Dorada Railway, 70 miles of 3 ft. gauge connecting La Dorada and Ambalena, was bought from its British owners by the Colombian Government in July, 1956, together with a 44 mile aerial ropeway connected to the railway, for \$1,000,000. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. There were also (1955) some 13,125 miles of metalled roads, of which 8,440 miles are national highways and the remainder departmental and municipal highways; this excludes "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). Colombia was granted loans totalling \$47,300,000 (118,500,000 pesos) by the International Bank, towards the total of 515,000,000 pesos expected to be required to complete the rehabilitation of highways which is now in progress. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. The main port for Bogota is La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogota and Barranquilla, Bogota and Medellin and Bogota and Cali. There are also subsidiary services to Cartagena, Santa Marta,

Manizales, Pereira, Armenia Pasto, Buenaventura, Barrancabermeja, Popayan, Ipiales, Bucaramanga, Cúcuta and Villavicencio. There are daily services to the U.S.A., Lima and Quito, a weekly service to London *via* Jamaica and a daily service *via* New York. There are also four weekly air services direct to Europe and a direct twice-weekly service to Caracas. New York can be reached in one day and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellín and Cali.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 20 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University at Bogotá (founded in 1572) there are universities in the towns of Medellín, Cartagena, Popayan and Manizales and the department of Nariño. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE *pesos*

Actual budget revenue, 1954.....	1,286,000,000
Actual budget expenditure, 1954....	1,169,500,000
Estimated budget revenue and expenditure, 1955.....	1,289,500,000
Debt, December 31, 1954:—	

Internal.....	489,456,000
External.....	144,289,000

Peso = 40 cents U.S. (official) (see also p. 84), but there is a legalized free market in which the *peso* = 25 cents U.S.

TRADE

	1954 <i>pesos</i>	1955
Total imports....	1,626,565,000	..
Total exports....	1,451,436,000	..
Imports from U.K.....	£9,369,071	£8,320,983
Exports to U.K....	634,251	2,030,142

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1951 estimate), 640,180. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellín (354,582), Barranquilla (278,938), Cali (284,188), Manizales (135,396), Ψ Cartagena (125,587) and Bucaramanga (112,249).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Apartado Aeres, No. 4508, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency Edgar James Joint, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955)..... £3,625
 1st Secretary, R. G. H. Watts,
 Naval Attaché, Capt. A. J. R. White, D.S.C., R.N.
 Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. C. V. Beadon, D.F.C.
 1st Secretary (Commercial), J. M. Hunter, M.C.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), D. M. Kitching.
 1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellín, Cali, Cartagena, Marquiza (Honda) and Santa María.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative in Colombia, R. K. Brady, Edificio Sucre, Avenida Jiménez de Quesada, Bogotá.

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local transit, to Bogotá (*via* Cartagena or Barranquilla), 18 days. Also *via* New York, 18 days. By air, *via* New York, Paris or Jamaica, 2-3 days.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1953-58), Señor José Figueres, elected Nov. 8, 1953.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Flat 5, Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.
 Minister, Señora Virginia Prestinary de Gallegos.
 1st Secretary, Señor Don Franz Heck-Prestinary Gotay, Vice-Consul.
 Consulate-General, 65 London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1955) of 969,640. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from Golfito and Quepos, ports which have been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1954 ships of a gross tonnage of 1,958,041 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free, but it is mainly from the lessened class that the executive, legislature and judicature are recruited.

FINANCE 1955

Revenue.....	Colones 261,750,030
Expenditure.....	253,424,173
Public debt (Dec. 1955):—	
External.....	128,352,152
Internal.....	223,137,157

Exchange rates. Official rate, 5.65 Colones to U.S.\$ and 15.82 Colones to the £ Sterling. Free rate. Colones 6.63 = U.S.\$1. Colones 18.56 = £1 Sterling (see also p. 84).

TRADE

	1955 U.S.
Total imports.....	\$87,469,023
Total exports.....	78,858,768
Imports from U.K.....	£1,926,125
Exports to U.K.....	213,733

The chief exports (1955) were coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, hemp, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 74 per cent. from U.S.A. and 8 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper

sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles, chinaware, etc.

CAPITAL. San José, pop. (1954). 123,507; Cartago, 35,027; Ψ Limón, 27,005; Alajuela, 42,124; Heredia, 23,123; and Ψ Puntarenas, 38,869.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION AND CONSULATE-GENERAL

San José.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary.
His Excellency Clarence Norbury Ezard, C.B.E. (1952).

Secretary. W. Hickson.

and Secretary. J. D. Atkinson.

For the *Military and Labour Attachés*, see Mexico.

There is also a British Consular Office at Port Limón.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; *via* New York, 20 days; Air Mails (*via* New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 6 weeks.

CUBA

(Republica de Cuba.)

President. General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, assumed office April 4, 1952, re-elected Nov. 1, 1954.

CABINET.

(1955.)

Prime Minister. Dr. Jorge García Montes.

Minister of State. Dr. Gonzalo Gíell y Morales de los Ríos.

Minister of Justice. Dr. Cesar E. Comacho Covani.

Interior. Dr. Santiago C. Rey Perna.

Finance. Dr. Justo García Rayneri.

Public Works. Ing. Nicolás R. Arroyo y Márquez.

Agriculture. Sr. Fidel Barreto Martínez.

Commerce. Dr. Raúl Menocal Seva.

Labour. Dr. José Suárez Rivas.

Education. Dra. Zoila Mulet viuda de Fernández Concheso.

Health and Social Assistance. Dr. Carlos Salas Humara.

Communications. Sr. Ramón Vasconcelos Maragilano.

National Defence. Dr. Santiago Verdeja Neyra.

Minister without Portfolio in Charge of Transport. Sr. Mario Cobas Reyes.

Secretary of the Presidency and of the Council of Ministers. Dr. Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo.

Ministers without Portfolio. Dr. Jorge Barroso Piñar; Sr. José Pérez González; Dra. Julia E. Consuegra Rodríguez; Ingeniero Amadeo López Castro; Dr. Gustavo Gutiérrez Sánchez (*President of the National Economic Council*); Dr. José Pardo Jiménez (*President of the National Housing Commission*).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

28 Hyde Park Street, W.2.

[Ambassador: 1987.]

Ambassador in London. His Excellency Señor Dr. Roberto González Mendoza y de la Torre.

Consul-General. Señor Don Julio A. Brodermann (220, High Holborn, W.C.1).

Consul-General. Liverpool, Señor Eusebio Román.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 6,125,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher

Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was separated to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1900, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1953), about 5,750,000 acres under cultivation, of which 61 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco: sugar crop (1955) 4,400,000 long tons; tobacco crop (1955) 80,155,230 lb.; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live-stock includes (1952) 4,042,125 cattle and 460,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

8,710 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,059; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 5,651) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 3,600 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

	1954	1955
Revenue (Estimated)...	\$311,862,000	\$307,048,903
Expenditure (Estd.)...	311,414,000	291,535,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31)...	395,111,600	581,797,842

Nominally \$=U.S.\$, U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (see also p. 84).

TRADE.

Imports, 1954.....	\$487,888,770
Exports, 1954.....	539,047,690
Imports from U.K., 1955.....	£4,848,295
Exports to U.K., 1955.....	7,028,944

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Ψ Havana (pop., Census 1953, 783,162); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Holguin (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101, 9th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Alfred Stanley Fordham, C.M.G. (1956). £4,125

1st Secretary, P. R. Oliver.

2nd Secretary and Consul, R. H. F. Smith.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), A. G. Battle.

3rd Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul, E. A. Arnoux.

Military Attaché (Resident at Mexico City), Col. V. D'O. Harmar.

Air Attaché (Resident at Caracas), Wing-Cdr. C. V. Beadon, D.F.C.

1st Secretary (Labour) (Resident at Mexico City), H. Atkin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Republika.)

President, Antonín Zápotocký, born December 19, 1884, elected March 21, 1953 (for 7 years).

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953.)

Prime Minister, Viliam Široký.

First Vice Premier, Jaromír Dolanský.

Vice Premiers, Václav Kopecký; Karel Polacek;

Ludmilo Jankovcova.

Agriculture and Forestry, Michal Bukal.

State Control, Josef Krosnar.

Heavy Engineering, Jan Bukal.

Consumer Goods Industry, Mme. Božena Macháková-Dostalova.

State Committee for Construction, Dr. Emanuel Slechta.

Automobile and Agricultural Machinery, Emil Zátovkal.

Finance, Julius Duris.

Justice, Václav Skoda.

Manpower, Josef Tesla.

National Defence, Gen. Bohumír Lomský.

Communications, Dr. Alois Neuman.

Internal Trade, František Krajčír.

Interior, Rudolf Barak.

Health, Dr. Josef Plojhar.

Building, Oldřich Beran.

Food Industry, Jindřich Uher.

Education and Culture, Dr. František Kahuda.

Foreign Trade, Richard Dvorak.

Fuel, Dr. Josef Jonas.

Power, Dr. František Vlasěk.

Precision Engineering, Václav Ouzký.

Foundries and Ore Mines, Josef Reitmayer.

Chemical Industry, Josef Pucik.

Local Economy, Josef Kysely.

Foreign Affairs, Václav David.

Planning, Otakar Šimunek.

Without Portfolio, Zdeněk Nejedlý.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON.

6-7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 9191.]

Czechoslovak Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Jiří Hájek (1955).

Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Oldřich Příbyl.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Major Josef Bartusek.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Oldřich Nový.

Commercial Attaché, M. Vojtech Homola.

Attachés, M. Václav Táborský; M. Jan Mrázek.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Mon. chy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939-45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the expulsion of the Sudeten German minority sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference has been completed and the latest estimate of the population (Jan. 1, 1950) is 12,536,000.

Government.—In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist": a "Slovak State" was established and Bohemia and Moravia were declared a Protectorate of the Reich.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benes.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benes and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak émigré movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Kosice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945. The Kosice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists).

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist

Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, predominantly Communist, was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Government claimed that 90 per cent. of the electorate voted and that 89 per cent. of the votes cast were for the National Front. Dr. Benes resigned from the Presidency on June 7. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. The first Five-Year plan which came to an end in December 1953 was largely concerned with extending heavy industry and industrializing Slovakia. It is officially claimed that production doubled during the plan, but it is also admitted that the economy has been thrown out of balance by poor progress in the development of ore reserves, fuel, power and agricultural production.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarising the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592-1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860-1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860-1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871-1936), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), Arnost Dvorak (1880-1933), Ivan Olbracht (b. 1882), K. Capek (1880-1938), and Vladimir Vancura (1891-1944). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 20, 1948 however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the party line and a number of publications were banned. On July 1 serious cuts were made in internal print distribution, causing a further decline in the number of papers and periodicals available.

Education.—Before the Nazi invasion there were about 16,000 public and private elementary schools, with about 1,800,000 pupils and about 400 secondary and technical schools with 160,000 students. The Czech University of Prague was founded in 1348. There is also a university at Brno and additional universities are being instituted in other important towns. The number of students is now several times the pre-war figure. In the 16th century there was a University at Olomouc which was closed by the Habsburgs at the end of the Thirty-years' War. In 1947, President Benes opened a new University at Olomouc. Slovakia has its own university at Bratislava.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kcs=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 heller. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was Kcs. 130.58=£1. From June 1, 1953 the rate has been Kcs. 20.16=£1. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of Kcs. 1.00 of the new currency for Kcs. 5.00 of the old. The new foreign exchange rate represents an appreciation of the new crown by 38.94 per cent. The Budget estimates for 1954 total Kcs.

87,572,954,000 for expenditure and Kcs. 87,803,121,000 for revenue.

Trade with U.K., 1955: Imports, £2,822,237; Exports to U.K., £4,315,440.

CAPITAL, Prague (Prah), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1948) of 922,000. Other towns are Moravska Ostrava (181,000), Brno (Brunn) in Moravia (273,000), Bratislava, where the Danube forms the southern boundary of the Republic (184,000), and Plzen (Pilsen) (121,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague III.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Clinton Pelham, C.M.G. (1955).

1st Secretary, E. J. F. Scott.

2nd Secretary, J. L. Taylor.

Commercial Consul and 1st Secretary, S. Y.

Dawbarn.

Vice Consul, W. N. R. Allchin.

3rd Secretaries, Miss N. M. Grace; Miss L. E. Scott.

Military Attaché, Col. E. R. Colwill.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. M. L. Benson, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. C. A. Masterman, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Administrative Officer, R. H. Burden.

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940 (Heir Presumptive), Princess Benedikte, born April 29, 1944, and Princess Anne-Marie, born Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.

(February 1, 1955.)

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, H. C. Hansen.

Minister without Portfolio, Ernst Christiansen.

Finance, Viggo Kampmann.

Interior, Carl Petersen.

Public Works, Kaj Lindberg.

Social Affairs, Johan Strom.

Fisheries, Chr. Christiansen.

Defence, Povl Hansen Kalundborg.

Agriculture, J. Smorum.

Economics and Labour, J. O. Krug.

Education, Julius Bomholt.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Fru Bodil Koch.

Trade, Industry and Shipping, Fru Lis Groes.

Justice, Hans Hækkerup.

Greenland Affairs and Housing, Johannes Kjaerboell.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9891.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Vincens de Steensen-Leth (1954).

Counsellor, Bürger Kronmann.

Secretary, J. D. Scheel.

Naval and Air Attaché, Commodore J. T. B. Münter.

Asst. Air Attaché, P. Stilling.

Military Attaché, H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.

Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moitesen.

Asst. Agricultural Attaché, M. Munch.

Press and Cultural Attaché, H. Hgerbak.

Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, F. Benzon.

Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.

Vice-Consul, H. Findstrup.

Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kensington: 6656.]

Consul-General, Aksel Christiansen (Commercial Counsellor).

Consul, Preben Eider (Commercial Secretary).

Vice-Consul, G. S. Larsen (Commercial Secretary).

Vice-Consul, C. Jacobsen.

Vice-Consul, T. F. Germer.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., and 8° 5'–15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,608 square miles, and a population estimated (January, 1955) at 4,406,000. In 1955 there were 76,369 births, 39,885 deaths and 34,973 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, for not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Farøe and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 23 years. The first elections for the new *Folketing* were held on September 22, 1953. The Social Democrats obtained 74 seats: Moderate Liberals 42; Conservatives 30; Social Liberals 14; Single Tax Party 6; Communists 8; Farøe 2; Greenlanders 2; Slesvig Party (German Minority) 1.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Soeren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georges Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1945. In 1952 there were 271 daily newspapers in Denmark, of which 12 were published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-four per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1955) 746 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,609,000. In 1955 there were 4,690 kilometres of railway and 1,365,506 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

	1956–57
Revenue (Budget estimate).....	Kr. 4,780,300,000
Expenditure (Budget estimate)...	4,333,300,000
Government Debt (March 31, 1955):—	
Internal.....	7,014,000,000
External.....	1,358,000,000
Rate of Exchange—Kr. 19.36 = £1 (see also p. 84).	

	1955
Total Imports.....	Kr. 8,101,092,000
Total Exports.....	7,193,065,000

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K.	£82,119,510	£73,672,462
Exports to U.K.	124,474,708	120,731,673

The principal imports are solid and liquid fuels,

pulp, paper and cardboard; wood and cork fertilizers, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, food and feeding-stuffs. The chief exports are dairy produce, bacon, meat, eggs, livestock, seeds, machinery and ships.

CAPITAL. Ψ Copenhagen. Population (1950), 974,901. Other centres are Ψ Aarhus, 116,167; Ψ Aalborg 79,806; Ψ Odense, 100,940; Ψ Horsens, 35,898; Ψ Randers, 40,098; Ψ Esbjerg, 48,205; Ψ Fredericia 25,981; Ψ Kolding, 31,017; Ψ Vejle 29,448 and Roskilde 26,355.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40, Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Roderick Edward Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1956).

Commercial Counsellor (and H.M. Consul-General), A. M. Ballantyne.

Counsellor, A. H. Lincoln.

1st Secretaries, A. G. Wallis (Labour Attaché) (Resident in Stockholm); H. L. Carr, C.M.G.; Dr. C. G. Thornton (H.M. Consul); R. G. Silversides (Scientific Attaché) (Resident in Stockholm).

2nd Secretaries, M. E. Heath; A. D. Mitchell.

3rd Secretary, Major C. L. Bayliss.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. J. Lewis.

Naval Attaché, Cmdr. J. G. B. Morrow, D.S.C., R.N. Assistant Naval Attaché, Cmdr. R. D. O. Clarke, R.N. (Resident in Stockholm).

Air Attaché, Wing Cmdr. D. H. L. Farmer, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chaplain, Rev. M. I. A. Cardell-Oliver.

There are also Vice-Consulates at Aarhus, Esbjerg, Horsens and Odense.

BRITISH CONSUL.

Kastelsvej 40, Copenhagen. Representative, O. M. Williams, M.B.E.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FAROE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1950) 31,667), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a Lagting of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the Lagting, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the Lagting a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Farøe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Faroese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, Dec. 31, 1952, 24,768), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). Greenland is under the administration of the Prime Minister's Department. West Greenland (capital Godthaab) has a *Landsraad* of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1954), £212,000 (coal). The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, General Hector B. Trujillo Molina,
assumed office Aug. 16, 1952.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

37 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6727]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in
London, Dr. Luis Thomen (1954).

Consulate-General

Flat 2, Colette Court, 126 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 5321]

Consul-General, Señor Federico Llaverrías.

There are also Consular Offices at Liverpool,
Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Southampton,
Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish
portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest
settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Colum-
bus in December, 1492, who named it "La
Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered
his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found
the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the
south of the island, which city he called Santo
Domingo. The island immediately became the
objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who
exploited the native Indians for the sake of the
gold found in the streams. African negroes were
imported for the sugar and other plantations both
in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain
and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was
invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours
from the west, the Haitians. The latter were
driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican
Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines
from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution
in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Consti-
tutional Government was installed, with complete
authority over all matters except the collection of the
Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations,
which continued to be administered by an American
official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was
signed at Washington; this provided for the with-
drawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs
to be collected by the Dominican Government, and
the whole public revenue to be deposited in an
agreed bank, the service of the debt being recog-
nized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress
consists of a Senate of 24 members, elected for
5 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 52
members, also elected for 5 years.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on
the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers
an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a
population of 2,539,325 (Oct. 1955). The climate
is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical
to temperate in the higher altitudes. According
to local classification there are 885 miles of first class
and 1,125 miles of second class and inter-communal
roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from
Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of
Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to
be made in one day. There are about 60 miles
(Sánchez-La Vega) of public railway, and a
telephone system connects practically all the towns
of the republic. There are 12 wireless stations, and
the All America Cable Company and the Dirección
General de Comunicaciones maintain an efficient
service with all parts of the world. Radio Com-
munications of America have a wireless station in
Ciudad Trujillo.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and
education has made considerable progress.

Sugar, cocoa beans, coffee and tobacco are the
most important crops. Other products are
mahogany, furniture woods, log wood, divi-divi,
cotton, wax, honey, maize, bananas, hides, turtle-
shell and starch.

The Republic is served by seven airlines, Pan-
American, KLM, Caribair, Delta Air Lines, Com-
pañía Brasileira de Aviación (VARIG), Compañía
Cubana de Aviación, and the Compañía Domini-
cana de Aviación, all using the General Andrews
Field at Ciudad Trujillo leased to Pan-American.

FINANCE

	1955	1956†
Revenue	\$129,680,681	\$122,729,500
Expenditure	125,274,963	119,972,890
	† Estimated.	

One Dominican Peso = \$1.00 U.S. (see also p. 84).

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports	\$82,827,010	\$97,652,566
Exports	119,726,923	114,849,773
Imports from U.K. ...	£781,266	£1,081,010
Exports to U.K.	10,553,959	10,987,414

The chief imports are motor cars, bicycles,
motor cycles, whisky, radios, textiles, tyres, paints
and confectionery; the chief exports are sugar,
tobacco and coffee.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of
years has been sugar.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo
Domingo), population (estimated Jan., 1955),
248,228. Other centres are Santiago de los
Caballeros (62,905); San Pedro de Macoris (22,106);
San Francisco de Macoris (17,888) y Puerto Plata
(16,509); Barahona (16,298); La Vega (15,793) and
La Romana (15,653).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 54, Ciudad Trujillo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and
Consul-General, His Excellency Thomas
Corney Ravensdale, C.M.G. (1955)
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, L. J. Evans.
Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. C. V. Beadon, D.F.C.
Labour Attaché, H. Atkin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Ciudad
Trujillo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.

ECUADOR

(República del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Sr. Ponce Enríquez, elected
June 3, 1956; assumed office, Sept. 1, 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Luis Antonio
Peñaherrera (1956).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Jorge Espinosa.

Naval Attaché, Capitán Don Manuel Nieto.

1st Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Rodrigo Valdez.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Ramiro Peñaherrera.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial
State of South America, the mainland extending
from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between
75° 20' and 81° W. long., comprising an area,
reduced by boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942)
with Peru, to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 18 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (Jan. 1954) at 3,514,812, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carhuarazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sinchoga (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galapagos* (Tortoise) *Islands*, forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,346. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the *Antarctic Humboldt Current*. The islands export guano and orchilla moss. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 21, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946. Elections were held on June 3, 1956 and Señor Ponce Enriquez was elected President.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, petroleum, straw hats, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum, like the products of Ecuador's farm lands and cotton industry, which are extensive, is almost wholly consumed internally. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found.

Communications.—There are about 2,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are 695 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The main north-south railway is now being extended north-west towards the coast at San Lorenzo. Four commercial air lines (Panagra, Area, Braniff and Avianca) operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Area and other Ecuadorian companies operate internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 8,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 front line aircraft and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 4 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education

is free and compulsory. In 1952-53 there were 358,031 pupils at the 3,776 primary schools and 32,390 pupils at the 182 High Schools. The 5 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Loja) had 4,562 students in the same year.

FINANCE 1956

Revenue (Budget Estimates) ... Sucres 870,000,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimates) ... 870,000,000
Internal Debt (July 31, 1955) ... 297,991,000
External Debt (do.) ... \$U.S. 36,189,000

Official rate of Exchange: Sucres 42.42 = £1.
(See also p. 84.)

As from Jan. 1, 1954, imports were classified under two headings. List I contains essential and semi-essential items which are payable at the official rate of exchange. List II contains luxuries and semi-luxuries which are payable at the free rate of exchange (Sucres 49 = £1, approx.). Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports.....	U.S. \$86,045,000	U.S. \$89,663,125
Exports.....	100,220,000	89,861,731
Imports from U.K....	£2,798,569	£4,303,720
Exports to U.K.....	206,042	167,539

In 1953 the United States sent about 53.4 per cent. of Ecuadorian imports and received about 64.3 per cent. of her exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1954), 229,949. ♀ Guayaquil (287,266) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (57,338); and Riobamba (34,268).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Plaza 170 (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Frederick Herbert Gamble, C.M.G. (1954).

1st Secretary and Consul, R. C. Hope-Jones.
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, N. R. W. Smith.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Quito and Guayaquil.

EGYPT

(Misr)

President, Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, elected June 23, 1956.

CABINET

(April 18, 1954)

Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser.
Deputy Prime Minister, Wing Cdr. Gamal Salem.
Social Affairs, Lt.-Col. Hussein Shafel.
Commerce and Industry, Dr. Mohamed Abu Nossair.
Public Works, Ahmed Abdu el-Sherbassi.
*Wakfs, Sheikh Ahmed Hassan El Baquory.
Communications, Wing Cdr. Gamal Salem.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.
Education, Maj. Kamal el-din Hussein.
Agriculture, Dr. Abdul Razzak Sidky.

* Wakfs is an Institution of Moslem Law similar to the "trust" of English Law. When property is made Wakf it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is the Public Trustee.

Health, Dr. Nur Ed-Din Taraf.
Finance, Dr. Abdul Moncimel Kaikuny.
National Guidance, Mtre. Fathy Radwan.
Interior, Lt. Col. Zakaria Mohy Ed Din.
Justice, Ahmed Hosny.
Municipal and Rural Affairs, Wing Cdr. Abdul Latif Boghdady.
War and Marine, Maj.-Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer.
Supply, Dr. Kamal Ramzy Stino.
Ministers of State, Wing Cdr. Hassan Ibrahim;
Lt.-Col. Anwar Sadat.

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY, LONDON
 75 South Audley Street, W.1
 [Grosvenor: 2401]

Egyptian Ambassador in London, His Excellency
Samy Aboul Fetouh (1955).
Counsellors, Hassan Youssef Maher; Ahmad
Hassan Youssef.
1st Secretaries, Mohamed I. Kamel; Moustafa
El-Dib Benshi; Ashraf-Ghorbal.
2nd Secretaries, Saad El-Fataty; Mohamed Ali
Fahmy; Abdel Aziz Khalil; Abdel Halim
Badawi.
3rd Secretary, Omar Sirry.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Ragab Fahmy.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. Mostafa Kamal Mort-
agi.
Assistant Air Attaché, Group Capt. Youssef
Wassef.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Mohamed Rifaat
Wahba.
Labour Attaché, Abdullah I. Darwish.
Attachés, Ayoub Sharara; Khalid Azmy; Youssif
Hafez Hassan; Mahmoud Fawzi Bishr.
Commercial Counsellor, Mohamed Chedid.
Commercial Attaché, Hani Abou Rida.
Agricultural Counsellor, Gamil Aboul Fetouh.
Cultural Counsellor, Abdel Hamid El-Batrik.
Cultural Attaché, Moursi Saad El-Din.
Hon. Attaché, Abdel Aziz Ghaib.
Consulates-General, 26 South Street, W.1; 425
Derby House, Exchange Building, Liverpool.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population enumerated in June, 1954, as 22,651,000 (including nomads).

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are about 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and *Nubians* are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and

32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is coterminous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollum to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) at 'Uweinât Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *jezan* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,850 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Bahariya, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone Plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 19,037,984 Moslems, 1,273,371 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 50,200 Roman Catholics, 203,256 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gam el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Dî-yor el Masriya*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D.

640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a firman from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arabi Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914-18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.-Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate.

Constitution.—On the same day, a new Constitution, details of which had been announced in January, 1956, was adopted at a further plebiscite, 99.8 per cent. of the voters being in favour. Under its terms, a "National Union" (formed in a manner defined by the President) will nominate candidates for a National Assembly, under rules still to be defined; political parties remain suspended, but membership of the National Union, a Popular Front organization will be open to "all Egyptians of good reputation"; all citizens over 18, including women, are entitled to vote and voting is compulsory.

A term of 5 years is laid down for the National Assembly which will have legislative and administrative powers and will nominate the President, subject to public referendum. The President, during a 5-year term of office, will formulate the general policy of his Government, and propose or veto laws, although the Assembly will have power to over-ride his veto by a two-thirds majority; he

will be Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and have authority to declare war with the Assembly's approval; he may nominate or dismiss officials.

The Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary, judges not being liable to dismissal. Egypt is divided into administrative units for local government by Provincial Councils which will be responsible for all public services. Citizens are guaranteed freedom of person, life, residence and religious faith. Freedom of the press and publication is safeguarded "within limits prescribed by law".

Defence.—The strength of the Army, in which service is now compulsory for everyone, is more than three times its pre-war (1939) strength. It has recently acquired a supply of more up-to-date equipment. In addition, the Egyptian Air Force has increased its strength with the accession of Soviet Bloc arms. A small Navy has been built up over the last few years. Under the Suez Canal Base Agreement of October 1954, the withdrawal of all British Forces from Egypt was completed by June 18, 1956.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the official language of Egypt and since the last quarter of the 19th century an Arabic daily press has modernized the spoken idiom. The rich literature of Arabia is an inheritance from Islam and in the past half century indigenous poetry and drama have given abundant evidence of vitality. French and English are secondary languages in urban areas. In 1951 18 daily newspapers were published in Cairo (9 Arabic, 1 English, 2 Armenian, 5 French, 1 Greek) and 9 at Alexandria (1 Arabic, 4 Greek, 4 French). By June, 1954, the number of Arabic daily newspapers published in Cairo had been reduced to 5.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. Religious schools have largely been replaced by State schools. The number of students in State educational institutions rose from 1,479,649 in 1943 to 1,900,877 in 1952, and of these 66,995 and 177,996 were over 16 years of age in 1943 and 1952 respectively. In addition to secondary schools, there are Technical colleges and 3 universities, 2 in Cairo and 1 in Alexandria, as well as Al Azhar, the most famous Moslem University in the world, which continues to provide education on traditional lines and maintains a number of institutions in the provinces.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Saif* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saif*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, berseem (a variety of clover) and—maul in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Live Stock.—At the 1947 Census there were 28,000 horses, 1,126,000 asses, 1,321,000 cattle, 1,240,000 buffaloes, 1,875,000 sheep, 1,476,000 goats, 196,000 camels and 50,000 swine.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration

and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuits entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organization are chiefly foreign. The principal products are petroleum, manganese ore, phosphate rock, gypsum, natron, and sulphate of sodium.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, rayon yarns and fabrics, artificial fertilizers, glassware, soap, vegetable oils, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, cigarettes and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollüm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. In 1952-53, 78,242,000 passengers and 4,686,000 tons of merchandise were carried, the total receipts being £14,585,000 and the estimated operating expenses £14,103,000. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 283 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 983 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

A swing bridge, constructed during the Second World War, across the Suez Canal at El Firdan, established connexion between Cairo and Beirut, Syria, over the northward extension of the Palestinian railway system from Halfa to Tripoli (Syria), and there is now a continuous line linking the Libyan port of Tobruk and the former Turkish capital of Istanbul, although, since the Palestine conflict, there has been no through traffic.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollüm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL, see Index. —Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollüm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zetita, Jemsa and Hurgada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez. Other Egyptian shipping companies are the Alexandria Navigation Company and the Société Misr de Navigation Maritime. In 1952, 26,524 mercantile steamers (127,663,000 tons) entered the principal Egyptian ports.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were, in 1947, 6,193 post offices and stations. There were on March 31, 1947, 12,000 miles of State telegraph and 145,000

miles of State telephone wire. In addition, the Eastern Telegraph Company has lines throughout the country. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarraf* (village tax-collector).

FINANCE

	1954-55	1955-56*
Revenue (Budget).	£E227,800,000	£E238,300,000
Expenditure (do.).	227,800,000	238,300,000

In 1955-56, the supplementary budget of the Government capital works was £10,000,000. Permanent Social

* Estimated.

£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £1 os. 6½ d. sterling. Rate of Exchange (May, 1956)—(Buying) Piastres 97-40 = £1; (Selling) Piastres 97-60 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total Imports...	£E162,278,000	£E182,266,000
Domestic Exports.	136,708,000	136,995,000
Imports from U.K.	£21,083,000	£28,678,925
Exports to U.K...	16,724,000	9,758,219

The principal imports are textiles, metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wool and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1947, 2,100,436) stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 24 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân el-Khalili, the Hamzawi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character. The Anglican Cathedral of All Saints overlooks the Nile and occupies a site presented to the British colony by the Egyptian government.

Ψ **ALEXANDRIA** (pop. 1947, 928,237), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 2,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Alexandria now contains two ex-royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. Other towns are: Tanta (139,965), Ψ Port Said (178,432), Mansura (102,709), Asyût (90,378), Faiyûm (74,314), Zagazig (82,912), Mahalla el Kubra (115,509), Damanhur (84,983), Minya (69,667), Ψ Suez (108,250), Beni Suef (57,464), Ψ Damietta (68,520), Giza (53,620), Qena (43,037), Shibin el-Kom (41,836), Sohga (43,334), and Ψ Rosetta (28,698).

FLAG: Green, with white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

(The Embassy, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1955).
H.M. Minister, F. R. H. Murray, C.M.G.
Commercial Minister, W. Godfrey, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Norton, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier H. V. Fraser, O.B.E., T.D.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. A. G. Johnston, C.B.E.

Counsellor and Consul-General, J. B. T. Judd.

Counsellors, T. W. Garvey, C.M.G.; J. A. de C. Hamilton, C.M.G., M.C.; T. S. Tull, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Oriental Counsellor, T. E. Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Labour Counsellor, K. J. Hird.

Legal Counsellor, W. M. Graham, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Counsellor (Financial), F. Milner, C.M.G.

Civil Air Attaché, B. G. Barnard.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative in Egypt, H. P. Croom-Johnson, C.B.E., 22 Sharia Adly Pasha, Cairo.

There are British Institutes at Cairo and Alexandria.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 20 Sharia Soliman Pasha, Cairo; 1 Rue Centrale, Alexandria, and P.O. Box No. 65, Port Said.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days: *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Waizero (Lady) Manen, daughter of Degazmatch Asfau Mikael, son of Negus (King) Mikael of Wollo; crowned as Negus Oct., 1928; proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned as Emperor Nov. 2, 1930; in exile 1936-1940; led his patriot army 1940-41; returned to his capital May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Waizero Madferiah Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

The Duke of Harar, H.I.H. Prince Makonnen Haile Selassie, G.C.V.O., second son of the Emperor, born Oct., 1923; married Feb. 10, 1946, Woizero Sara Gizaw.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 72121]

Ambassador, H.E. Ato Emmanuël Abraham (1956).

2nd Secretary, Ato Kifle Tsegaye.

3rd Secretary, Ato Getachew Tadesse.

Cultural Attaché, Ato Bekke Yilma.

Position and Extent.—Ethiopia (or Abyssinia) is an inland country in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the North by the former Italian Colony of Eritrea, which was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown in September, 1952, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of Dec. 2, 1950; on the South by Kenya; on the West by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and on the East by French and British Somaliland, and the former Italian portion of Somaliland, which is now being administered by Italy as a Trusteeship territory, the northern and eastern neighbours cutting it off from access to the Red Sea, from which it is distant about 40 miles along the greater part of the Eritrean boundary. The area is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a population officially estimated at 16,000,000, of whom fewer than one-half are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien

range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateau there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, Wollo, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Coptic Patriarch at Alexandria, who appoints the Abuna (Metropolitan Bishop) of Ethiopia on the recommendation of the Council of the Ethiopian Church. Since 1950 Bishops have been appointed by the local Metropolitan Bishop, without direct recourse to Alexandria. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably Harar and Jimma, the Moslem centre being at Harar.

Government.—Under the Constitution of 1931, restored in 1942, the absolute power of the Emperor is subject to certain limitations. There is an Upper Chamber of Nobles, nominated by the Emperor, and a Lower Chamber nominated by nobles and local chiefs.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided 55 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1954-55. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara in Eritrea, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Leketmi, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East from Dire Dawa to Harar and British Somaliland. In September, 1950, Ethiopia was granted a loan of U.S. \$5,000,000 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the extension and repair of the highway system. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to Jimma, Gore and Gambela; Dabra Markos, Gondar and Asmara; Dire-Dawa; and certain other provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibuti, Aden, Port Sudan, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi and Athens.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army which includes the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, and supply services, and has an armoured squadron of light tanks and armoured cars. The Imperial Bodyguard consists of infantry; with some artillery and armoured cars, and one of its seven battalions has been in Korea under the United Nations flag since April 1951. An American Military Mission trains the Army, and Swedish officers are employed in the Ministry of

Defence. The Imperial Air Force comprises three attack squadrons and a flying training school. The aircraft are of British and Swedish manufacture and the training staff is Swedish.

The Imperial Navy, which has just been started with the formation of a Naval School at Massawa with Norwegian instructors, has at present no ships nor trained personnel.

The Police force is under a British Commissioner who is assisted by a few British officers. Swedish officers are employed in the police training school.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination, by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools. In or near the capital are several Secondary Schools, an University College, a Technical School, an Agricultural School, a Theological College, and a Teacher-training College; also cadet-schools for the Army, Imperial Guard, Air Force, and Police. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

FINANCE

	1952-53	1953-54*
Revenue.....	£14,731,300	£17,334,300
Expenditure.....	14,731,300	17,334,300

* Estimated.

Currency.—A new Ethiopian currency was issued by the State Bank of Ethiopia in July, 1945, at an exchange rate of Ethiopian \$10 = £1, backed almost entirely by sterling securities. The East African shilling remained legal tender temporarily but not the Maria Theresa dollar, although it continued to be widely used in the Provinces. In November, 1946, a Proclamation was issued by which the use and possession of Maria Theresa dollars were forbidden, and all coins had to be surrendered to the Ethiopian authorities at a rate of two Maria Theresa dollars to three Ethiopian dollars. Ethiopia did not devalue her currency in line with sterling in September, 1949, and a rate of E\$7 = £1 has been maintained since that date.

TRADE

	1954-55*
Total Imports.....	£23,225,508
Total Exports.....	21,998,862
Imports from U.K., 1955.....	2,470,780
Exports to U.K., 1955.....	1,227,169

* September 10, including Eritrea.

The chief imports by value are cottons, silks, sugar, tyres, vehicle parts and petrol; the principal exports by value being coffee, hides and skins, oil-seeds, flour, cereals and pulses.

CAPITAL. Addis Ababa (estimated population 400,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekemti (Wallega), Goré (Habbabor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chencha (Gamu-Gofa), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), and Harar (Harar). Besides these, Dire-Dawa, Gambela, and Aduwa are towns of some importance. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG: Three horizontal bands: green, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador, His Excellency Geoffrey Warren Furlonge, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)..... £3,800
1st Secretary, J. E. Killick.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Addis Ababa, Asmara, Harar and Mega.

ERITREA

A former colony of Italy, Eritrea extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demoiira, 12° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Ethiopia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a high, mountainous hogsback interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The mountains range up to 10,000 ft. and Asmara, the capital (pop. 123,000, 14,500 Italians), stands at 7,800 ft. above mean sea level. Total area, 48,350 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000, of whom about 20,000 are Europeans. Of the population about half are Coptic Christians and the remaining half are Moslems.

Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea, drawn up by the U.N. Commissioner, and approved by the Eritrean Constituent Assembly, was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassie on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassie on September 11, 1952, and came into effect with the final handing over of authority by the British Administration at midnight on September 15, 1952.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. English was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Chief Executive of Eritrea, Fitawrari Asfaha Wolde-Mikael, appointed 1955.

Massawa (pop. 27,000) is the chief port, where there is a good harbour, other centres being Keren (10,000), Decamere (9,000), Adi Ugri, Agordat and Tessenai. A railway from Massawa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, born 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956 for term of six years.

CABINET

(March 1, 1956.)

Prime Minister, K. A. Fagerholm (Social Democrat).
Minister for Foreign Affairs (vacant).
Interior, V. Väyrynen (Social Democrat).
Finance, A. Simonen (Social Democrat).
Transport and Public Works, E. Palovesi (Agrarian).
Agriculture, M. Miettunen (Agrarian).
Education, J. Virolainen (Agrarian).

Defence, E. Skog (*Social Democrat*).

Trade, K. Kjeemola (*Agrarian*).

Social Affairs, E. Saari (*Finnish People's Party*).

FINNISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

66 Chester Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0771]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Monsieur Sakari Tuomioja (1955).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 1 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Jan. 1, 1953) 4,116,000. In 1954 the birth rate was 21.5 per 1,000, death rate 9.1 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is 31.6 per 1,000 live births. 96 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.7 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 2.3 per cent. belong to other religious bodies. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Åland Archipelago (Åhvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1952) of 18,545 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

The last general election was in March, 1954. The present state of the Parties is as follows: Social Democrats 54, Agrarian 53, People's Democrats (mainly Communists) 43, Conservatives 24, Swedish People's Party 13, National Party 13. The extreme Right, which was represented before the War, is banned by the Peace Treaty.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8-11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1951-52 there were 492,000 in attendance at primary schools, with 101,000 in secondary schools and 31,000 in colleges for vocational training. There are 11 Higher Schools with 4,400 students, and in addition to the State University of Helsinki (about 9,000 students) there is a Finnish-speaking University (450 students) and a Swedish-speaking University (550 students) at Turku.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual. 91.2 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 8.6 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1919 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In

literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 65 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and forestry are the principal occupations of the people. The cultivated area is small (about 6,000,000 acres in 1950 including 2,400,000 acres under hay). The main crops are hay, oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. The *Live Stock* (1954) included 326,000 horses, 1,885,000 cattle, 903,000 sheep, 546,000 swine and 4,003,000 poultry. The productive forest area covers 53,500,000 acres and is a great source of wealth, exceeding that of every European country except Russia. The growing stock comprises 48,384,000,000 cu. ft., including bark, of which 45.5 per cent. is pitch pine, 32.2 per cent. spruce, and the rest largely birch. Saw mills, and the manufacture of wood pulp, cellulose, paper, plywood and prefabricated houses provide employment for about 61,000 factory workers. There is no coal, and mineral resources, with the exception of copper ore, are limited.

Communications.—There are 3,117 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connexion with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connexion with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Oy and Aero Flot (the Soviet State Airlines) between them maintain a daily service with Moscow. Aero Oy maintains an extensive internal air service. Aero Flot maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Moscow, and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. The merchant fleet (April, 1956) consists of 301 steamships (418,000 tons gross), 163 motor vessels (306,000 tons gross), and 115 sailing ships (including those with auxiliary engine) (11,000 tons gross).

FINANCE		1956
Revenue (Budget).....	Marks	221,400,000,000
Expenditure (do.).....		230,400,000,000
Debt (March 1956).....		124,000,000,000
Finnish Mark 646 = £1 (see also p. 84).		

TRADE		1955
Total Imports.....	Marks	179,960,000,000
Total Exports.....		181,259,000,000

		1954	1955
Imports from U.K.....	£	31,733,826	£42,026,439
Exports to U.K....		59,003,462	75,276,304

The principal imports are raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL, Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1953) 394,500; other towns are Ψ Turku (Åbo), 107,000; Tampere (Tammerfors), 105,000; Lahti, 45,000; Porl (Björneborg), 43,000; Oulu (Uleåborg), 38,000; Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 35,000; and Kuopio, 33,000.

FLAG: White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, Itäinen Puistotie 8B.
Chancery Offices, E. Esplanadikatu 18.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Michael Justin Creswell, C.M.G. (1954).

1st Secretary, J. O. May, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. P. Northey, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. C. T. Mossman.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. M. J. Gray, D.F.C.
 1st Secretary, J. D. Helps.
 1st Secretary (Labour), P. C. D. Archer.
 2nd Secretary, R. S. Springett.
 3rd Secretary, W. K. K. White.
 1st Secretary (Commercial), R. A. Daniell.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. E. Lowe, M.B.E.
 1st Secretary (Information), J. M. Leadbitter.
 3rd Secretary (do.), J. F. Whitfield.
 Chaplain, Rev. C. Jones.

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina and Vaasa.

British Council Representative, R. T. Butlin, Laspäälä, Eerikinkatu, 24, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1954-61), Monsieur René Coty, born 1882; elected Dec. 23, 1953, assumed office, Jan. 16, 1954.

CABINET

(Feb. 1, 1956)

Prime Minister, M. Guy Mollet (Socialist). Minister of State and Minister of Justice, M. François Mitterand (U.D.S.R.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Christian Pineau (Socialist).

Interior, M. Gilbert Jules (Soc. Rad.).

National Defence, M. Bourges Maunoury (Soc. Rad.).

Minister Resident in Algeria, M. Robert Lacoste (Socialist).

Economic Affairs, M. Paul Ramadier (Socialist).

Social Affairs, M. Albert Gazier (Socialist).

Education, M. René Billères (Soc. Rad.).

Overseas France, M. Gaston Defferre (Socialist).

Ex-Servicemen, M. Tanguy Prigent (Socialist).

Minister Delegate, M. Houphouët Boigny (Rass. Dem. African.).

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [Bayswater: 3075]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 [Sloane: 3404]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H. E. Monsieur Jean Chauvel (1955).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Gontran de Juniac.

1st Counsellor, M. Jacques Tiné.

and Counsellors, M. Francis Huré; M. Gérard André, C.V.O.

Counsellor Specially Attached, M. René Varin, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, M. Xavier de la Chevalerie; M. Jacques de Folin.

and Secretaries, M. Gérard Amanrich; M. Jacques Viot; M. Emmanuel de Margerie.

Attaché, M. Bernard Dejean de la Bâtie.

Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied.

Secretary-Archivist, M. Eugène Haget.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Yann le Hégre.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette Jean François Gravrand.

Military Attaché, Col. Claude de Guerre.

Assistant Military Attachés, Commandant Guillaume de Trémaudan; Chef d'Escadrons Auguste le Man, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, M. André Puget.

Assistant Air Attaché, Commandant Paul Chevalier.

Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck.

Financial Attaché, M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu.

Assistant Financial Attaché, M. Jacques-Paul Chassepôt.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Georges Libersart.

Assistant Commercial Counsellor, M. Pierre Laurent.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Raymond

Ricaud; M. René Lafontaine; M. Jacques

Pouchard; M. Corentin Kérouedan.

Press Attaché, M. Bertrand de la Salle.

Assistant Cultural Attaché, M. Pierre Boyer.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

(Census of 1954)

Ain.....	311,941	Lot.....	147,754
Aisne.....	487,068	Lot et Garonne.....	265,549
Allier.....	372,689	Lozère.....	82,391
Alpes, Basses..	84,335	Maine-et-Loire.....	518,241
Alpes Hautes ..	85,007	Manche.....	446,860
Alpes Mari- times.....	515,484	Marne.....	415,141
Ardèche.....	249,077	Marne, Haute.....	197,147
Ardennes.....	280,490	Mayenne.....	251,522
Ariège.....	140,010	Meurthe-et- Moselle.....	607,022
Aube.....	240,797	Meuse.....	207,106
Aude.....	268,254	Morbihan.....	520,978
Aveyron.....	292,727	Moselle (a).....	769,388
Belfort.....	99,427	Nievre.....	240,078
Bouches du Rhône.....	1,048,762	Nord.....	2,098,545
Calvados.....	442,991	Oise.....	435,393
Cantal.....	177,065	Orne.....	274,802
Charente.....	313,635	Pas-de-Calais.....	1,276,833
Charente- Maritime.....	447,973	Puy-de-Dôme.....	481,380
Cher.....	284,376	Pyrenées, Basses.....	420,019
Corrèze.....	242,798	Pyrenées, Hautes.....	203,544
Corse.....	244,266	Pyrenées Ori- entales.....	230,285
Côte d'Or.....	356,839	Rhin, Bas (b).....	707,934
Côtes du Nord.....	503,178	Rhin, Haut (c).....	909,647
Creuse.....	172,702	Rhône.....	566,782
Dordogne.....	377,870	Saône, Haute.....	209,303
Doubs.....	327,187	Saône-et-Loire.....	511,182
Drôme.....	275,280	Sarthe.....	420,393
Eure.....	332,514	Savoie.....	252,192
Eure-et-Loir.....	261,035	Savoie, Haute.....	293,852
Finistère.....	727,847	Seine.....	5,154,834
Gard.....	396,742	Seine-Inférieure.....	941,684
Garonne, Haute.....	525,669	Seine-et-Marne.....	453,438
Gers.....	185,111	Seine-et-Oise.....	1,768,791
Gironde.....	896,517	Sèvres, Deux.....	312,842
Hérault.....	471,429	Somme.....	464,153
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	586,812	Tarn.....	308,197
Indre.....	247,436	Tarn-et- Garonne.....	272,379
Indre-et-Loire.....	364,706	Var.....	413,012
Isère.....	626,116	Vaucluse.....	268,318
Jura.....	220,202	Vendée.....	395,641
Landes.....	248,943	Vienne.....	319,208
Loir-et-Cher.....	239,824	Vienne, Haute.....	324,429
Loire.....	654,482	Vosges.....	372,523
Loire, Haute.....	215,577	Yonne.....	266,410
Loire Inférieure.....	733,575		
Loiret.....	360,523		

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 2° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the

Treaty of Frankfurt (May 30, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the 1939 area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of May, 1954) of 42,731,445, of whom 1,451,752 were foreigners. The population of Metropolitan France on Jan. 1, 1956, was estimated at 43,430,000 by the French National Institute of Statistics. During 1955 there were 800,000 births, 520,000 deaths and 315,000 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the *First Empire* in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the “Hundred Days” of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the *Second Empire* on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the *Third Republic* vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies (numbering 618 in 1940) elected for 4 years, and a Senate (numbering 314 in 1940) elected for 9 years, one-third retiring every 3 years. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress. The President of the Republic selected a President of the Council of Ministers from among the leaders of the various political groups and confirmed his choice of colleagues.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late Marshal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee “to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader.”

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the United Nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the United Nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following the Referendum of Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution.

Under the new Constitution, adopted by a majority of 1,132,011 in a National Referendum on Oct. 23, 1946, the Legislature consists of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. Both Chambers are elected on a territorial basis, the National Assembly by universal direct suffrage and the Council of the Republic by the communal and departmental Councils through universal

indirect suffrage. The Constitution was revised in November, 1954 and now provides that legislation (except financial bills, which must be introduced in the National Assembly) can be initiated by either house. Before a bill can become law it must be adopted in the same form by both houses. In the event of failure to agree after a limited period of time the text adopted by the National Assembly prevails.

In January, 1956, a General Election was held, and the resulting composition of the National Assembly was:—

Party	Seats
Communists.....	150
Socialists.....	94
Radicals.....	70
M.R.P.....	72
Moderates.....	96
Gaullists.....	22
Poujadists.....	52
Others.....	38
Total.....	594

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1955 was:—	(Quintals)
Wheat.....	103,788,700
Oats.....	35,803,400
Barley.....	26,649,600
Rye.....	4,393,800
Maize.....	9,991,400

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production in 1955 was about 57,000,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1955) included 17,600,000 cattle, 8,100,000 sheep and lambs, 7,800,000 pigs, 2,200,000 horses and 1,250,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Over 55,300,000 tons of coal were mined in 1955 (excluding the Saar production). The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to “The King’s English” in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 8 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947) and François Mauriac (1952).

DEFENCE.—The personnel of the Defence Forces in mid-1956, was—Army 860,000 (including *Gendarmerie* of 63,000); Navy 73,000; Air Force 160,000. The French Navy included 2 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 5 cruisers, 26 destroyers and 13 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of National Education with Secretariats of State for Technical Education, Youth and Sports, and for Fine Arts; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary education. (i.) *Primary* education is secular, compulsory and free, the school age being 6 to 14. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yr. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Sévres school and the Sorbonne (University of Paris) are among the well known establishments. (iii.) *Special* Schools are numerous. (iv.) There are 17 *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger, Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1442), Caen (1432), Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyon (1808), Montpellier (1725), Nancy (1572), Paris (1500), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230).

ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Caesar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgae from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,000 miles, and of other roads 388,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of 8,500 km. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on July 1, 1953, was 45,660 km., of which 4,460 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept. 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Traffic in 1955 totalled 27,800,000,000 passenger-kilometres and 46,800,000,000 ton-kilometres.

Civil Aviation.—In 1955 passengers/kilometres flown by aircraft of French airlines totalled 2,264,276,000, of which 2,351,069,000 were by Air France.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine on May 21, 1955, consisted of 722 ships of 3,597,218 tons gross, of which 87 were passenger vessels (848,572 tons), 120 tankers (1,031,766 tons) and 515 cargo vessels (1,716,880 tons).

FINANCE 1955
Total revenue (*Budget*)..... Fcs. 3,450 milliard
Ordinary expenditure (*do.*)..... 3,957 milliard

The *Public Debt*, on November 30, 1955, amounted to Fcs. 5,809.7 milliard, of which the external debt accounted for Fcs. 1,051.4 milliard.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 centimes. Since September 1949, the exchange value has been 980 francs = £1 and 350 francs = \$1 U.S. (See also p. 84.)

COMMERCE
The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

	1954 Francs	1955 Francs
Imports ..	1,522,016,014,000	1,646,400,000,000
Exports ..	1,512,337,096,000	1,695,800,000,000
Imports from U.K. ..	£64,153,285	£71,773,966
Exports to U.K. ...	97,108,582	136,711,825

ALGERIA
Algeria.—Algers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. Since 1881 the three northern departments of Algeria—Algers, Oran, and Constantine—have formed an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 15 official members and a Superior Council of 60 members. Algeria sends 14 Senators and 30 Deputies to Paris. Algeria lies between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit about 19° N., covering an area estimated at 847,500 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1955) of 9,125,000, including 1,250,000 Europeans, mostly French. The total value of imports in 1951 was 203 billion francs, and of the exports 135 billion francs. The bulk of trade is with France. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1955 was valued at: Imports, £2,315,217; Exports to U.K., £18,611,092. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1939 there were over 3,000 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1938 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 3,956. The principal town is Ψ Algers, the capital (municipal population, 1948, 416,758), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Ψ Oran (362,295), Constantine (159,541), Ψ Bone (94,021), Sidi bel Abbès (78,679), Tizi Ouzou (27,897), Ψ Philippeville (53,242), Mascara (57,500), Tlemcen (85,345), Ψ Bougie (52,283), and Ψ Mostaganem (99,490).

Southern Algeria, consisting of the Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases, was formed into a separate colony on Dec. 24, 1902. The population of Southern Algeria at the census of 1948 was 816,993 (included in the figure given above).

Minister Resident and Governor-General, M. Robert Lacoste.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1954), (*Paris ville*) 2,850,189. The population of Greater Paris (within 15-mile radius) is approximately 5,500,000. Twenty-three other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1954— Ψ Marseilles (661,492), Ψ Lyons (471,270), Toulouse (268,863), Ψ Bordeaux (257,946), Ψ Nice (244,360), Ψ Nantes (222,790), Strasbourg (200,921), Lille (194,616), St. Etienne (181,730), Ψ Toulon (141,117), Ψ Le Havre (139,810), Nancy (124,797), Rennes (124,122), Reims (121,145), Ψ Rouen (116,540), Grenoble (116,440), Clermont Ferrand (113,391), Dijon (112,844), Le Mans (111,891), Ψ Brest (110,713), Roubaix (110,067), Limoges (105,990) and Angers (102,142).

The chief towns of Corsica are Ajaccio 32,997 and Bastia 53,000.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8e)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., C.B. March, (1954) £14,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir George Young, Bt., C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G.

Consul-General, E. T. Lambert, C.B.E.

Counsellor, J. G. S. Beith.

Counsellor (Press), E. E. Tomkins.

Counsellor (Labour), J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries, I. O. Lloyd; A. A. Duff, D.S.O., D.S.C.; Sir Anthony Meyer, Bt.; R. O. Denny, O.B.E.; J. E. R. Little, M.B.E.; Miss C. J. Polak; G. Stow.

2nd Secretaries, S. Hastings, J. A. Robinson; W. M. Wilson; J. F. C. King; A. Auger; W. V. Deacock, M.B.E.; H. A. Chambers; H. N. Walmsley; L. A. P. Barker; R. S. Faber.

3rd Secretaries, T. C. Barker; Hon. R. G. L. Johnstone.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. T. Lambert, D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Comdr. J. C. Hodges, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier A. F. C. Jackson, O.B.E., A.D.C.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. G. W. Ackworth; Major B. E. Watson.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore C. S. Lockett.

Asst. do., Squadron Ldr. J. N. Howard Williams, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché, R. Birkett, D.F.C.

Honorary Attaché, C. H. Bourke-Burrowes, M.B.E.

Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev. R. J. W. Morris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, St. Malo and Strasbourg.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, C. Kirk.

Vice-Presidents, K. Trevor, M.C.; A. Scott.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, Miss E. D. McLeod, O.B.E., 28 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, VIII.

THE FRENCH UNION

The French overseas territories have a total area of approximately 3,750,000 sq. miles with an estimated population (1947) of 63,000,000.

INDOCHINA

The area previously known as French Indo-China now comprises the three independent states of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, associated with France within the French Union.

Cambodia

(Kampuchea)

King, His Majesty Norodom Suramarit, succeeded his son, King Norodom Sihanouk, in March, 1955; crowned March, 1956.

CABINET

(April 3, 1956.)

Prime Minister, Khim Tit.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, Nong Kimmy.

Defence, Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak.

Interior, Chea Chinkoc.

Finance and Economy, Mau Say.

Public Works, Huot Sam Ath.

Health, Kou Roun.

Secretary of State in Prime Minister's Office, Phlek Phoeun.

Agriculture, Hocur Lay Ina.

Education, Huot Sambath.

Information, Trinh Hoanh.

ROYAL CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

24, Phillimore Gardens, W.8.

[Western: 4354]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Monsieur Au Chheun.

Counsellor, M. Koun Wick.

Attaché, M. Kim Xum.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 4,500,000 (estimated), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam.

HISTORY.—Once a powerful kingdom, which as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietnamese forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. General elections were held in September 1955 in which representatives of all sections of the community, including former resistance elements, participated, and there is no longer any internal armed opposition to the Cambodian authorities. The present government is drawn from the Popular Socialist Community, a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated from the throne in March 1955, in favour of his parents King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak, after a reign of 14 years. The Community holds all 91 seats in the National Assembly.

GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND COMMUNICATIONS.—Cambodia is largely underdeveloped and underpopulated with an agricultural economy, the bulk

of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop (some 200,000 tons exported annually), the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, wood and freshwater fish. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Seventy-five per cent. of the total land area is virgin forest abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has some 4,000 kilometres of roads, of which about a quarter are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There is one railway which runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border, where it connects with the Thai railway system. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. A deep water port is under construction at Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam and this will be linked by road to Phnom-Penh. There is as yet no large-scale industry. A Two Year Plan for economic development was published in January, 1955.

There is no Cambodian airline at present, but Air Vietnam and Thai Airways operate services between Phnom-Penh and Saigon and Bangkok. There are flights also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor Wat are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION.—Cambodian culture is predominantly Indo-Siamese and is distinct from Annamite culture which is largely derived from China. The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese and Vietnamese minorities. The national language is Cambodian, although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. There are over 2,000 primary schools; 4 lycées; 8 colleges; and 2 technical schools. There are also in Phnom-Penh a training school for teachers, a Buddhist Institute, a National Institute of Law and Economics and a Medical School.

The official rate of exchange (1956) was 97.7 riels = £1.

Trade with U.K.—Total imports from U.K. in 1955 were valued at £188,477; exports to U.K., £311,519.

CAPITAL, Phnom Penh. Population (estimated, 1956), 550,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(132, Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Henry Norman Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).

First Secretary and Consul, P. A. R. Blaker.

Second Secretary (Information), A. H. Wyatt.

Commercial Secretary, M. W. Briar.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. H. A. Hue, D.S.O.

Laos

EMBASSY IN LONDON

5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H. Prince Tiao Khampan (1955).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of the Champassak, now united under King Sisavang Vong (born 1885) of the House of Luang Prabang. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles. In 1948, the population was given as 1,500,000; it is now probably slightly over 2,000,000. The administrative capital is Vientiane (estimated population, 30,000-40,000). The independence of the kingdom within the French

Union was recognized by France in July 1949. This relationship has been amplified and completed by the Treaty of October, 1953. Laos was invaded by the Communist Viet Minh in the spring of 1953. Under the terms of the Geneva Armistice Agreements of July, 1954, the Viet Minh troops were to evacuate Laos by November of that year. The two Northern Provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly still remain however under the effective control of the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Leonard Gibson Holliday, C.M.G. (1956).

and Secretary, P. S. Ziegler.

Military Attaché, Col. A. C. C. Brodie, D.S.O., M.C.

3rd Secretary (Information), J. Pedler.

Vietnam

President of Southern Vietnam, Ngo dinh Diem.

VIETNAM EMBASSY IN LONDON

12 Victoria Road, W.8

[Western: 3765]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ngo Dinh Luyen (1956).

Counsellor, Nguyen Khac Bang.

1st Secretary, Ha Vinh Phuong.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), Nguyen Trien Dan.

Attaché, Va Khac Thu.

Since the Geneva Conference of July 1954 Vietnam has been divided into two zones.

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1943 at 9,648,970. The capital is Saigon (1953 population of Saigon-Cholon: 1,614,200). Other principal towns are Hue (1953 population: 96,400) and Tourane (1953 population: 57,400). Saigon and Tourane are the main ports. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1955 was valued at: Imports from U.K., £1,248,918; Exports to U.K., £1,263,677.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected assembly is now considering the future constitution of the Republic. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognised by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Hugh Southern Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

The Northern Zone has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1943 at 12,963,900. The capital is Hanoi (1953 population: 297,900) and the chief port is Haiphong (1953 population: 188,600). Rice and coal are the chief products. The title by which the Northern authorities style themselves is the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The President of the Republic is Ho chi Minh. The effective organs of government are the Lao Dong (or Workers') Party and the Fatherland Front. Both are avowedly Communist and the former "recognises that the Vietnam Revolution is an

integral part of the World Revolution led by the Soviet Union". The Vietminh authorities in the Northern Zone are recognised by the U.S.S.R., China, and most of the satellite states as the government of Vietnam.

There is a Consulate General at *Hanoi* and a Vice-Consulate at *Haiphong*.

FEDERATION OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA

The Federation of French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,799,159 square miles and a population (1945) of 16,000,000 (Europeans, 32,000). The capital of the Federation is *Ψ Dakar* (Senegal), which had a population (1948) of about 150,000. The revenue and expenditure of French West Africa were balanced in 1951 at 17,114,000,000 *Fr.* The trade of the Federation of French West Africa in 1951 was valued at 61,336,000,000 *Fr.* for imports and 38,702,000,000 *Fr.* for exports, the principal exports being ground-nuts (almost entirely from Senegal), palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, cabinet woods, bananas, gold and cattle. French West Africa consists of *Senegal* (77,814 sq. miles, pop. 1,999,000), capital, *St. Louis*; *Mauritania* (322,244 sq. miles, pop. 560,000); *French Guinea* (96,865 sq. miles, pop. 2,262,000); *Ivory Coast* (189,029 sq. miles, pop. 2,224,000); *Dahomey* (47,144 sq. miles, pop. 1,505,000); and the inland colonies of *French Sudan* (582,457 sq. miles, pop. 3,350,000) and the *Niger* (483,520 sq. miles, pop. 2,162,000), *Governor-General of French West Africa*, M. Bernard Cornut-Gentille (1951).

Trustee Territories.—Between Dahomey and the Gold Coast Colony lies the French sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (20,404 sq. miles, pop. 1,015,000); capital, *Lomé* (34,000); and between (British) *Nigeria* and the French Congo the French sphere of the former German colony of *Kamerun* (143,415 sq. miles with a population of 3,073,000). *High Commissioner of French Cameroon*, Roland Pré.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa (capital, *Brazzaville*), consists of the *Gaboon* (106,181 sq. miles, pop. 409,000), capital, *Ψ Libreville* (pop. 20,000), *Ψ Port Gentil* (12,000); *Middle Congo* (160,000 sq. miles, pop. 684,000), capital, *Brazzaville* (pop. 87,000); connected by railway with *Ψ Pointe Noire* (39,000); *Ubanghi Shari* (230,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,072,000), capital, *Bangui* (pop. 67,000) and *Chad* (481,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,241,000), capital, *Fort Lamy* (pop. 23,000).

FRENCH EAST AFRICA

French East Africa consists of *French Somaliland* (9,000 sq. miles, pop. 62,000, including 2,300 Europeans). Capital, *Ψ Jibuti* (pop. 17,000). French Somaliland is separated from the *Aden Protectorate* by the Straits of *Bab el Mandeb* and occupies the coast of N.E. Africa round the Gulf of *Tajura*, extending about 80 miles inland (Ethiopia).

A railway from *Jibuti* crosses the S. boundary and runs *via* *Diredawa* to *Addis Ababa*, the capital of Ethiopia.

Governor of French East Africa, M. Numa Sadoul.

MADAGASCAR

Area, 228,000 square miles, pop. (1950) 4,369,000. *Madagascar* is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa, and is the fifth largest island in the world. It has been a French Protectorate since 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed, the administration being entrusted to a Governor-General. An insurrection was launched on March 20, 1947, by a native movement led by the Hovas. It was speedily crushed and the leaders arrested.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. Trade of Madagascar in the year 1954, in millions of francs CFA, was:—

Cotton textiles...	2,744	Wheat flour...	460
Vehicles, etc. ...	2,618	Coffee	7,669
Machinery	1,685	Tobacco	1,158
Chemical products	1,556	Cloves	1,003
Metal goods	1,401	Vanilla	728
Iron bars, etc. ...	1,172	Rice	565
Wines and spirits	1,007	Clove essence...	482
Petroleum products	1,003	Raphia	417
Made-up textiles	977	Sisal	363
Electrical goods	822	Graphite	346
Cement	616	Canned meat...	306
		Butter beans...	287
		Ground nuts...	283

The capital *Tananarive* (formerly *Antananarivo*), has a population of 177,734; other towns are *Ψ Majunga* 42,080, *Ψ Tamatave* (the chief port) 40,331, *Ψ Diego Suarez*, 32,766, *Fianarantsoa*, 27,841, and *Ψ Tulcar*, 19,695. The trade of Madagascar (1953)—Imports, *Fr. CFA* 22,631,856,500; Exports, *Fr. CFA* 14,837,439,000. Trade with the United Kingdom (1955).—Imports, £556,260; Exports to U.K., £1,095,435. *Fr. High Commissioner*, M. Soucaudaux (1954).

Dependencies of Madagascar are the *Comoro Archipelago* (capital, *Zandzi*), consisting of the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and of certain islets, the total area being about 800 sq. miles, with a population (1950) of 169,000. In the Mozambique Channel are *Juan de Nov*, Europe Island and Bassas da India, the last being uninhabited. *La Réunion* (formerly *Île de Bourbon*), about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, has been in occupation since 1643, and has had the status of an overseas department. Area about 1,000 sq. miles, population (1950) 261,647; capital, *St. Denis* (39,000). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of *St. Paul* (3 sq. miles), *New Amsterdam* (27 sq. miles) and *Kerguelen* containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The *Crozet Islands* (200 sq. miles) and *Adélie Land* (see p. 722), in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

In AMERICA.—Off the south coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon*. In the West Indies is *Martinique* (capital, *Ψ Fort de France*, pop. 66,006, with *Ψ Trinité*, 39,173 and *Ψ Marlin* 31,366) and *Guadeloupe* (capital, *Ψ Pointe à Pitre*, 44,551, *Ψ Basse Terre*, pop. 13,638), with *Marie Galante* (*Ψ Grand Bourg* 12,827), *Île des Saintes*, *Petite Terre*, *St. Bartholomew*, and *St. Martin*. In South America, is *French Guiana* (capital, *Ψ Cayenne*, 12,000). Included in *French Guiana* is a group of islands (*St. Joseph*, *Île Royal*, and *Île du Diable*) known as *Îles du Salut*. On *Devil's Isle*, *Captain Dreyfus* was imprisoned from 1894–1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 588,000.

Martinique, *Guadeloupe*, *Reunion* and *French Guiana* were raised to the status of *Départements* of France, as from Jan. 1, 1947.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. miles, pop. 65,000, capital, *Ψ Noumea*) is a large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland, with dependencies, the *Île of Pines*, the *Wallis Archipelago*, the *Loyalty Islands* (*Mahé*, *Lifou*, *Uvée*, &c.), the *Huon Islands* and *Tutuana* and *Alofi*. New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France eighty years later; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement. The Society

Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c., capital Papeete), an archipelago in the South Pacific, have an area of about 650 sq. miles, and a population of about 63,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-0a, &c.), 500 sq. miles, pop. 3,000; Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island.

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire (Deutsches Reich) under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939-1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Dritte Reich*. The First was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The Second was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The Third was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark (April, 1940), Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (May, 1940); France was then attacked and sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R., and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but retained political autonomy (see Saarland). The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a

dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Theodor Heuss, elected for five years, Sept. 12, 1949, re-elected for second term of five years, July 17, 1954.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Co-operation, Franz Blucher (F.V.P.).

Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano (C.D.U.).

Economic Affairs, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.).

Finance, Dr. Fritz Schäffer (C.S.U.).

Defence, Theodor Blank (C.D.U.).

Interior, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (C.D.U.).

Labour, Anton Storch (C.D.U.).

Justice, Fritz Neumayer (F.V.P.).

Housing, Dr. Viktor-Emanuel Preusker (F.V.P.).

Agriculture, Dr. Heinrich Lübke (C.D.U.).

All-German Affairs, Jakob Kaiser (C.D.U.).

Refugees, Dr. Theodor Oberländer (C.D.U.).

Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm (D.P.).

Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Siegfried Balke (C.S.U.).

Affairs of the Federal Council, Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz (D.P.).

Family and Youth Questions, Dr. Franz-Josef Wümmeling (C.D.U.).

Without Portfolio, Dr. Hermann Schaefer (F.V.P.); Waldemar Kraft (C.D.U.).

F.V.P. = Free People's Party; **C.D.U.** = Christian Democratic Union; **C.S.U.** = Christian Social Union; **D.P.** = German Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 1271]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hans von Herwarth (1955).

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 96,700 square miles with a population estimated (1953) at 49,278,000, compared with 39,300,000 in September, 1939. The increase is largely due to the influx of refugees. Distribution of the population among the Länder in December, 1953, was:—

Schleswig-Holstein	2,344,700
Hamburg	1,722,800
Lower Saxony	6,605,200
North Rhine Westphalia	14,268,900
Bremen	607,900
Hesse	4,478,000
Bavaria	9,162,000
Baden-Württemberg	6,863,200
Rhineland Palatinate	3,225,200

Western Berlin, with a population of 2,198,000, is represented in the Federal Parliament and is treated as a Land for the purposes of finance, but has no voting rights.

Population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic (Dec. 1953):—

Hamburg	1,722,800	Kiel	259,500
Munich	906,500	Mannheim	272,300
Essen	660,900	Lübeck	230,100
Cologne	670,300	Brunswick	237,000
Frankfurt	601,700	Wiesbaden	240,000
Dortmund	580,800	Oberhausen	227,000
Düsseldorf	594,800	Karlsruhe	211,900
Stuttgart	566,000	Augsburg	196,600
Bremen	483,500	Krefeld	188,700
Hanover	494,500	Kassel	181,500
Duisburg	454,900	Bielefeld	168,100
Wuppertal	392,800	Mulheim on	
Nürnberg	398,700	Ruhr	161,800
Gelsenkirchen	355,300	Solingen	157,900
Bochum	326,100	Hagen	168,100

Aachen.....143,200

München.....

Gladbach...135,800

Ludwigshafen...139,100

Oldenburg...122,200

Heidelberg...122,400

Bremerhaven...124,400

Bonn.....134,600

Herne.....115,900

Freiburg.....128,800

Osnabrück.....121,490

Reckling-

hausen.....117,600

Remscheid.....113,000

Vital Statistics.—There were 15.5 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1953, compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was excess of live births over deaths in 1953 of 4.5 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8.4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948-49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, and for two houses, with a four-year-term of office, the lower elected by direct universal suffrage and the upper composed of delegates of the Länder. The results of the election for the lower house (Bundestag) held on Sept. 6, 1953, were as follows:—

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	244
Social Democrats	151
Free Democrats	47
Refugee Party	28
German Party	15
Independents	2
Total	487

In April, 1956, 14 Free Democrats seceded to form a new party, the Free People's Party. All these figures exclude 22 non-voting members from Berlin (6 Christian Democrats, 11 Social Democrats and 5 Free Democrats of whom 2 have also now joined the Free People's Party).

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

Membership of International Organizations.—The Federal Republic is not a member of the United Nations, but is a member of some of the specialized agencies, such as the International Labour Office, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. She is also a member of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the European Payments Union, the Council of Europe and the European Coal and Steel Community. The Federal Republic became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization upon gaining full sovereignty in May, 1955, and also a member of Western European Union (the expanded form of the Brussels Treaty Organization).

Economic Position.—The division of the country gave rise to serious economic problems. The main areas of surplus food production were transferred to Poland and some of the principal centres of light industry (Berlin, Thuringia and Saxony) were lost

to the Soviet zone. As the lost food could not be replaced from West German sources the Republic is therefore more dependent on food imports than was the pre-war Reich, but most of the light industries have been rebuilt in the west. With United States and British help, economic recovery became unexpectedly rapid after the currency reform of 1948. In terms of 1936 prices the Gross National Product increased by 6.9 per cent. in 1953, as compared with 1952.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area amounts to 14,200,000 hectares, of which 8,100,000 hectares was under plough in 1952. The forest area is 7,000,000 hectares. The 1953 harvest yielded 6,638,000 tons of bread grains, 2,072,000 tons of barley and 25,500,000 tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1953 included 11,641,000 cattle, 1,270,000 horses, 1,352,000 sheep and 12,435,000 pigs.

Industry.—The highly developed and diversified secondary industries are based on the great basic coal and steel industries of the Ruhr. The monthly average index of industrial production has developed as follows (1936=100):

	1948	1953
Basic Industry.....	50.7	142.8
Investment goods.....	51.4	175.6
Consumer goods.....	53.8	155.2
Food industry.....	76.6	147.6
Electric Power.....	112.2	212.0
Building.....	88.5	175.8

All industrial production ... 63.1 158.1

Hard coal production rose from 9,700,000 tons a month in 1936 to about 10,373,000 tons in 1953; brown coal from 4,700,000 tons to 7,046,000 tons; pig iron fell from 1,048,000 tons to 971,000 tons; crude steel rose from 1,235,000 tons to 1,285,000 tons, and rolled steel from 822,000 tons to 830,000 tons. An average of 30,762 passenger cars a month were produced in 1953 (1936, 14,520), 8,004 commercial vehicles (1936, 3,558), 127,715 tons of sulphuric acid (1936, 88,166), 26,600 tons of chlorine (1936, 8,214), 28,601 tons of cotton yarn (1936, 22,983) and 8,792 tons of woollen yarn (1936, 3,942). 515,000 dwellings were completed in 1953.

Labour.—Of the average of 15,663,000 employed in 1953, 10,720,000 were men. The average number of unemployed was 1,252,000, of whom 840,000 were men. In 1953, an average of 5,751,000 were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 565,600; metallurgy, 264,700; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 818,700; chemicals, 316,200; and textiles and clothing, 821,000. Productivity of labour in 1953 reached 113.3 per cent. of the 1936 level.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities. The principal items of central government expenditure are occupation costs and social charges (refugees, pensions, unemployment relief, etc.).

In 1952 an agreement was reached for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to DM3.5 milliard.

Foreign Trade.—In 1953, imports (including Western Sector of Berlin) were valued at DM16.0 milliard and exports at DM18.5 milliard. 31 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 33 per cent. of raw materials; 15 per cent. came

from the dollar area and 71 per cent. from the European Payments Union countries. 89 per cent. of all exports were manufactured goods. The dollar area took 12 per cent. of all exports and the E.P.U. area 73 per cent. Value of imports from the U.K. amounted to £76,928,590 in 1955 and exports to the U.K. to £91,477,254.

Communications.—The railways of the Federal Republic measure 18,950 miles and the classified roads 47,038 miles. In 1953 the railways handled 247,000,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 201,000,000 tons. Railway rolling stock included, in 1953, 10,132 steam locomotives, 463 electric locomotives, 23,000 passenger coaches and 239,500 goods waggons. On Oct. 1, 1953 there were 1,188,711 passenger cars and 561,807 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1953, amounted to 2,100,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646-1716) to Kant (1724-1804), Fichte (1762-1814), Schelling (1775-1854) and Hegel (1770-1831); the drama from Goethe (1749-1832) and Schiller (1759-1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862-1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800-1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). There are now over 1,200 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. For the school year 1952-53 there were 28,998 elementary schools, with 127,111 teachers and 5,500,000 pupils in the Federal Republic. In addition there were 693 intermediate schools with 266,409 pupils and 8,343 teachers, 1,527 secondary schools with 684,041 pupils and 31,735 teachers, 890 *Einheitsschulen* (combined elementary and secondary schools in Hamburg, Bremen and West Berlin) with 549,685 pupils and 17,030 teachers, and 909 special schools for backward children. In the winter term of 1952-53 the 17 universities, 7 technical universities, and 41 other institutions of university status in the Federal Republic registered a total of 120,036 students. The largest universities are in Munich, Bonn, Mainz, Cologne, Münster, Hamburg, Göttingen, Frankfurt and Heidelberg.

Religion.—According to the 1950 census there were 24,400,000 Protestants in the Republic, 21,600,000 Roman Catholics and 1,500,000 others.

CAPITAL. Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 134,600. Bonn is a cathedral and university town.

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, born Dec. 14, 1901; acceded (on the death of his brother King George II), April 1, 1947; married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess

Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

- (i) Crown Prince (*Dindaoh*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, born June 2, 1940.
- (ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia born Nov. 2, 1938.
- (iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942.

CABINET

(June, 1956)

Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Andreas Apostolides.

Minister of Co-ordination, Demetrios Helmis.

National Defence, Aristides Protopapadakis.

Foreign Affairs, Evangelos Averof Tositas.

Justice, Constantine Papaconstantinou.

Interior, Demetrios Makris.

Education, Petros Levantis.

Finance, Christos Thivaos.

Commerce and Industry, Panayotis Papaligouras.

Public Works and Communications, George Rallis.

Social Welfare, Mme. Lina Tsaldaris.

Merchant Shipping, Stelios Kotiades.

Labour, Leonidas Bournias.

Minister to the Prime Minister, Constantine Tsatsos.

Northern Greece, Vasileios Paparrigopoulos.

Without Portfolio, Gregorios Kasimatis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Vassilios Mostras (1953).

Counsellors, J. Phrantzes; G. Bensis.

1st Secretary, J. Cambiotis.

2nd Secretary, M. Mouzas.

3rd Secretary, D. Frantzeskakis.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Captain E. Dimotakis.

Commercial Counsellor, N. Pierrakos.

Hon. Cultural Counsellor, P. Argenti.

Hon. Attaché, S. X. Constantinidi.

Consulate General and Department of Information, 3 Hyde Park Square, W.2.

There is a Consulate at Cardiff and Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Dover, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton and Yarmouth, Swansea, Glasgow and Leith, and at Belfast.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,180 sq. miles. A census was held throughout the country on April 7, 1951, which estimated the population at approximately 7,600,000, including the population of the Dodecanese (126,000).

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos), Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece (which includes the island of Euboea and the Sporades, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is Skyros), the Peloponnese (or Morea), the Dodecanese or Southern Sporades (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Simi, Khaiki and Kastellorizo, the Cyclades (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the Ionian Islands (Cephalonia, Corfu, Lefkas, Ithaki, and Zante),

the Aegean Islands (Chios, Lesbos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,000 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

Government.—The Independence of Greece dates from March 25, 1821 and was ratified by the Treaty of Adrianople (Sept. 12, 1829) and the Convention of London (Feb. 2, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. After a succession of rulers of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) and Glucksburg (Danish) dynasties the Kingdom was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. On Oct. 11, 1935, it was again declared a Kingdom, and a plebiscite held on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1935, caused the return to the Throne of King George II. On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December-January, 1944-5 a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. After a plebiscite held on Sept. 1, 1946, King George II was recalled. In 1947, Communist guerrilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerrillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with the help of the Foreign Operations Administration (formerly E.C.A.), Greece has been tackling the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction after ten troubled years; and has made steady, if slow, progress, despite political instability, and the diversion of public attention away from Greece's more urgent problems by the fomenting of the Cyprus issue, which has led to a sharp deterioration in relations with the United Kingdom. The period of firm government given to Greece by the Rally Government formed in 1952 by Field Marshal Papagos came to an end with his decline and death in October 1955. He was succeeded by the interim Government of M. Karamanlis, which was confirmed in office by the General Election of February 1956, at which his party (the National Radical Union) secured 165 seats in the Chamber out of a total of 300, the principal Opposition parties being the Liberal Democratic Union (41), the Liberal Party (26), the Democratic Party (20) and the United Democratic Left (18); there are also a number of smaller groups.

Defence.—The Navy has 80 ships, about half of which are on loan from Britain. The strength of the Army is 100,000. The Air Force consists of 15,000 men, twelve squadrons of fighter bombers, of which six are training squadrons, and two transport squadrons. In April, 1952, the British Military Mission and R.A.F. delegation left after

seven years' service in Greece. The British Naval Mission left in December, 1955.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population, the most important product being tobacco, which accounts for nearly half the value of total exports of Greece. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. Currants were originally grown round Corinth and were known as *raisins de Corauntz*, anglicized as currants. In the past seven years the production of cotton, rice and wheat has been greatly increased, mainly in an attempt to replace tobacco. The principal minerals mined are iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery. The chief manufactures are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, footwear and carpets. There are also metallurgical and ship-repairing industries. Many large projects are at present being carried out at the instigation of the American I.C.A. Mission. These are an electric power system covering most of the country, irrigation and land reclamation, the decentralization of industry and the development of lignite mining and its use for fuel.

Communications.—The 2,650 miles of Greek railways were all restored by the end of 1950, in spite of delays due to the activities of guerilla bands. All are now owned by the Greek State, with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens into the Peloponnese is metre gauge. Athens is linked with Istanbul, Paris (*via* Belgrade, Trieste, and Lausanne), Ostend (*via* Belgrade, Salzburg, Cologne and Brussels) and Vienna by direct sleeping-car services. Greek roads total 28,478 km. Of these, 14,033 km. are classified as National Highways, while 3,584 km. are asphalt and 13,615 km. oil-coated, macadam or gravel. In January 1955, Greek ships of more than 500 tons totalled 309 (1,242,075 tons) and Greek owned ships under foreign flags totalled 1,293 (8,923,562 tons). The Greek national air-line, T.A.E., flies various internal services, and it and other air-lines connect Athens directly with Rome, Belgrade, Istanbul, Smyrna, Nicosia, Beirut, Lydda, Cairo and points beyond.

Religion.—Over 96 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Greek church recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are two Universities, Athens and Salonica, that of Athens being of wide repute.

Language and Literature.—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevusa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Korais (Diamant Koray), who lived and died in Paris (1748-1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854-1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas and Cavafis have won a European reputation.

CURRENCY

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84=£1 sterling and 30=U.S. \$1.
(See also p. 84.)

2 F*

TRADE

	1954 \$ U.S.	1955 \$ U.S.
Total imports.....	330,039,000	382,152,000
Total exports.....	151,871,000	182,804,000
Imports from U.K., 1954	£15,238,165	£16,721,372
Exports to U.K., 1954	7,675,028	7,745,189

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus) 1,200,000 Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonika) (310,000), Ψ Patras (109,000), Ψ Volo (67,100), and Ψ Cavalla (44,000); in Crete— Ψ Heraklion or Candia (53,000), Ψ Canea (27,000), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands— Ψ Corfu (35,000), Ψ Zante (13,000), and Ψ Argostoli (10,000); in the Cyclades— Ψ Hermopolis (22,000) in Lesbos— Ψ Mytilene (32,000); in Chios— Ψ Chios (27,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(2 Odos Loukianou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Brinsley Pemberton Peake, G.C.M.G., M.C. (1951).

Counselloir, A. E. Lambert, C.M.G.

Counselloir (Commercial), F. C. Mason.

Counselloir (Labour Attaché), K. D. Jones.

1st Secretaries, J. Y. Mackenzie; N. Bicknell, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Commercial); A. H. B. Perkins, M.V.O., M.B.E. (Consul); C. N. Halkias, O.B.E.; C. C. G. Philpotts; D. N. Royce; E. J. C. Hare (Information).

2nd Secretaries, J. E. Powell-Jones; R. A. G. Clark; D. S. Collett; C. A. G. Campbell; Miss B. McBride (Information).

3rd Secretary, P. Gould.

Military Attaché, Brig. G. P. Hobbs, C.B.E.

Asst. (do.), Lt.-Col. P. H. Flower.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore J. Constable-Roberts, C.B.E.

Attaché (Archivist), P. D. Jackson.

Attaché (Commercial), C. T. McGurk.

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. Canon D. A. Duncan, M.C., M.A.

Hon. Attaché, M. S. F. Hood (Director, British School of Archaeology).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Salonika, Piraeus, Patras, Heraklion, Corfu, Rhodes and Samos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. P. Hinks, 17 Philikis Etairias, Athens

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

PRESIDENT

Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, assumed office Sept. 1, 1954.

LEGATION IN LONDON

30 Collingham Gardens, S.W.5

[Fremantle: 7463]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Delfino Sánchez-Latour (1956).

There is a Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consuls at Glasgow and Belfast.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and comprises an area of

42,042 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 2,788,122. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 10 of whom 9 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarious near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Santo Tomás and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE	1955-56
Estimated Revenue.....	Quetzales 77,865,722
Estimated Expenditure.....	" 77,865,722
At par 1 Quetzal = \$1 U.S. Exchange rate	
2.80 Q = £1. (See also p. 84.)	

TRADE	1955
Imports.....	Quetzales 104,316,139
Exports.....	" 98,699,918
Imports from U.K.....	£1,162,069
Exports to U.K.....	342,764

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, *chicle* (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1950), 284,922. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 27,696. Other towns are Mazatenango (11,032), Antigua (10,744) and Ψ Puerto Barrios (15,332).

Flag: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(11 Zona Central, No. 3-27, Guatemala)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Richard Hugh Sedley Allen, C.M.G. (1954).

1st Secretary, Consul and 1st Secretary (Commercial),

P. J. E. Male, M.C.

*Military Attaché, Col. V. d'O. Harmar.

*Labour Attaché, H. R. Atkin.

*Resident in Mexico City

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Guatemala, Quezaltenango and Puerto Barrios.*

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Gen. Paul Eugene Magloire, born 1907; assumed office, Dec. 6, 1950.

Foreign Affairs, M. Joseph D. Charles.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

11 Bruton Street, W.1

Ambassador in London, H. E. Monsieur Joseph L. Dèjean (1954).

Secretary, M. Remy Bastien.

Attaché, Mrs. P. E. St. Lot.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Santo Domingo, formerly known as Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,500 sq. miles with a population (1950 census) of 3,111,973, negroes being in the great majority. There are, however, many mulattoes and others with varying admixture of white blood, especially in the towns. About 1,000 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Dominique from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1803, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name of Haiti was adopted. It is an aboriginal Indian word meaning mountainous. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. Political chaos with a succession of tyrannies and republics continued until U.S.A. intervened in 1915, when a treaty was signed whereby certain public services were to be controlled by U.S. officials. On Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn. The last U.S. troops left Haiti on Aug. 15, 1934. U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The present constitution (November, 1950) provides for a Senate of 22 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. The President is elected by popular franchise for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. Women are at present restricted to voting in municipal elections, but the constitution contemplates the extension to them of full political rights in the near future.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of the productiveness of the country. The main project now approaching completion is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank has approved a loan of \$27,000,000. The principal products are coffee, bananas, logwood, cocoa, cotton, sisal, sugar and molasses and essential oils. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite will begin in 1957 and copper mines in the Terre Neuve area will be brought into production in the near future. Lignite is known to exist in commercial quantities and a contract has been signed with a Haitian/Canadian company for its exploitation. Exploration is going on in the country for the above mentioned minerals and also for manganese, oil and iron. Gold, silver and tin exist, but not in significant quantities. Manufactures have increased during the last five years. The tourist trade is expanding rapidly and is now an important source of income.

Communications.—Under the Government's five year rehabilitation plan the highways of Haiti are slowly being asphalted and renewed. Until this programme was started there were very few good roads and internal communications were very bad. A loan of \$2,600,000 has been obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance an improved road maintenance

and repair organization. Railway communications are negligible, the only passenger route being from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes via St. Marc. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army, which operates a civil incorporated company. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The complete telephone, telegraph and internal radio communications system is now being renewed by a United Kingdom firm; the work will take about 3 years.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways and other air lines are regular and frequent, and there are weekly sailings for passengers and freight for New York and Panama by the Panama Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. (Air mail transit U.K./Port-au-Prince 3-4 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 95 per cent. In 1954 there were 6 principal French daily newspapers published at Port-au-Prince and 1 English weekly.

	1953-54	1954-55
	Gourdes	Gourdes
Revenue.....	261,091,110	290,972,745
Expenditure.....	275,020,467	273,593,458
Total Debt (Sept.)....	69,384,000	215,239,899

5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 84.)

	1953-54	1954-55
	Gourdes	Gourdes
Total Imports.....	237,782,472	195,980,560
Total Exports.....	277,663,130	174,320,044

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K. ...	£737,775	£600,509
Exports to U.K.	£17,799	£15,471

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population (1950 census), 195,672. Other centres are: Port Cap Haïtien (24,957); Les Cayes (11,835); Gonaïves (13,534); Jacmel (8,545); St. Marc (10,485); Port de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General. His Excellency Sidney Simmonds, O.B.E. (1955)

(plus allowances) £1,500 to £2,000

1st Secretary (Labour). H. R. Atkin (resident in Mexico City).

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul. G. Davies.

Air Attaché. Wing-Cdr. C. V. Beadon (resident in Caracas).

Junior Attaché (Commercial). J. McC. O. Robertson.

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

Supreme Chief of State. P. M. Julio Lozano Diaz (1955).

HONDUREAN LEGATION IN LONDON

15 Mount Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 6153]

Chargé d'Affaires. Dr. Carlos Roberto Reina.

Consulate-General in London. 15 Union Court, E.C.2.

Vice-Consul (in charge). Herbert C. Cock.

There are Consulates General in Liverpool and Manchester, and Consular Offices at Birmingham, Newcastle and Glasgow.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 44,482 square miles and a population of 1,505,465 (1950 census revised) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the revised Constitution of 1936, the Legislature consists of a single Chamber Assembly of 56 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of one deputy per 25,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the Supreme Chief of State who is assisted by a Council of nine Ministers. The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory, La Mosquitia, which is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but production of gold and lead has declined in the past year or two as the accessible deposits are being worked out. In the year ending June 30, 1954, production of gold was 49,516 oz. troy and of silver 5,807,028 oz. troy. The principal mines are American owned.

831 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1954, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 1,570, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 15 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and two domestic air services

(SAHSA and ANHSA). There are 2,979 miles of telephone lines 4,981 miles of telegraph lines and 369 post-offices.

Ψ The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE		1955-56
Revenue	.....	Lempiras 66,500,000
Expenditure	.....	„ 66,500,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and (June 30, 1950) Lps. 5.60 to the £. (See also p. 84.)

Honduras has no foreign debt.

TRADE		1954-55
Imports	.....	Lempiras 112,874,031
Exports	.....	„ 101,192,928
Imports from U.K., 1955	.....	£466,044
Exports to U.K., 1955	.....	265,632

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1954), 99,948 (including the contiguous town of Comayagua); other towns are San Pedro Sula (54,268), Ψ La Ceiba (20,949), Ψ Tela (16,000), Ψ Puerto Cortes (10,636), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION (Tegucigalpa.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Geoffrey Holt Seymour Jackson (1956).
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, W. G. Brayne.
Military Attaché, Col. V. D'O. Harmar (resident in Mexico City).
Air-Attaché, Wing-Commander C. V. Beadon, D.F.C. (resident in Caracas).
1st Secretary (Labour), H. R. Atkin (resident in Mexico City).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Tela and Trujillo.

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, via New York, 14 days; via Panama, 20 days. By air via New York, 4 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, István Dobi, re-elected July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (July 30, 1956)

President of Council, Andras Hegedüs.
Vice-Presidents, István Hidas; József Mekis; Antal Apró; Ferenc Erdei; György Marosán.
Foreign Affairs, Imre Horváth.
Finance, Karoly Olt.
Interior, Laszlo Piros.
Internal Trade, Janos Tausz.
Foreign Trade, József Bogzár.
National Defence, Col.-General István Bata.
State Purchases, Andras Zobeck.
Chemical Industry, Gergely Szabo.
Mines and Power, Sandor Czottner.
Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.
Agriculture, Janos Matolcsi.

Justice, Erik Molnár.

State Farms, György Pogacsas.

Health, Dr. József Roman.

Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Janos Csergo.

Food Industry, Rezső Nyers.

Construction, Lajos Szijarto.

Communications and Postal Affairs, Lajos Bebrits.

Popular Culture, József Darvas.

Education, Albert Konya.

Towns and Village Communities, Janos Szabo.

State Control, Arpad Hazi.

First Secretary of Hungarian Workers' Party, Ernő Gerő.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

[Sloane: 4048]

Minister in London, Janos Katona (1953).

Consulate, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (Sloane: 4462).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated at approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (Dec. 1954) of over 9,750,000.

Government.—By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. Hungary joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the War of 1939-45 on the side of Germany. In December, 1944, a Provisional Government of Liberation was set up in Debrecen under the leadership of General Bela Miklós. On Jan. 20, 1945, the Government was dissolved, and the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

The first four years of the Republic saw fundamental changes in the social structure. Under a Land Reform Act (March 15, 1945) all the former class of great landowners were dispossessed and the land was distributed among the peasants in small holdings with a maximum area of 1,422 acres. In 1946 the mines and heavy industry were nationalized and were followed in December, 1947, by the banks, and in 1948 by practically the whole of industry and by the schools. Towards the end of 1948 the Government began a campaign to liquidate the "Kulaks" with a view to forcing the peasantry into co-operatives and ultimately establishing collective agriculture. In 1949 practically all the industries previously unaffected were nationalised. In May, 1949, the Democratic People's Party was dissolved, and a new election held in which no opposition was allowed to participate. The People's Front obtained 95.6 per cent. of the votes, and in June an overwhelmingly Communist Government was appointed. A decree of February 18, 1952, nationalizing much house property, almost completed the socialization of the entire economy. On May 17, 1953, general elections were held. As in 1949 only a single list of candidates was put forward. From mid-1953 to April, 1955, Mr. Imre Nagy was Prime Minister and introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than of heavy industry as in the previous "Stalinist" period. But in the next fifteen months Mr. Rakosi, who had retained the key post of Party Secretary, was in control again, with Mr. Hegedüs as his Prime Minister. Mr. Rakosi's fall on July 18, 1956, was followed by many party and government changes.

Production, Industry, etc.—The greater part of the area of Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the

world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The 1955 crop of breadgrains, according to official announcements, reached 2,680,000 tons as against 23,000,000 the previous year; maize also increased from 2,630,000 to 2,920,000 tons (official estimate) but potatoes and sugar beet declined from 2,260,000 and 2,300,000 to 2,080,000 and 2,220,000 tons respectively. Rice yields suffered a setback. In the mountainous districts there are rich deposits of coal and bauxite and the latter supply an expanding aluminium industry. Oil wells situated mainly in Western Hungary feed local refineries whose products are sold at home and abroad. Crude oil is also exported. A Three Year Plan launched in 1947 was succeeded in 1950 by a Five Year Plan with the objective of transforming Hungary into a predominantly industrial country with a well-developed but subsidiary agriculture. Targets under the plan were substantially raised in 1951, but in July, 1953, the Government admitted that this Plan had been over-ambitious and the pace of industrialization was reduced in favour of the development of agriculture and production of consumer goods. In May, 1954, it was announced that the Second Five Year Plan would not start until 1956 to permit its co-ordination with the plans of the other Communist countries and that it would continue the policy inaugurated in July, 1953. The draft principles of the Second Five Year Plan were published only in April, 1956, and had not been finally approved by the end of July. While still stressing the importance of heavy industry, the draft placed less emphasis on iron and steel and more on the development of the chemical industry (including synthetic materials), power production and specialized types of engineering. Production figures for 1955 revealed in the draft plan and elsewhere included: crude oil 1,600,000 tons, coal 22,300,000 tons, steel 1,600,000 tons, rolled steel 883,000 tons, bauxite 1,290,000 tons, alumina 154,800 tons, aluminium 37,000 tons, electricity 5,400,000,000 kwh.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles, and the Republic possesses important fishery preserves in the Danube in addition to those in Lake Balaton.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). It is estimated that there were approximately 50,000 university students in 1954.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800-1855), Sándor Petőfi (1823-1849), János Arany (1817-1882), Andrei Ady (1877-1919) and József Attila (1905-1937). The teaching of Russian is compulsory in schools for children from the ages of 13 to 18 years. 5 daily newspapers are published in Budapest. The provincial newspapers are, for the most part, echoes of the Budapest party papers.

FINANCE

Revenue.....	1955 Forints 43,358,000,000
Expenditure.....	42,171,000,000

The Pengo (of 100 Filler) was superseded in August, 1946, by a new currency, the Forint (of 100 Filler). The exchange value (June, 1954) was

32-87 Forints = £1. A tourist rate of Forints 64-80 = £1 was introduced in July, 1956.

TRADE		1952
Imports (Estimated).....	£130,000,000	
Exports (Estimated).....	110,000,000	
		1954
Imports from U.K.....	£1,612,295	£2,143,941
Exports to U.K.....	402,852	2,302,859

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1955) 1,164,000. The other large towns are: Szeged (132,600); and Debrecen (119,600); there are some 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Leslie Arthur Charles Fry, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955) £3,000

1st Secretary, C. L. S. Cope.

3rd Secretary, R. M. Russell.

Consul, Miss J. H. Fish.

Military Attaché, Col. J. N. Cowley.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. D. David, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 45-48 hours.

ICELAND

(Island)

President (Aug. 1, 1954 to July 31, 1956), Asgeir Asgeirsson.

Prime Minister (July 24, 1956), Hermann Jonasson.

Foreign Affairs, Guðmundur I. Guðmundsson.

LEGATION IN LONDON

17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.2

[Victoria: 5337]

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Agnar Klemens Jónsson (1951).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 1° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 159,302 in 1955.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but, since the constitution granted in 1904, the assembly (*Althing*) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. On the German invasion of Denmark in April, 1940, the Icelandic Government was temporarily invested with the royal power by a resolution of the *Althing*.

On May 23, 1944, by plebiscite, the Act of Union of Dec. 1, 1918, was repealed and a new constitution adopted under which a republican form of government was instituted. The new constitution was proclaimed on June 17, 1944, at Thingvellir, where the *Althing* was founded in 930 A.D. The membership of the *Althing* was maintained at a maximum of 52, of whom 14 are elected to form the Upper House.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, herring oil, fish meal and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber.

The mercantile marine consisted (1955) of 686 steam and motor vessels (including 118 motor vessels of under 12 tons each) of 97,975 gross tons (motor vessels 633 of 67,884 tons, steam 53 of 30,091 tons). 641 of the total number are fishing vessels. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

A regular weekly air service is maintained between Renfrew and London and Reykjavik (about 5 hour journey). There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia and U.S.A. On June 26, 1948, the Final Act of the International Civil Aviation Organization conference was signed, pledging States concerned with North Atlantic air travel to share the cost of providing and maintaining equipment and facilities in Iceland essential to safety on that route.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

FINANCE		1954
Revenue	Krónur	551,117,000
Expenditure	"	452,577,000
External Debt	"	214,006,000
Internal Debt	"	259,102,000

TRADE		1955
Imports	Krónur	1,267,204,000
Exports	"	847,853,000
Imports from U.K.	£	2,943,213
Exports to U.K.	"	1,136,100

In Sept., 1949, the Icelandic Króna was fixed at Krónur 936.5 = \$100 U.S., following the devaluation of the £1. On March 19, 1950, a further devaluation took place, the rates being fixed at Krónur 1,628.57 = \$100 U.S.; Krónur 45.55 = £1.

CAPITAL ♀ Reykjavik. Population (1955), 63,666. Other centres are Keflavik, Kopavogur, Fsaifjord, Hafnarfjord, Akranes, Siglufjord, Akureyri, Seydisfjord, Norðfjord and Vestmannaeyjar (Westmann Islands).

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

Reykjavik

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Andrew Graham Gilchrist (1956).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Reykjavik, Akureyri and Westmann Islands.

INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President, Dr. Ahmed Sukarno, born June 6, 1901; assumed office, December 17, 1949.
Vice-President, Mohammed Hatta.

CABINET

(March 20, 1956)

Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo (Nationalist).

First Deputy Premier, Dr. Mohammed Roem (Masjumi).

Second Deputy Premier, Idham Chalid (N.U.).

Foreign Affairs, Ruslan Abdulgani (Nationalist).

Home Affairs, Dr. Sunarjo (N.U.).

Justice, Dr. Muljaino (Masjumi).

Information, Subidjo (P.S.I.I.).

Education, Mangunpranoto (Nationalist).

Health, Dr. Sunaga (Protestant).

Religious Affairs, Iljas (N.U.).

Finance, Dr. Jusuf Wibisono (Masjumi).

Economic Affairs, Dr. Burhanudin (N.U.).

Agriculture, Eni Karim (Nationalist).

Labour, Sabilah Rasjad (Nationalist).

Communications, Tedjasukmana (Masjumi).

Public Works and Power, Dr. Pangeran Noor (Masjumi).

Social Affairs, Fatah Jasni (N.U.).

Agrarian Affairs, Dr. Suhardi (Catholic).

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Grosvenor Square, W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Prof. Raden Supomo (1954).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. S. Binol.

First Secretary, Dr. J. I. Kwa.

Second Secretary, Dr. S. Jusuf.

Third Secretaries, Mlle. J. E. W. Supit; A. Soetadi-wira.

Attachés, A. S. Indrakesuma; Mr. Sumarkidjo; Ch. Hadiman; S. Hatmosrojo.

Commercial Counsellor, A. P. Makatita.

Economic Adviser, P. H. Westermann.

Cultural Attaché, Dr. R. Moerdowo.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Adam.

Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. D. Djambek.

Secretary, Labour Affairs, A. M. Siregar.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of Bangka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Mohucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of Timor Island, and the islands of Bali and Lombok, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population estimated at 80,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939-45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and sporadic fighting between Netherlands and Indonesians occurred throughout the Netherlands' Colonies, the position being complicated by the presence of Japanese forces. British and Indian troops were landed in Java and Sumatra to assist in restoring order and suffered many casualties. The protracted failure to reach a political settlement led to military action by the Netherlands' government against the Indonesian Republic and on two occasions, in July, 1947 and December, 1948, the Security Council of the United Nations entered the dispute and set up a Good Offices Committee to assist in reaching a settlement. In the Netherlands a Bill providing for the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia and ratification of the agreements reached at a Round Table Conference at The Hague was passed on December 21, 1949. Formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. A provisional federal constitution was adopted and the country named the United States of Indonesia. Union with the Netherlands was ended on Aug. 20, 1954, although the agreement was never ratified by the Indonesian Parliament.

On August 15, 1950, a new provisional constitution was proclaimed. The country, under the name of the Republic of Indonesia, is divided

into ten provinces: West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, Central Sumatra, South Sumatra, Borneo, Célèbes, Lesser Sunda Isles and the Moluccas. Each province is constitutionally guaranteed broad regional autonomy. The first General Election for the House of Representatives was concluded on November 30, 1955, and the results were officially announced on March 1, 1956. A coalition government was formed by the three principal non-Communist parties which commands 189 seats in the House out of a total of 260. One of the first acts of the new Government was to pass a law unilaterally abrogating all previous treaties and agreements with the Netherlands governing relations between the two countries.

Elections have also taken place for membership of the Constituent Assembly which must draft a new Constitution.

Finance.—The Indonesian Government announced on August 5, 1956, that Indonesia no longer recognized, and refused to pay any debts to the Netherlands. The statement gave the net debt to the Netherlands as 3,661,000,000 guilders (approximately £349,000,000).

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

Trade.—Commodities valued at £11,290,831 were sold to the United Kingdom in 1955, the principal items being rubber, tea, petroleum and sugar. The value of exports from the United Kingdom in 1955, mainly of machinery, electrical equipment, aircraft, cars, cycles, and other vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, woven and piece goods and sewing thread, was £11,238,058. On February 4, 1953, the value of the Indonesian rupiah was fixed at 31.74 = £1 sterling.

Transport.—Work is now in progress on the reconstruction and equipment of railways which were operated successfully in Java and Sumatra before the war. In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including an inland line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago have been maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line and a Government Shipping Board assisted the establishment of a number of shipping companies which now operate services among the islands. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services, including those of B.O.A.C. There are approximately 46,500 miles of roads in Indonesia.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) was renamed Djakarta and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjiribon, Surakarta and

Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekasan (15,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (50,000), Medan (80,000) and Padang; (Célèbes) Macassar (20,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjarmasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Singaradja (9,500); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000).

FLAG: Red and white. **LANGUAGE:** The official language of Indonesia is the Indonesian Language (Bahasa Indonesia). **NATIONAL ANTHEM:** *Indonesia Raya*. August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Djakarta

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dermot Francis MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1956).

Counsellor, R. M. Sauer, O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. H. Wardle-Smith.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Djakarta, Surabaya, Medan and Macassar.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, N. N. Tett, D.E.N.I.S. Building, Djaln Braga 14/11, Bandung, Java.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

King of Iraq, Faisal II. G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, born May 2, 1935, acceded April 4, 1939.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. the Amir Abdul Ilah, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., maternal uncle of the King.

CABINET

(Aug. 4, 1954)

Prime Minister and Defence, Nuri es-Said.

Deputy Prime Minister, Ahmad Mukhtar Baban.

Foreign Affairs, Burhan-Ud-Din Bashayan.

Interior, Said Qazzaz.

Justice, Abdul Jabbar al Takali.

Finance, Khalil Kenna.

Communications and Works, Salih Saib al-Jaburi.

Education, Munir al Qadiri.

Economic Affairs, Nadim al-Pachachi.

Social Affairs, Abdul Rassal al Khalisi.

Agriculture, Rushdi Al Celabi.

Health, Abdul Amir Alani.

Development, Dhia Jafar.

Minister without Portfolio, Ali Sharqi.

ROYAL IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[Western: 2236]

Ambassador in London, H.R.H. al-Amir-Zaid ibn al-Hussein, G.B.E. (Dec. 19, 1946).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Tarik Al-Askari.

Attaches, A. Al-Farisi; J. Shlash; F. Al-Qaisi;

H. F. Al-Tabaqchali; K. Hamdi.

Military Attaché, Col. Sadiq Haj Ali.

Senior Asst. Military Attaché, Col. M. M. Al-Tak.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Hussein Abdul Jabbar.

Cultural Attaché, Dr. Ahmed Hakki El-Hilli.

Asst. Cultural Attaché, Dr. J. M. El-Wahabi.

Area. etc.—Lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37° to 48° E. long., and from 37° to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1947 census):—

Liwa	Males	Females	Totals
Bagdad.....	401,904	403,389	805,293
Hillah.....	125,998	135,905	261,903
Diylalah.....	134,282	139,054	273,336
Diwanayah....	163,129	220,058	383,787
Dulaim.....	96,708	96,586	193,294
Kerbalah.....	133,346	143,324	276,670
Kut.....	104,715	120,077	224,792
Basrah.....	172,583	179,456	352,039
Amarah.....	139,987	168,121	308,108
Muntafik.....	149,596	220,210	369,806
Mosul.....	290,597	310,992	601,589
Arbil.....	108,252	132,021	240,273
Kirkuk.....	132,079	153,799	285,878
Sulaimani....	99,994	122,738	222,732
Total.....	2,253,170	2,546,330	4,799,500

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1935 Moslems 3,136,632 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 201,375, Jews 90,970, and other religions, 41,134 (Mandaeans, Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source, to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dag, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles) the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlu Dag. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq. The constitution is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Chamber of Deputies of 143 members elected by manhood suffrage, and a Senate of not more than a quarter of the total number of Deputies; the Senators are appointed by the King. Under the decision of a Commission of Judges and Senators the heir apparent must be a male, and in the absence of a male the nation will select a successor.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. The Iraq Petroleum Company's crude oil production for 1950-55 was:—

	Long Tons		Long Tons
1950.....	6,161,000	1953.....	27,220,000
1951.....	8,114,000	1954.....	29,566,747
1952.....	18,067,000	1955.....	32,726,660

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government

action. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel furniture, tanning and textiles.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. The expenditure of 70 per cent. of all oil royalties received (a minimum of £25,000,000 oil royalties per annum is guaranteed, but the Iraq Government is at present receiving about £70,000,000 per annum) is directed by a Development Board set up in 1950, with six Iraqi members, one British and one American. A new programme of public works is under way, including flood control, dams and irrigation, roads and bridges, housing, schools and hospitals and the establishment of local industries. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne trade. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 2½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has recently been dredged. The desert route between Bagdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *via* Basrah. Exceptional floods in the spring of 1954 caused serious damage in Central Iraq and interruptions to communications.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Bagdad and Basrah (Maqil). The latter serves as a terminus for air traffic originating in the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, and is used as a staging post by the main international airlines operating between Europe and the Far East. In addition to frequent services through Basrah, BOAC provides a service five times a week between London and Bagdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Egypt, Iran, the Lebanon, Jordan, France, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Italy. Iraqi Airways, run as a Department of Iraqi State Railways with BOAC technical advice, operates a daily service to Basrah and the Persian Gulf and services from Bagdad to Mosul, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus and Teheran.

Iraqi State Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Bagdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Erbil. The railway line from Bagdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge.

Language, Literature and Archaeology.—The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1946 at Ici Abu Shahran, 24 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Bagdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Lava* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946.

FINANCE 1954-55

Total revenue	ID48,512,000
Total expenditure	57,609,370

The Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils = £1 sterling.

TRADE
(Excluding oil)

	1953	1954
Total imports	ID68,688,000	ID74,137,000
Total exports	19,069,000	17,975,853

Imports from U.K., 1955, £26,532,885. Exports to U.K., £32,538,122.

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and ψ Basrah, 206,302.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Saleh Al Din Street, Karkh, Baghdad)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Robert Wright, K.C.M.G. (1955).

Counsellor, R. W. J. Hooper, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C. Counsellor (Commercial), W. J. M. Paterson.

Counsellor (Oriental), R. A. Beaumont, C.M.G., O.B.E.

H.M. Consul, E. P. Wiltshire.

1st Secretaries, A. R. H. Kellas; G. J. Tarr; P. Wilkinson (Commercial); S. H. Dearden, M.B.E. (Information).

2nd Secretaries, H. W. S. Cornish; R. R. G. B. Smedley (Vice-Consul); J. R. C. McGlashan; R. S. Glover (Information), E. A. Pearson (Oriental); C. C. Smellie (Oriental).

3rd Secretaries, P. Moberly (Commercial); T. C. Barker.

Military Attaché, Brig. N. F. B. Shaw, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major R. G. Lawson. Chaplain, The Ven. C. V. Roberts.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Baghdad, Basrah, Mosul and Kirkuk.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Iraq, J. B. S. Jardine, O.B.E., King Ali Bridge Street, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

ISRAEL

(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Isaac Ben Zvi, born Nov. 24, 1884, elected President of Israel, December 8, 1952.

CABINET

(November 2, 1955)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (Mapai).

Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Mayer (Mapai). Agriculture, Kadish Loos (Mapai).

Social Welfare and Religions, Moshe Shapira (National Religious Party).

Labour, Mordechai Namir (Mapai).

Finance, Levi Eshkol (Mapai).

Education and Culture, Zalman Aranne (Mapai).

Justice, Pinhas Rosen (Progressive).

Police, Bechor Shalom Shitreet (Mapai).

Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg (National Religious Party).

Interior, Israel Bar Yehuda (Ahdui Ha'avoda).

Commerce and Industry, Pinhas Sapir (Mapai).

Transport and Communications, Moshe Carmel (Ahdui Ha'avoda).

Development, Mordechai Bentov (Mapai).

Health, Israel Barzilai (Mapai).

Minister of State, Peretz Naphtali (Mapai).

NOTE:—Mapai = Labour Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

2 Palace Green, Kensington, W. 8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eliahu Elath (1952).

Consulate, 2A Palace Green, W. 8.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30'–33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15'–35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 8,050 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (April, 1956) at 1,816,819, of whom 1,615,438 were Jews, the remainder mostly Arabs. These figures result from the gradual process of Jewish immigration during the 30 years preceding Israel's independence (in 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048). During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the Knesset for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judaea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of 2,460 to 3,940 ft.; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to north of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including Lakes Hula, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from a main source near Banyas at a height of 1,140 feet above sea-level and enters Lake Hula (Waters of Merom) 220 feet above sea-level. Between Lakes Hula and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 666 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the Dead Sea (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 405 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation.

The water, therefore, contains an extraordinary high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Atzmon, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cenaculum on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory). Ein Kerem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Caesarea, Athlit Megiddo and Hazor.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the Jews from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 63 B.C., it was conquered by Islamic Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 19, 1917.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as *The Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. For 25 years Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on May 14, 1948 when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Government.—There is an Executive Council nominated by the leading political party and appointed by the President, and a single-chamber

Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. The present Cabinet is based on a coalition between *Mapai* (Labour), the largest party, and various parties to the left and right excluding the extreme of both, and has a two-thirds majority in the *Knesset*: *Mapai* (Labour) has 40 seats. *Herut* (outgrowth of *Irgun Zvai Leumi*), 15; *General Zionists*, 13; *National Religious*, 11; *Achdut Ha'avoda*, 10; *Mapam* (Left Socialist), 9; *Communist*, 6; *Poalei Agudat Israel*, 6; *Progressives*, 5; *Arab pro-Mapai* parties, 5. The *National Religious Party* is included in the coalition.

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 788,566 immigrants had entered Israel from 50 different countries by April, 1956.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 6 to 13 years is compulsory. In the 1955-56 school year the number of pupils was 302,061 in 1,270 elementary and secondary schools, of which about 122 were Arab schools attended by 24,529 pupils. There are more than 300 schools of other types. The Hebrew Technical College at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects. The Hebrew University, at Jerusalem, has 523 professors, lecturers and assistants, with about 3,000 students. A new university was opened near Tel Aviv on August 8, 1955, under the name of the Bar-Ilan University. The Weizmann Institute of Sciences at Rehovot is engaged in pure and applied research.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1955-56 totalled £1,805,000,000 while revenue during the same period was £1,747,900,000.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 1,000 *prutot*. The effective rate of exchange is £1.50=£1 sterling.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Naharia, Beersheba, and intermediate stations. In June, 1956, the total railway network amounted to 620 kms. There were approximately 1,977 km. of paved roads. In December, 1955, there were approximately 54,300 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine in February, 1956, included 35 vessels with a total displacement of 130,000 tons. In 1955, 1,466 ships with a net tonnage of 2,699,554 entered Israel ports. Cargo unloaded during the year amounted to 1,537,984 tons and cargo loaded to 626,537 tons.

The chief ports are *Ψ*Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; *Ψ*Jaffa and *Ψ*Tel Aviv, where there are small craft harbours, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. *Ψ*Acra has an anchorage for small vessels, and a fishing port is under construction at *Ψ*Caesarea.

Civil Aviation.—Cyprus Airways operate three weekly services between Nicosia and Lydda, and one weekly between Nicosia and Haifa. Two of these services have connections with the Viscount service operated by B.E.A. from Nicosia to London. Israel National Airlines (El Al) operate the routes Lydda-New York via London, Lydda-Johannesburg and Lydda-Istanbul for passengers, and a freight service to Germany. During 1955 1,373 aircraft arrived at Lydda and Haifa airports, carrying 36,613 passengers and 699,218 kilograms

of freight. 43,191 passengers and 515,190 kilograms of freight left through the two airports.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to sub-tropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1955-56 season was approximately 11,000,000 cases. Of this total, 7,800,000 cases were exported, of which about 3,100,000 went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 10,417 tons in 1955. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and a plan to bring water to the Negev from the Yarkon river is nearly completed. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

TRADE

	1955
Imports	£585,974,000
Exports	158,692,000
Imports from U.K.	£9,399,912
Exports to U.K.	£7,765,873

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, artificial teeth, finished and semi-finished textiles and pharmaceutical drugs.

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1957—*Iyar 5, A.M. 577 (May 6, 1957).*

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population (Jan. 1, 1956), 146,000. Other principal towns are Tel Aviv-Jaffa (363,000); Tel Haifa and district (158,000); Ramat Gan (58,000).

FLAG: White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places, is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish admini-

stration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israeli parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: Farmers' Building (Beit Haikarim).

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1954).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. T. S. Lake, 68 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

President of the Italian Republic, Giovanni Gronchi, born at Pontedera in 1887. Elected April 29, 1955.

CABINET

(July 6, 1955)

Prime Minister, Antonio Segni.

Ministers without Portfolio, Giuseppe Saragat (Deputy Prime Minister); Pietro Campilli; Guido Gonella; Raffaele de Caro.

Foreign Affairs, Gaetano Martino.

Interior, Ferdinando Tambroni.

Justice, Aldo Moro.

Finance, Giulio Andreotti.

Defence, Paolo Emilio Taviani.

Education, Paolo Rossi.

Public Works, Giuseppe Romita.

Agriculture, Emilio Colombo.

Transport, Armando Angelini.

Posts and Telecommunications, Giovanni Braschi.

Industry and Trade, Guido Cortese.

Labour and Social Welfare, Ezio Vigorelli.

Foreign Trade, Bernardo Mattarella.

Mercantile Marine, Gennaro Cassiani.

Treasury, Giuseppe Medici.

Budget, Adone Zoli.

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1

(Mayfair: 9791)

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Count Vittorio Zoppi (1954).

Minister-Counsellor, Signor Pasquale Prunas.

Counsellor, Signor Giovanni Ludovico Borromeo.

1st Secretaries, Signor Giuseppe Meschinelli; Signor

Mario Profili.

2nd Secretaries, Signor Fausto Bacchetti; Signor

Pio Sacerio Pignatti.

3rd Secretary, Signor Umberto La Rocca.

Labour Counsellor, Signor Leopoldo de Stefani.

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Clemente Boniver.

Commercial Attaché, Signor Giorgio Paolo Cuneo.

Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Antonio Monaco di Longano.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Comdr. Mario Zampini.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Giovanni Gemme.

Air Attaché, Col. Giuseppe Pelosi.

Assistant Air Attaché, Major Giocchino Chiarucci.

Financial Counsellor, Signor Antonino Zecchi.

Press Counsellor, Signor Francesco Antinori.

Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

Consul General, Signor Piero Vinci.

Consul General, Signor Giangiacomo Di Thiene.

Vice-Consul, Signor Alberto Cavaglieri.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia,

etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 301,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a population (Census, Nov., 1951) of 47,020,536.

Births in 1954 numbered 848,202, deaths 433,459, and marriages 349,549.

Physiography.—On the west of the peninsula are wide and fertile plains, with ample streams and sheltered seaports, but on the east the spine of the Apennines runs close to an inhospitable coast for the greater part of its length and except for the harbours of Brindisi and Otranto there is little shelter from the storms of the Adriatic. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles) and Adige in the north, Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805; died 1872), Garibaldi (born 1807; died 1882) and Cavour (born 1810; died 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Viktor Emmanuel under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,779,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

As a result of the General Election of April 18, 1948, in which the Christian Democrats were returned as the leading party with a majority in the Chamber, Signor de Gasperi formed a Coalition Government: of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and those Right Wing Socialists who had left Nenni. The elections of July, 1953, resulted in a position of deadlock, and after Signor de Gasperi had formed a short-lived minority Government, he was succeeded as Prime Minister by Signor Pella. The latter formed a

Christian Democrat Government, which was supported in Parliament by the Monarchist Party, but he resigned in January, 1954. In February, 1954, a Coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals was formed by Signor Scelba, with the support of the Republican Party. Signor Scelba's Government resigned in June, 1955, and was succeeded in July by a similar coalition headed by Signor Segni.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives, chestnuts and rice) is the principal industry. Italian vines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are produced in the South, chiefly in Apulia; while fruit abounds and is largely exported; wheat production had been greatly stimulated under the Fascist régime, and has made further progress since the War. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Italy is generally poor in mineral resources, but the discovery and rapid exploitation since the war of large quantities of natural methane gas in North Italy is likely considerably to reduce the costs of industrial production and the requirements of imported coal. The production of sulphur is important and among other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. Marble is quarried in considerable quantities. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollens, cotton, silk, rayon, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, gloves, motor vehicles, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army has been reorganized. It consists of about 230,000 men. The Navy consists of 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers and also anti-submarine vessels, minesweepers and coastal craft. The Air Force consists of about 2,000 aircraft, of which about 1,000 are training types.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin and has been classified as Gallic-Italian, spoken in the north and north-west (Piedmont, Lombardy and Emilia); Venetian; Tuscan and Roman, in central Italy (Tuscany, Latium, Umbria, the Marches, Campania, Abruzzi and Apulia); and Ibero-Italian in Sicily and Sardinia and in Calabria and Liguria. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on three occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), and Luigi Pirandello (1934). In 1954 there were 110 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 21 were published in Rome, 6 in Genoa and 14 in Milan.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Serious damage was done to the Italian railway system by the war, but by the end of 1948 the work of restoring the tracks was almost completed. A large programme for rebuilding stations, replacing and increasing rolling stock, and for repairing and building new roads has been carried out, special attention being given to a large-scale development programme for Southern Italy. The Italian Mercantile Marine has been restored to over 4,000,000 tons compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

CURRENCY

In May, 1956, the Italian *Lira* was quoted at approx. 1,755 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1955
Imports	£1,691,000,000,000
Exports	£1,161,000,000,000
	1955
Imports from U.K.	£57,684,617
Exports to U.K.	£55,605,490

Imports consist chiefly of mineral oils, iron and steel, coal, cotton, wool, machinery, apparatus and their parts, coffee, copper, timber, wheat, rubber and wood pulp.

The principal exports are fresh fruit and vegetables and various fruit and vegetable preserves, motor vehicles, machinery, apparatus and their parts, artificial fibres and yarns, office machinery, chemical fertilizers, pneumatic tyres, rice, cycles and motor cycles and the products of the artisan industries.

The principal imports from the U.K. in 1955 were machinery, apparatus, and their parts, coal, wool and wool manufactures, tractors and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, chemical and electrical products, dried and salted fish, cinema films, nickel and alloys; the principal exports to the U.K. in 1955 were fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, tomato preserves, textiles and yarns of wool and artificial silk, cycles and motorcycles and motor-cars, rice, vermouths, essences and essential oils, worked marble, hides.

CAPITAL. Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1872. Population (1951), 1,687,735. Other towns are Milan (1,295,700), Ψ Naples (1,041,130), Turin (737,000) and Ψ Genoa (678,000). Florence (388,480), Bologna (350,000), Ψ Venice (323,400), Ψ Trieste (273,450), Ψ Bari (275,490), Verona (199,030), Ψ Livorno or Leghorn (148,810), Ψ Taranto (106,720), Brescia (153,180), Ferrara (138,700), (125,200), Ψ Torre A. Ψ Rimini (78,960), Ψ Savona (70,410), Ψ Torre del Greco (63,430), Ψ Brindisi (62,730); in Sicily, Ψ Palermo (506,150), Ψ Catania (208,855), Ψ Messina (231,430), Ψ Trapani (77,060), Ψ Marsala

(75,890), Ψ Syracuse (71,710), and in Sardinia, Ψ Cagliari (140,520).

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanuova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up a Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the line of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with a population of 302,000, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

ITALY'S FORMER COLONIES, &c.

The future of the former Italian colonies was determined by the General Assembly in a resolution of November 21, 1949, and subsequent subsidiary resolutions.

For LIBYA see separate article.

In Somalia authority was transferred on April 1, 1950, by the United Kingdom to Italy. Somalia is to become an independent and sovereign state on December 2, 1960.

Under a United Nations resolution of December 2, 1950, Eritrea constitutes an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. See ETHIOPIA.

Somalia comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Ψ Kismayu), transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1945, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 1,254,000. The capital is Ψ Mogadishu, on the Indian Ocean, estimated population 70,000.

Panellaria Islands (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,000.

The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigato and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 3,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir (Henry) Ashley Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953).
Minister, H. A. F. Hohler, C.M.G.
Minister (Commercial), K. Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, C. M. Le Quesne; K. C. Christofas, M.B.E.; H. C. L. Gibson, C.M.G.; R. H. G. Edmonds, M.B.E.; E. F. James, O.B.E.; C. T. Isolani, M.B.E. (Information Officer); F. C. S. Bayliss, M.B.E., T.D.; G. G. Hannaford, O.B.E.; C. H. Henderson, M.B.E.; E. J. Kerly; F. Smitherman, M.B.E. (Head of Consular Section).
2nd Secretaries, S. Cremona, O.B.E.; T. A. E. Shute; H. M. Shone; R. K. W. Sloan; A. F. R. Harvey.
3rd Secretaries, D. M. Day; F. J. Gaunt.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Madden, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. (E.) J. B. Rac, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. R. G. Fullerton.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. S. S. C. Sewell.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. C. L. Barker, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Labour Attaché, D. Taylor.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Findlow, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Bari, Palermo, Turin, Venice, Bologna, Messina and Syracuse.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. F. S. de Winton, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are British Institutes at Florence and Milan, and a British Council Centre at Bologna.

JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan (Nippon Koku Tenna), His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, born Dec. 23, 1933.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Ichiro Hatoyama.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Finance, Hisato Ichimada.

Education, Ichiro Kiyose.

Agriculture and Forestry, Ichiro Kono.

International Trade and Industry, Tanzan Ishibashi.

Transport, Shinji Yoshino.

Post Office, Isamu Murakami.

Labour, Tadao Kuraishi.

Construction, Matoharu Baba.

Welfare, Eizo Kobayashi.

Justice, Kyoze Makino.

Ministers of State, Masataka Ota (*Autonomy Board*);

Ichiro Kono (*Administration Supervision Board*);

Matsutaro Shoriki (*Hokkaido Development Board*

and *Atomic Energy Commission*); Naka Funada

(*Defence Board*); Tadao Oasa (*Police Board*);

Tatsunosuke Takasaki (*Economic Planning Board*).

Chief Cabinet Secretary, Ryutaro Nemoto.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

32 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0776]

Ambassador, Haruhiko Nishi.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Takio Oda.

Counsellors, Noakado Nishihara (*Financial*); No-

buru Kanokogi (*Commercial*); Seizo Hinata.

1st Secretaries, Akira Shigemitsu; Hideki Masaka

(*Press*); Ryoso Sunobe; Shunichi Ohkuchi

(*Agricultural*); Masuo Takashima; Masao

Kanazawa; Tajiri Abe (*Labour*); Teruyuki

Okumura (*Financial*); Yoshio Ohkawara (*Com-*

mmercial); Yoichi Hayashi (*Transportation*).

2nd Secretaries, Seiya Nishida; Toshio Yamasaki.

Attaches, Hirohiko Otsuka; Kijichi Watanabe

(*Financial*); Takeo Iguchi (*Asst. Press*); Naohiro

Kumagi (*Visa*).

Consul-General, Masao Kanazawa.

Area and Population.—The Japanese Empire consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 156° 30' East and 119° 18' West, and between latitude 20° 25' and 50° 55' North, with a total area of 368,480 square kilometres (142,270 square miles) and a population (Jan. 1955) of 88,500,000.

Japan Proper consists of, Honshu (or Mainland), 230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), Shikoku, 82,773 sq. k. (32,348 sq. m.), Kyushu, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247

sq. m.), Hokkaido, or Yezo, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.). The various parts of China which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, e.g. Formosa and the Kwantung Province, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the United Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945), and the status of parts of the former Japanese Empire has yet to be determined. A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950, at which date the British Commonwealth Occupation Force was reduced to 3,000 Australians. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure, and the Japan element of the British Commonwealth Forces in Korea at its peak amounted to approximately 6,000 troops. On July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and only a small residual force remains in Japan. It was expected that all Commonwealth troops would have left Japan by the early part of 1957.

Under the terms of the United States-Japan Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to defend Japan after the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty. As Japan's own forces are built up, it is expected that the United States forces will be gradually withdrawn.

Vital Statistics.—Japan proper contained (Oct. 1955) 89,269,278 inhabitants. The average annual increase between 1950 and 1955 was 1,213,928. The birth rate in 1955 was 19.3 per 1,000 and the death rate 7.8 per 1,000 (the lowest recorded in Japan). The Ainu, remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are still found in the island of Hokkaido.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyushu. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaido and Honshu, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of

the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Japanese peace treaty came into force on April 28, 1952, after ratification by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan herself. Japan thereupon resumed her status as a sovereign and independent power.

A general Election in Feb. 1955 resulted in a victory for the Democratic Party as the largest party in the Diet, though still in a minority. In November, 1955, the Democratic and Liberal parties amalgamated to form the Liberal-Democratic Party. A committee of four, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Hatoyama, was appointed to lead the party, but Mr. Hatoyama remained Prime Minister and formed his third Cabinet with an overwhelming majority. The strength of the Parties in June 1956 was as follows:—Lower House: Liberal-Democratic Party 299, Socialist Party 153, Communists 2, Labour Farmers 4, Others 4, Vacancies 5; Upper House: Liberal-Democrats 122, Socialists 67, Green Breeze Society (*Ryokufukai*) 44, Independents 8, Communists 1, Labour Farmers 2, Vacancies 6.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1954 over 24,500,000 hectares of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1954 there were 5,422,608 hectares under cereals (rice 3,051,176 hectares—60 per cent.). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 9,500,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 173,995 hectares (about a quarter of the pre-war area) and silk is playing a reduced part in Japanese exports.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum and salt, but iron ore and coal are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Commerce and Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan at the end of 1955 was 41,410,000, about 17,000,000 being paid workers; of the remainder, some 10,820,000 were classed as proprietors, and another 12,980,000 were family workers. Of the total labour force, some 15,000,000 were engaged in agriculture, only

540,000 being paid employees. About 40 per cent. of paid industrial workers were organized into trade unions.

Communications.—There were 27,783 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1955. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. By the end of March, 1956 it had been rebuilt to 3,954,000 gross tons, and it is intended to reach a total of 4,500,000 gross tons of ocean-going vessels (3,000 gross tons or over) by 1961-62.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft were confiscated by the occupying forces. Although the present Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an inter-11 security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorized strength of 110,000. In March 1954 a Mutual Defence Agreement for the supply of equipment and materials was concluded with the United States. In June, the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. During 1955, the strength of these forces was increased to 150,000, 10,400 and 10,350 respectively. By June, 1956 the M.S.D.F. consisted of 185 ships of 70,000 tons and a Naval Air Arm of some 80 planes of which 48 were for A/S and patrol duties. A further 20 ships of 10,400 tons were on order or under construction. The Japan Air Self Defence Force (J.A.S.D.F.) at the end of 1955 had 66 piston-engined primary trainers, 130 piston-engined advanced trainers, 50 jet-engined advanced trainers and 16 troop-carrying aircraft.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and three suffragan bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 8 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In March, 1956, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 495, 91 of which were established and maintained by the State, while 77 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 327 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaido (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries

A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Most Japanese who have received school education can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In March, 1956, there were 794 libraries open to the public (33 National Diet libraries, 715 state and 46 private) with 18,546,523 volumes. In addition, there are 528 University libraries with 23,000,000 volumes. In 1955 there were 145 daily newspapers in Japan, of which 15 were published at Tokyo, 11 at Osaka and 13 in the Nagoya region. Japan's present total newspaper circulation is estimated at 34,000,000 copies and 2.63 per household.

FINANCE

The Budget for the 1956-57 financial year, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at Yen 1,034,922,520 for revenue and expenditure on the general account.

The official rate of exchange of yen 360 = 1 U.S.\$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. The official yen/sterling rate fluctuates to reflect the current middle market rate quoted in London for the \$U.S. The service of Japan's external bonded debt (except for certain small French franc issues) was resumed in December 1952. Interest on the \$1,000,000 worth of outstanding foreign bonds and \$1,000,000 worth of U.S. dollar bonds is being paid at the full contractual rates, and arrears of interest are being paid concurrently.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1955
Total Imports.....	U.S. \$2,477,019,000
Total Visible Exports*.....	" 2,010,328,000
Imports from U.K.....	£13,155,211
Exports to U.K.....	£23,903,855

* With invisible exports (most of which were accounted for by U.S. spending in Japan) included, the favourable balance on current account was \$535,300,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956.

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of foodstuffs (wheat, rice, barley, soya beans, sugar, edible oils), cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides, chemicals and machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, silk, heavy and light machinery, ships, steel, copper, canned goods, chemicals, pottery, tea, paper, bicycles, toys, sewing machines and cameras.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, population Oct. 1, 1940, 6,778,804. Its population on Dec. 31, 1955, was 8,224,163. The other chief cities had the following populations in late 1955.

OTHER JAPANESE CITIES

Osaka, Honshū.....	2,547,321
Kyoto, Honshū, ancient capital.....	1,204,017
Nagoya, Honshū.....	1,336,779
Yokohama, Honshū.....	1,143,287
Kobé, Honshū.....	979,290

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Esler Dening, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952).

Minister, W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor, R. W. Selby.

Counsellor (Financial), D. O. Henley.

Counsellor (Information), H. V. Redman, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. P. Baker, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. G. Figgess, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. C. Keary.

Labour Attaché, G. R. Calvert, O.B.E.

Consul, L. Pickles.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobé.—Consul-General, D. J. Cheke.

Consul, A. W. R. Taylor.

Yokohama, Consul, K. A. Geary.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, Dr. L. R. Phillips, Maruzen Building, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant from London: transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days).

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age; married, April 19, 1955, Princess Dina Abdulhamid of Iran. Prime Minister, Said el-Mufti. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fawzi al Mulqi.

JORDANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

7 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3685]

Ambassador, Assayed Baha Ud-Din Toukan (1956)

Counsellor, Assayed Kemal Homoud.

Military and Air Attaché, Colonel Karim Ohan.

Attaché, Assayed Riad Sherif Sabri.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Beiga and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The union was recognized a few days later by the British Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The estimated population is 1,400,000 persons on the east bank, of whom about 500,000 are displaced Palestinians.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (20 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 40 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 160,000 tons were exported in 1955.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country.

FINANCE

	1956-57 (Estimates)
Ordinary Budget	£ID8,659,022
Military Budget	12,272,000
Development Budget	2,250,000
Total	23,181,022

TRADE WITH U.K.

Imports from U.K., 1955	£6,170,034
Exports to U.K., 1955	24,038

CAPITAL, Amman. Estimated population, 250,000.

FLAG: Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Charles Beresford Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1954).

Secretaries, R. H. Mason, O.B.E.; G. S. A. Howard; H. A. Dudgeon; C. T. Brant; R. A. Fyjis-Walker.

Commercial Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. T. Hyslop.

Information Secretary, C. E. Fouracres.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. A. Cayton, Abou Qora Building, Wadi Seer Street, Amman.

KOREA

(Chosun.)

Korea is situated between 120° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Cheju-do (Quelpart). Its area is 82,225 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 28,000,000, of whom about 21,000,000 live south of the present dividing line. The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and sericulture are also practised. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (formerly Songdo), now in North Korean hands and forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north. The principal exports before the war were rice, beans, silk, fish, fish-oil and manure. Normal trade relations with foreign countries were suspended during the war of 1939-45, but foreign business men have been permitted to return to South Korea since July 15, 1947. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1955 was valued at: Imports, £1,797,166; Exports to U.K., £22,331. The south is devoted mainly to agriculture, and most of the limited industries are in the north.

Late in the fourteenth century the Emperor Yi Tan, whose social reforms dominated Korea for five hundred years, changed the capital from Kaesong (Songdo) to Seoul, population (Census, 1955), 1,574,868; other centres are ΨPusan (1,045,183); Taegu (487,252) and ΨInchon (327,967), formerly Chemulpo. Pusan is the principal port. Inchon, though close to the capital, has a tide variation of over 20 feet.

U.S.A.—U.S.S.R. Occupation.—After 35 years of Japanese rule, Korea was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in 1945. The 38th parallel was fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of

all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a Temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

Republic of Korea

President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, re-elected for 4 years, May 15, 1956 (third term).
Vice-President, Dr. Chang Myon.

KOREAN LEGATION

36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 8025]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Myo Mook Lee (1951).

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 96,930 sq. km. (37,426 sq. miles) and a population (Census, 1955) of 21,526,374. A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949. In the third general election held on May 20, 1954, President Rhee's Liberal Party won a clear majority. Over 90 per cent. of the electorate are said to have voted. The final revised Budget for the year ending June 30, 1956, was balanced at Hwan 195,501,443,700, as below:

	Revenue	Expenditure
General	66,026,756,600	100,480,975,400
National Defence	69,954,219,000	200
Rehabilitation	59,520,468,100	95,020,468,100

The Financial Year will in future match the calendar year and a budget for the second six months of 1956 has been passed at Hwan 73,500,000,000. The rate of exchange is fixed by bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. at Hwan 500 = \$1 (1,400 = £1), subject to review.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 700,000 men, organized in 20 divisions and 10 reserve divisions, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties and a small air force.

BRITISH LEGATION

Seoul

Minister, His Excellency Andrew Charles Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955).

1st Secretary, D. Malcolm, T.D.

Military Attaché (vacant).

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. C. Keary (resident in Tokyo).

and Secretary, C. Gardner.

Commercial Secretary, S. Stephenson.

Vice-Consul, E. A. Owen.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang;

a Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. In January, 1949, the Soviet Government announced that all Russian troops had been withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948.

The Korean War.—In December, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations appointed a second Commission to visit Korea to endeavour to facilitate the re-unification of the country. The Commission arrived in Seoul in February, 1949, and continued its work throughout the summer. Later in the year the General Assembly resolved that the Commission should continue its work for another year. Meanwhile the country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel, requesting the U.N. Korean Commission to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the resolution, and calling on all member states to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution, and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities. On Sept. 4 the Commission officially reported that North Korea was responsible for the war.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference, which discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, failed to agree on measures for re-unifying the country.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, Camille Chamoun, elected Sept. 23, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Abdallah Yafi.

Minister of State, Saeb Salaam.

Foreign Affairs, Selim Lahoud.

Justice, Alfred Naccache.

Agriculture, Joseph Skaff.

Public Works and Information, Mohamed Sabra.

National Defence, Emir Majid Arslan.

Health and Social Affairs, Nazih el-Bizri.

Finance and National Economy, George Karam.

Education and Posts, Fuad Ghom.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

(21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)

[Bayswater: 72651]

Ambassador Ibrahim el-Ahdab (1955).

Counsellor, M. Najati Kabbani.

Attaché, M. Souheil Frejly.

The republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Begaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Begaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,400,000 in 1955.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk and cotton are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Beirut to Tripoli, but the Beirut-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part good.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 3 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving the local routes. One of these companies enjoys the financial support of B.O.A.C. and operates a *Viscount* service.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archaeology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains. Baalbek (Heliopolis), contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple, and the Temple of Bacchus) and nearby is the largest cut

stone in the world (60 by 27 by 14 ft.), weighing 1,500 tons.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. There are 39 daily newspapers registered in Beirut (Arabic, 30; French, 4; Armenian, 4; English, 1), but not all appear regularly. There are also many weekly and monthly journals.

Education.—There are a French (R.C.) University, an American (undenominational) University and a Lebanese National University (which is chiefly a teachers' training college) in Beirut; there are several other higher educational institutions including an agricultural college in the Bekaa.

CHIEF TOWNS.— Ψ Beirut (population about 450,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. Ψ Tripoli (100,000), Zahlé (40,000), Ψ Sidon (25,000), Ψ Tyre (12,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1956 (Estimated), $\text{£}151,500,000$.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £ (L); official rate $\text{£}1 = \text{£}16.19$. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about $\text{£}19 = \text{£}1$.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, petrol, oils, wood, pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, live-stock.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, wool, onions, cotton, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap and butter.

Trade with U.K., 1955.—Imports, $\text{£}9,816,137$; Exports to U.K., $\text{£}1,922,713$.

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at each end of the pipeline which can, to all intents and purposes, fulfil Lebanon's needs.

LEBANESE FLAG.—Red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Beirut

British Ambassador, His Excellency George Humphrey Middleton, C.M.G. (1956).

Counsellor, I. D. Scott, C.I.E.

1st Secretaries, D. A. Prater; D. U. Jackson (Commercial); G. R. Gauntlett (Information); M. Arab, M.B.E.; R. M. Tesh.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. Graham.

Civil Air Attaché, B. G. Barnard.

The British Embassy also houses the Middle East Division and the Regional Information Development Office headed respectively by W. F. Crawford, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Counsellor) and P. G. D. Adams (Counsellor).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, T. W. Morray, M.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, elected May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 1, 1944; re-elected, May 1, 1951, for period till Dec. 31, 1955; re-elected May, 1955, for further 4 years.

Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.

Secretary of State, M. Dukuly.

Treasury, William E. Dennis.

Attorney-General, C. Abayomi Cassell.

Postmaster-General, McKimley A. Deshield.

Defence, Ernest C. B. Jones.

Education, Ernest J. Yancy.

Interior, Harrison Grigsby.

Public Utilities, Henry B. Duncan.

Agriculture and Commerce, John W. Cooper.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Clarence L. Simpson (1956).

Vice-Consul, C. H. Dickinson-Fredericks, 13 New Burlington Street, W.1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude $8^{\circ} 50'$, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,600,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 8 years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 24 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 2,000 men. The new artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance under President Truman's Point Four Programme and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to carry out various projects. A loan of \$15,000,000 has been negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO has sent a team of teachers to start scientific education at Liberia College.

FINANCE

	1954
Revenue	\$11,776,657
Expenditure	12,853,857
External Debt	3,866,350
\$ = U.S. Dollar.	

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports	\$22,723,521	\$25,064,859
Exports	26,378,143	42,839,791
Imports from U.K.	£13,798,044	£5,780,061
Exports to U.K.	1,384,430	2,094,078

The principal exports are rubber, iron ore, raw gold, piasava, palm kernels, palm oil and small quantities of cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have recently been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. Statistics published show a total export of 203,543 carats of uncut diamonds for the year 1955. The chief imports are metals, machinery, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware, building materials, vehicles and petroleum products.

The language of the Republic is English. British Weights and Measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL. Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 35,000. Ψ Marshall (5,000) is the chief port for rubber shipments. Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas), pop. 2,000, is one of the smaller ports of entry.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

British Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (vacant).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France, Pan American Airways and British West African Airways aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King. His Majesty Idriss I, born 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; took the oath March 25, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mustafa Bin Halim.

Finance. Ismail Bin Lamin.

Health. Mohammed Othman.

Defence. Ali Javda.

Education. Abdul Rahman Qalhud.

Justice. Ali Sahli.

National Economy. Muftah Aragib.

Communications. Salim al Kadi.

Ministers of State. Kallil Qallal; Muhiaddin Fikini.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Ambassador. Assayed Mahmoud Muntasser (1954).

Counsellor. Assayed Omer Baruni.

and Secretary. Assayed Ali Sunni Muntasser.

and Secretary. Assayed Muhsen Omaier.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the South by French Equatorial and French West Africa, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population estimated (1954) at 2,091,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais and Apollonia, are interesting to archaeologists, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. Small railway systems exist in the Tripoli and Benghazi areas. There are airports near Tripoli (Idriss el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina) regularly used by commercial airlines, and at El Adem (near Tobruk).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The first Senate was wholly nominated by the King, but in future half the members are to be nominated every four years. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 35 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 5 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and 1,000 millimes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼, 10 piastres and 5 piastres) and five denominations of coins (1 and 2 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millimes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 30, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years, paying her in each of the first five years £1,000,000 for economic development and £2,750,000 to assist the Libyan budget. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States-Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic develop-

ment during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K., 1955.—Imports, £4,211,478; Exports, £1,351,911.

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (142,000); Misurata (63,000); Benghazi (60,000); Homs-Cussabat (56,000); Derna (16,000); Barce (10,000); Tobruk (3,000); Sebha (1,000).

FLAG. The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Walter Gerald Cloete Graham, C.B.E. (1954).

Counsellor and Consul-General (Benghazi), A. S. Halford.

1st Secretary (Tripoli), T. Peters.

1st Secretary (Commercial), E. B. Dunipace.

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; suc. Aug. 25, 1938; married March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 59.61 square miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 14,757. The main industries are machines and tools, cotton spinning and weaving and other textiles, calculating machines, pottery, artificial teeth, sausage casings, various apparatus, foodstuffs, and leatherware. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, needles, pottery, artificial teeth, sausage casings, precision instruments (e.g.—measuring instruments), vacuum pumps, coating of lenses, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras and accessories, feathers for bedding, transport belting, kitchen stoves, electrical motors, cocoa-butter, tinned goods, socks and stockings. Revenue (1955), 5,965,442 Swiss francs; Expenditure (1955), 5,967,250 Swiss francs.

Trade with U.K., 1955.—Imports, £174,958; Exports to U.K., £202,301.

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red (Blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1950) 2,735.

British Consul-General, C. H. A. Marriott, C.B.E. (1949) (resides at Zurich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBOURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxembourg, K.B.E.). *Heir Apparent, The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), born Jan. 5, 1921, married, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, Princess Marie Astrid, born Feb. 17, 1954, and Prince Henri, born April 15, 1955.*

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Viticulture, M. Joseph Bech.

Finance and Armed Forces, M. Pierre Werner.

Justice, Public Works and Transport, M. Victor Bodson.

Education and Interior, M. Pierre Frieden.

Economic Affairs, M. Michel Rasquin.

Commissioner General for Economic Affairs, M. Paul Wiltwartz.

Labour and Social Security, M. Nicolas Biever.

Public Health and Agriculture, M. Emile Colling.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6231]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Monsieur André J. Clasen (1955).

Counsellor, M. Camille W. Dumont.

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxembourg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (Belgolux). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxembourg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which have their seat in Luxembourg. Besides Belgolux, Luxembourg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Customs Union (Benelux).

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (estimated, 1955) 370,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 6 years, one-half renewable every 3 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 3,000,000 tons. The revenue for 1956 was estimated at Francs 3,796,986,000, expenditure Francs 4,350,541,000. The Luxembourg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 140 Francs = £1. There are approximately 140 miles of railway. Exports to the United Kingdom, 1955, £2,448,876; imports, £380,597. The capital, Luxembourg, pop. (1951) 63,951, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; all speak German and many English.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Luxembourg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Malcolm Siborne Henderson, C.M.G. (1955).

1st Secretary and Consul, A. A. W. Landymore
Vice-Consul, W. T. Wright.

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1952-1958), Señor Don Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1952.

CABINET

Minister of the Interior, Lic. Angel Carvajal.
 Foreign Affairs, Lic. Luis Padilla Nervo.
 Finance, Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores.
 Communications and Public Works, Ing. Walter C. Buchanan (acting).
 Navy and Marine, Vice-Adm. Roberto Gómez Maqueo.
 Education, Lic. José Angel Ceniceros.
 Health and Social Affairs, Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto.
 National Defence, General Matías Ramos Santos.
 National Economy, Lic. Gilberto Loyo.
 Labour, Lic. Adolfo López Mateos.
 Agriculture, Señor Gilberto Flores Muñoz.
 Hydraulic Resources, Ing. Eduardo Chávez.
 National Property, Lic. José López Lira.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 4037]

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister-Counsellor, *Chargé d'Affaires* and Acting Consul-General, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.

and Secretary, Señor Don Enrique Llano.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Francisco Quijano.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It comprises 29 states, a territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles, with a population (1954 estimate) of 28,849,465.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltépetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano (*El Pariquitin*) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan, but is no longer active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher level, form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, the *Rio Balsas* and *Rio Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest

fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

Government.—The Toltec invaders of Mexico gave place in the 13th century to the Aztecs, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernán Cortés*, whose remains have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlán*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico City), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the execution of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. Presidents are elected for six years only. There is no re-election.

Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (subsequently amended in detail) Congress consists of a Senate of 99 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies at present numbering 161 elected for 3 years.

Archaeological Remains.—Mexico is rich in archaeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico at Teotihuacán are a number of pyramids forming part of the great ceremonial centre of a pre-Aztec culture believed to date from c. 100-500 A.D. The *Pyramid of the Sun* is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* is 426 feet by 511 feet, and rises to 180 feet. Other places of interest are Monte Alban and Mitla near Oaxaca, Palenque and Bonampak (Chiapas), Chichén-Itzá and Uxmal (Yucatán), El Tajín (Veracruz) and Tula (Hidalgo).

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Coatzacoalcas (Puerto Mexico) are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Mazatlán, Guaymas, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1953 to 215,920 gross tons, with 663 ships. There were 23,301 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1954. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the systems, and on extensions in the East and South-East of the Republic. Various loans from the United States and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have recently enabled the railways to buy certain quantities of rails, diesel locomotives, shop equipment and spare parts. The South-Eastern Railway, providing the first land communication between the peninsula of Yucatán and the rest of Mexico, was opened in 1950. Early in 1952 the Government bought the U.S.-owned Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, which is being extensively rehabilitated.

The total length of paved road under federal maintenance at the end of 1954 was 26,412 kms. The Pan-American Highway, providing through

communication from the U.S. border at Ciudad Juárez to the Guatemalan border, was opened in May, 1950. Other main routes which it is planned to construct are from the U.S. border at El Paso to the U.S. border at San Antonio.

Durango-Mazatlan. Main routes Ciudad Juárez-Mexico, Guadalajara-Nogales and Guadalajara-Manzanillo, Veracruz-Puerto México and Salina Cruz-Puerto México were completed by the present Government.

The National telegraph system's lines were 161,471 kms. in length in 1954. International telegraph services to the U.S. border are provided by the nationalized Mexican Telegraph Company, and thence through the U.S. to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications with Canada and Europe are similarly effected through the United States. There is an extensive internal network of air services, its routes measuring 193,256 kms. Registered civil aircraft numbered 2,503 at the end of 1955, of which 661 were commercial and 1,842 private. The principal international air services are Mexico-New York direct; Mexico-Vancouver, Mexico-Windsor (Ontario) and Mexico-Lima direct; Mexico-Montreal via Tampa (Florida); Mexico-Los Angeles; Mexico-Chicago via Monterrey, San Antonio and Dallas; Mexico-Havana via Merida and Mexico-Miami; and Mexico-Guatemala City and other Central American capitals.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, chile-pepper, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, chick peas, rice, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). About half the world's supply of henequen comes from the province of Yucatan. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees.

The livestock numbered 14,797,000 cattle, 4,838,000 sheep and 7,201,000 goats, 2,968,000 horses, 1,085,000 mules, 3,002,000 donkeys, 5,523,000 swine and 38,555,000 poultry.

The principal industry (apart from agriculture) is mining. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, zinc, and quick-silver, iron and petroleum are the leading products.

PRINCIPAL MINERALS

	1954 (metric tons)	1955 (metric tons)
Gold.....	12	12
Silver.....	1,241	1,494
Copper.....	54,806	54,675
Lead.....	216,624	210,815
Zinc.....	223,749	269,399
Iron.....	314,000	430,000
Coal.....	1,313,609	..
Graphite.....	21,784	..
Manganese.....	83,185	..

Crude petroleum production amounted to 83,653,278 U.S. Barrels in 1954 and 89,402,179 U.S. Barrels in 1955.

In 1938, the Government expropriated the properties of the principal foreign oil companies

operating in Mexico. The oil industry is now being operated by a Government organization called *Petroleos Mexicanos*, the board of which consists of five representatives of the Government and four of the petroleum workers.

On April 18, 1942, Mexico agreed with U.S. Government as to the amount of indemnity to be paid for U.S. oil companies which had not already reached agreement with the Mexican Government, and payment of this indemnity was completed in 1946. On Sept. 1, 1947, it was announced that the Mexican Government would pay \$81,250,000 in compensation to the shareholders, predominantly British, of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd., with 3 per cent. interest from Mar. 18, 1938, to Sept. 18, 1948. Annual indemnification payments of \$8,600,000 were made from 1948 to 1955.

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties.

Defence.—The Army has a strength of one Infantry brigade, the Presidential Guard and 52 regular infantry battalions, 21 regiments of cavalry and a small number of artillery and engineers. The Navy has some 36 ships of all kinds, and the Air Force some 160 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1955 there were 25,613 primary schools with 3,298,728 pupils, 464 secondary schools with 73,104 pupils, and 547 technical and commercial secondary schools with 79,245 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1920. There are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1950, 42.5 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

FINANCE

	1956
Estimated revenue (Budget)....	Pesos 6,700,000,000
" expenditure (do.)....	6,696,374,000
	1954
Bonded Internal Debt	2,776,400,000
Debts of Mexican States	3,800,000
External Debt	860,900,000
Total Consolidated Public Debt.....	3,641,100,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12.50 pesos = \$ U.S. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1955
Total Imports.....	Pesos 11,046,000,000
Total Exports.....	9,464,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	£7,548,505
Exports to U.K.....	£7,007,324

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining

(on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchili and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kialkhta was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

MOROCCO

(The Shereefian Empire)

Sultan. H.I.M. Mohammed ben Youssef (Mohammed V) born August 10, 1910.

CHIEF MINISTERS

Prime Minister. M'Barek el Bekkai.

Deputy Prime Minister. M'Hamed Zeghari.

Ministers of State. Driss M'Hammedi (and Minister of the Interior); Mohammed Cherkaoui; Ahmed Guedira (and Minister of National Defence).

Foreign Affairs. Ahmed Balafrej.

Justice. Abdelkrim Benjelloun.

Finance. Abdelkader Benjelloun.

Commerce. Ahmed Lyazidi.

Area, Climate and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude 28°–36° N. and longitude 2°–11° W. with an area estimated at approximately 180,000 sq. miles, and a total population (estimated, 1955) of 10,000,000. It is traversed in the north by the Rif mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarro ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarro ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Government.—Before the Treaty of Fez of 1912 access to Morocco was limited, though the country had been for years in treaty relationship with various powers, notably France, Spain, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The Treaty of Fez provided for the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco and France became responsible for the foreign relations of the Sultan and for the defence and administration of the country. The subsequent Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 provided for the establishment of a Spanish "sphere of influence" extending over northern Morocco with the exception of the Zone of Tangier. In this Spanish sphere occurred the joint Franco-Spanish military operations against Abd el Krim, the Rif

leader, which culminated in his surrender in May, 1926. Ceuta and Melilla (see under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories." Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhumbas, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions. The pacification of the French Zone of Morocco was completed in 1934.

Tangier.—Before the war of 1914–1918, negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments took place but the outbreak of the war prevented the proposed international régime for Tangier from being put into operation. A new Convention providing by the Tangier Statute for the international administration of the Tangier Zone was, however, signed by the three Governments at Paris on December 18, 1923. It was brought into force on June 1, 1925, and modified by a Protocol of July 25, 1928, by which Italy adhered to it. Under the Convention only native affairs were reserved to the Shereefian authority. In March 1941 Spain suppressed the international administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted for him the Sultan's Khalifa in the Spanish Zone. In August 1945 a conference was held at Paris at which the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., France and Russia were represented to discuss the re-establishment of the international régime in Tangier. It was decided to put into force, with modifications, the Statute of 1928 and in October 1945 the last Spanish troops left the zone and the Sultan's representative, the Mendoub, returned to take up residence. The Committee of Control consisted of representatives of Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. In 1953 further reforms of the Statute came into force.

British capitulatory rights in the French Zone were abolished on January 1, 1938, by the terms of the Franco-British Convention of July 29, 1937 and it has been indicated that H.M. Government are prepared to revise the still valid Treaties covering such rights in the Northern (formerly Spanish) Zone.

Arrangements were completed during 1951 with France for the use of air bases in the French Zone by the U.S. Air Force. Bases have been constructed at Nouaceur, Sidi Slimane and Benguerir.

On August 20, 1953, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco for 25 years, was dethroned, and exiled together with his family. Sidi ben Moulay Arafat was proclaimed Sultan in his stead but although a series of reforms was instituted as a progressive handing over of government to the Moroccans, the Nationalist movement increased rapidly and civil disturbances became serious. The insistent Moroccan desire for the return of their former Sultan led to the withdrawal in September 1955 of Sultan Moulay Arafat. Mohammed ben Youssef was reinstated as Sultan and he returned to Morocco on November 16, 1955. The formation of a Moroccan Government quickly followed; negotiations with France which opened in February 1956 culminated in a joint Franco-Moroccan declaration of March 2, 1956, which recognized Morocco's independence and sovereignty. Negotiations with the same end in view were then engaged with Spain, resulting in a similar joint declaration on April 7, 1956. Moroccan negotiations both with France and with Spain on matters of defence, finance, economic and cultural relations were in progress in July 1956. Negotiations were also started with the Powers interested in Tangier and it is uncertain

what elements of the international régime will be retained after the integration of the Tangier Zone into the independent Moroccan State.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The construction of dams for irrigation and for electric power is an important factor in the country's development. Its industries are in the main such as rely on local raw materials. Importance is also attached to the tourist trade.

Among agricultural, forest and animal products produced in sufficient quantity for export are barley, wheat, citrus fruits, early and canned vegetables, leguminous plants, esparto, vegetable fibre, cork, skins and hides, casings, raw wool, fish (preserved and canned). There were an estimated 27,150,000 head of livestock in 1955, sheep predominating.

Morocco's leading mineral exports are phosphates, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other minerals produced include coal, petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates reached 5,329,000 tons in 1955 and almost as much was exported. There is an oil refinery at Petitjean; 102,000 tons of crude petroleum were extracted in 1955, sufficient to cover one-seventh of the country's needs.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, cotton piece-goods, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, household-ware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and the franc area, the U.S.A., Germany, Cuba, China, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Holland and Belgium.

Imports into the Southern Zone in 1955 were valued at 173,874,000,000 francs, and exports at 114,152,000,000 francs, of which imports from the U.K. were valued at £5,956,809 and exports to the U.K. at £8,727,810. The imports into the northern zone in 1954 were valued at 915,786,000 pesetas and the exports at 622,239,000 pesetas; imports from the U.K. in 1955 amounted to £403,825 and exports to the U.K. to £1,523,670. The imports into the Tangier Zone in 1955 were valued at 9,961,000 francs and the exports at 1,362,678,000 francs.

There are British Chambers of Commerce at Casablanca (101 Boulevard 4ème Zouave) and at Tangier.

Finance and Currency.—The unit of currency is the Moroccan franc (linked to the French franc) in the Southern Zone and the Spanish peseta in the Northern Zone. Both currencies are legal tender in the Tangier Zone. The financial and currency aspects of Moroccan unity and independence have yet to be worked out.

Southern Zone government expenditure in 1955 amounted to 112,000,000,000 francs. Provisional budget figures for 1956 reached 124,000,000,000 francs; of this 90 milliard constituted the Ordinary Budget and 34 milliard the Extraordinary Budget. A deficit of over 20 milliard is foreseen. Budget deficits have in the past been met by loans from France. The 1955-56 budget estimates for the Northern Zone were 519,553,781 pesetas, with an estimated deficit of 300,000,000 pesetas to be met by a loan from the Spanish Treasury. The Tangier 1956 budget showed estimated revenue of 2,177,149,000 francs and estimated expenditure of 2,147,430,000 francs.

Communications: Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Petitjean. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez

and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due South from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,092 miles and traction is electric or by diesel locomotives.

Roads.—In the Southern Zone the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for year-round traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the Northern Zone an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Mellila, and on to Oujda through Berkane.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or 1 day by air, 4 days by sea. There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France. There are also regular services to other European countries and to Algeria, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Languages.—Arabic and Berber. Spanish and French are also spoken, mainly in the towns, the European population in Morocco being about 500,000. Five French, two Spanish and four Arabic daily newspapers are published.

Education.—There are numerous Koranic schools in Morocco, with a few secondary schools attached to mosques and at Fez there is a religious university of great repute in the Moslem world. European and a few native schools have been established in the former French and Spanish Zones and there are special schools for Jewish pupils.

CAPITAL. Rabat (population 156,200). The other chief towns are: Casablanca (682,390); Marrakesh (215,310); Tangier (183,730); Fez (179,370); Meknes (140,380); Tetuan (82,500); Oujda (80,590); Safi (56,750); Port-Lyautey (55,900). The towns of Fez and Marrakesh were capitals at various times in Morocco's past history.

FLAG. Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Harold Wifrid Armine Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G.

Counsellor, L. F. L. Pyman.

1st Secretary, J. E. Hartley, M.B.E.

2nd Secretary, A. Ibbott.

Military Attaché, Brigadier A. C. F. Jackson, C.B.E. (resident in Paris).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rabat, Tangier, Tetuan, Casablanca, Fez and Larache.

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah; succeeded, March 13, 1955.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

[Bayswater: 1594]

Ambassador, His Excellency Rama Prasad Manandhar, C.B.E. (1955).

1st Secretary, J. N. Singha.

Military Attaché, Major-Gen. Sridhar Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. (1955), 8,337,537) lies between India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest

(29,000 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar frontier, to link which an 80-mile road is in course of construction with Colombo Plan aid. Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. The revenue realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is approximately £2,000,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. The inhabitants are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The aboriginal stock is Mongolian with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood from India. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769 and has since given its name to all. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material.

Following the advice of a committee set up in April, 1947, the hereditary Prime Minister announced in February, 1948, the setting up of a constitution based on manhood suffrage according to the citizens the civil rights enjoyed in modern democratic states.

In January, 1951, Maharaja Mohun Shamsher, Prime Minister of Nepal, announced that the time had come for the liberalization of the Government, and on February 18, 1951, the Sovereign, as Constitutional Monarch, proclaimed that Nepal would henceforth be governed by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult suffrage. An Interim Government was formed consisting of a Cabinet of 10 members. Maharaja Mohun Shamsher retained the post of Prime Minister, but five ministers were nominated from the Nepali Congress Party, which had for some time been pressing for reforms. An Advisory Assembly of 80 members was formed. In November, 1951, Maharaja Mohun Shamsher resigned the office of Prime Minister, and a new Cabinet was formed by Matrika Prasad Koirala, the majority of the members coming from the Nepali Congress. Mr. Koirala resigned in August, 1952 and an Advisory Council governed the country till June 1953, when Mr. Koirala was again appointed Prime Minister. On February 16, 1955, the then Crown Prince was invested with full powers by the late King, and on March 2 he dissolved the Cabinet and assumed "direct rule" of the country.

King Tribhuvan died on March 13 and was succeeded by King Mahendra.

The Advisory Assembly was dissolved on June 10, 1955. Various political discussions took place during the remainder of the year, and a new Cabinet was formed on January 27, 1956, composed of Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya as Prime Minister, three other members of the Praja Parishad (Socialist) Party and three former Royal Advisers. A general election is to be held on October 8, 1957. A Five-Year Plan for the country's economic development has been announced and is under active study.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (est. pop. 175,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency (Richard Bartram) Boyd Tollinton, C.B.E. (1955).

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, born April 30, 1909; married Jan. 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1912. Her Majesty has issue:—

- (2) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, born Jan. 31, 1938.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
- (5) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

Queen Juliana, the fifth monarch of the Netherlands and of the Royal House of Orange Nassau, was solemnly inaugurated in the New Church at Amsterdam on September 6, 1948. Following the abdication of QUEEN WILHELMINA, her mother (who succeeded her father King William III. after a regency, Sept. 6, 1898, and abdicated Sept. 4, 1948, after a happy reign of 50 years, reverting to the title of Princess Wilhelmina), the succession passed onward by force of law and under the compact with the people of the Netherlands which William I first entered into in 1814, represented by the oath to the Constitution taken by the Queen in the presence of both houses of the States-General.

CABINET

(Sept. 19, 1956)

Prime Minister, W. Drees, Labour.
 Vice-Premier and Minister for the Interior, Prof. van Oyen, Labour (interim).
 Foreign Affairs, J. W. Beyen, Independent; J. M. A. H. Luns, Catholic.
 Justice, Prof. van Oyen, Labour.
 Education and Arts, J. M. L. T. Cals, Catholic.
 Finance, J. A. Van de Kieft, Labour.
 Defence, C. Staf, Liberal Protestant.
 Housing, H. B. J. Witte, Catholic.
 Transport and Public Works, J. Algera, Conservative Protestant.
 Economic Affairs, Professor J. Zijlstra, Conservative Protestant.
 Agriculture, S. L. Mansholt, Labour.
 Social Affairs, J. G. Suurhoff, Labour.
 Industrial Organization, A. C. de Bruijn, Catholic.
 Overseas Parts of the Realm, C. Staf, Liberal Protestant (interim).
 Social Welfare, F. J. F. M. van Thiel, Catholic.

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5040]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Dirk Ulpko Stikker, G.B.E. (1952).
 Counsellor, A. H. Hasselman.
 1st Secretaries, Baron D. W. van Lynden; Jonkheer J. L. R. Huydecoper.
 and Secretary, Baron A. N. Van Aerssen Beijeren van Voshol.
 Attaché, R. Pesch.
 Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. L. Hollertt.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. Baron C. W. T. van Boetzelaer, M.V.O.
 Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Lt.-Comm. W. de Groot.
 Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. W. Thijssen.
 Press Attaché, Dr. A. de Vries.
 Special Attaché, Dr. Jane de Jongh.
 Commercial Counsellor, Dr. H. van Blankenstein.
 1st Secretary (Commercial), D. Edelman.

Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.
Agricultural Attaché, Dr. Tj. Bakker.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, L. W. Binkhorst.
Financial Attaché, Jonkheer G. O. J. van Tets.
Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.
Consular Section, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
1st Secretary (Consular), N. Brat.
Vice-Consul, J. H. Delgorge.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder (reclaimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on April 1, 1956, was 10,851,859. The live birth-rate in 1955 was 22.5 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7.5.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Coal production (1955) was 11,895,000 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing about 1,400 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I., a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 100 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

General elections were held on June 13, 1956, for a new Lower House of the States-General. Numbers of seats gained by the various parties were as follows, results at the 1952 election shown in brackets: Labour Party (30, 34); Catholic People's Party (30, 33); Anti-Revolutionary Party (*Protestant*) (12, 10); Party of Freedom and Democracy (*Liberal*) (9, 9); Christian Historical Union (*Protestant*) (9, 8); Communist (6, 4); Political Reform Party (*Protestant*) (2, 2); Catholic National Party (2, 0). On June 17, Dr. Drees, the outgoing Prime Minister, was invited by Queen Juliana to form a new coalition government. The composition of the new cabinet was still under discussion on September 30, 1956.

The Upper House of the States-General was elected by the Provincial Councils after the General Elections. Representation was: Catholic People's Party, 17; Labour Party, 15; Anti-Revolutionary Party, 7; Christian Historical Union, 6; Party of Freedom and Democracy, 4; Communist, 2. The Labour Party gained one seat from the Communist Party.

Defence.—The post-war army is being formed as a component of the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 12 modern destroyers and 6 submarines, supported by an escort force of 24 frigates and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force," has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. Part of the latter is integrated into a N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eleven national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are several regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), and Tilburg (R.C.) (commercial).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers and canals is 3,620 miles (large rivers comprising 695 miles) and of main roads 1,702 miles. On January 1, 1956, the total length of the railway system amounted to 1,980 miles, of which about 1,028 miles were suitable for electric traction. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1956, consisted of 1,399 ships of total 3,689,111 gross registered tons, of which all but about 100 ships were registered in metropolitan ports.

FINANCE	
1956 Budget.	
Current Revenue.....	fls. 5,28,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	5,169,000,000
Terminable Revenue.....	133,000,000
Terminable Expenditure.....	359,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	441,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	991,000,000
Indexed Internal Debt (December 31, 1955).....	10,987,000,000
Internal Floating Debt (December 31, 1955).....	5,244,000,000
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1955)....	2,013,000,000

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 10-56 and 10-72 florins = £1.

See also p. 84.

TRADE 1954 AND 1955

In 1955 Dutch imports amounted to fls. 12.2 milliard and exports to fls. 10.2 milliard, so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 84 per cent. The Netherlands have removed quantitative restrictions on the great majority of imports in accordance with the agreement between O.E.E.C. countries. A Common Benelux liberalization list came into force in June, 1955. The extent of liberalization on December 31, 1955, was 91.1 per

cent. Imports from U.S.A. have been liberalized to an approximately equal extent. Quota lists for United Kingdom-Netherlands trade each year in non-liberalized items are established each year by negotiation. During 1955 further progress was made towards the establishment of a common trade policy in the three countries (the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) which already form part of the Benelux customs union.

The rate of overall industrial production rose from 121 in 1954 to 151 in 1955, and that of production per worker from 127 to 132 (1949 = 100).

Imports from U.K., 1955..... £106,248,412
Exports to U.K., 1955..... 132,106,370

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (April 1, 1956), 605,350.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Ψ Amsterdam 869,865; Ψ Rotterdam 720,231; Utrecht 246,766; Haarlem 166,784; Eindhoven 153,219; Groningen 142,531; Tilburg 130,365; Nijmegen 121,471; Arnhem 118,587; Enschede 117,621; Breda 100,358.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Paul Mason, K.C.M.G., (1954).

Counsellor, I. G. Tahourdin.

Counsellor (Commercial), G. W. Kirk.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. J. Cartwright, O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. W. L. Medlam (Resident in Brussels).

Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. S. Adams, D.F.C.

1st Secretary, P. H. G. Wright, O.B.E.

Labour Attaché, E. T. Barber.

1st Secretary (Commercial), D. M. Summerhayes.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and Consular Officers at Willemstad and Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles and at Paramaribo in Surinam.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. R. H. Paget, 268 Heeregracht, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. Netherlands New Guinea:—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1954, 775,000), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelm is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. As a result of the failure of the two sides of the Commission to agree, the position of New Guinea remains unchanged under Dutch sovereignty. Governor of Netherlands New Guinea, Dr. J. van Baal.

II. Netherlands' West Indies:—

"Nederlandsch West-Indië" comprise Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 230,000; area of Netherlands Antilles, 436 sq. miles, population, 174,000. Under

the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The United Kingdom has a considerable trade with the Netherlands Antilles, U.K. Imports in 1955 being £34,735,647; Exports to Netherlands Antilles, £12,527,602. The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop. 83,000); the capital of Curaçao is Ψ Willemstad (pop. 45,000); of Aruba, Ψ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Ψ Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of Statius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom. Governor of Netherlands Antilles, A. A. M. Struycken. Governor of Surinam, J. van Tilburg.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President (Sept., 1956—May, 1957), Col. Luis Somoza, elected September 30, 1956.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Oscar Sevilla Sacasa.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ambassador and Consul-General, Dr. Don Rubén Dario (1953).

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

18 Mount Street, W.1

[Grosvenor 6844]

Auxiliary Consuls, Jack Edward Salem; Theodor Palmers.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1954 estimate) of 1,224,450, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians, negroes or mulattoes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 15 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 55 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and imbecacuanha are also important. Live-stock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 270 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and there are several powerful wireless stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the

Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Until the advent of aircraft, the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but LANICA Airways now have a daily service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1956 there were 5 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 4 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There is a University at León.

FINANCE

	1953-54	1954-55†
	<i>Cordobas</i>	<i>Cordobas</i>
Revenue.....	178,486,000	209,836,000
Expenditure.....	170,078,000	232,652,000

† Estimated deficit of C. \$22,815,629 to be covered by part of liquid surplus balances of previous years.

Official Exchange *Cordoba* 7 = U.S. \$1.

London rate (May, 1955), C \$19.90 = £1. See also p. 84.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports..... U.S. \$58,306,294		U.S. \$55,283,404*
Exports.....	62,774,565	76,725,197*
Imports from U.K.	£885,205	932,222
Exports to U.K.	957,610	876,967

* Provisional

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 65 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL, Managua, population (1954) 121,465; León, 38,183; Granada, 25,142; Masaya, 22,825; Chinandega, 16,171; Matagalpa, 11,755; Ψ Bluefields, 9,205; Ψ Corinto, 5,635. Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE, MANAGUA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Horace Frederick Alfred Gates, M.B.E. (1954).

and Secretary and Vice-Consul, L. Sherbourne.

Military Attaché (Resident at Mexico City).

Col. V. D'O. Harman.

Air Attaché (Resident at Caracas), Wing-Cdr.

C. V. Beadon, D.F.C.

1st Secretary (Labour) (Resident at Mexico City).

H. R. Atkin.

NORWAY

(Norvege)

King, Haakon VII, R.G., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (born Nov. 26, 1869; died Nov. 20, 1938), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir Apparent H.R.H. the Crown Prince Olav, G.C.B., b. July 2, 1903; married March 21, 1929,

Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 29, 1901; died April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald, Hereditary Prince, b. Feb. 21, 1937; Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, b. June 9, 1930, married May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen (and has issue a son); Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg, b. Feb. 12, 1932.

CABINET

(January 22, 1955)

Prime Minister, M. Einar H. Gerhardsen.

Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard M. Lange.

Defence, M. Nils Handal.

Justice, M. Jens Haugland.

Finance, M. Mons Lid.

Social Affairs, M. Gudmund Harlem.

Agriculture, M. Harold Löbak.

Religion and Public Education, M. Birger Bergersen.

Commerce and Shipping, M. Arne Skaug.

Communications, M. Kolbjørn Varmann.

Fisheries, M. Nils Lyso.

Municipal Affairs and Public Works, M. Ulrik Olsen.

Industry and Crafts, M. Gustav Sjaastad.

Wages and Prices, M. Gunner Bråthen.

Without Portfolio, Mme. Aase Bjerkholt.

All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

10 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 5121]

25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Slone: 0761]

Ambassador to London, His Excellency M. Per Preben Prebensen, G.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Dec. 10, 1946).

Counsellor, M. Knut Thommessen.

Counsellor (in Charge of Commercial Affairs), M. Thorleif Paus.

and Secretary, M. Tore Bøgh-Tobiassen.

Attaché, M. Knut Sverre.

Military Attaché, Col. Ivar Hyldmo.

Naval Attaché, Captain Andreas Stang.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Erling Tuster, M.B.E.

Counsellor for Press and Foreign Information, M.

Herman Kristoffer Lehmkuhl, C.B.E.

Assistant Press Attaché, M. Ole F. Knudsen.

Shipping Counsellor, M. Ingolf Hysing Olsen.

C.B.E.

Fisheries Attaché, M. Carsten Hansen.

Cultural Attaché, M. Carl Hambro.

Labour Attaché, M. Knud Nicolaysen.

Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consul-General, Jørgen Galbe.

Consul, A. A. Bouston.

Vice-Consul, Olav Sole.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 296 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 323,917 sq. km. with a population (1953) of 3,375,000. In 1954 there were 62,739 births (18.5 per 1,000 inhabitants), 29,158 deaths (8.6 per 1,000) and 26,977 marriages (8.0 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1954 was 21.4 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does

not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fourth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 34 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 22 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 9 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 9,200,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 2,000,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country. In 1954 the total catch amounted to 1,864,039 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was, in 1954, 1,042,000 barrels.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the King was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 16 months in the Army.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 3,261 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 435 students in 1954. The Norwegian Technical High School in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1954 it was attended by 1,105 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805-1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833-1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859-1952) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882-1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1954 there were 93 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,490,000, and 105 newspapers publishing on two or three days a week with a total circulation of 453,000.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1955 was 4,472 km., of which 82 were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1954 was 75,675 km. (State, 69,450) with 2,570,000 km. of wire (State, 2,357,000).

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL) by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Vestlandske Luftfartsselskap A.S. and Widerøes Flyveselskap and Polarfly A.S. in 1955:—kilometres flown, 13,358,000; passengers carried, 321,195.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, Jan. 1, 1956, consisted of 6,106 vessels of 7,766,000 gross tons (vessels above 25 gross tons). The fleet now ranks third among the merchant fleets of the world.

FINANCE		1956-57
Revenue (Budget).....	Kr. 5,114,440,000	
Expenditure (do.).....	5,114,440,000	
Internal debt.....	4,663,714,000	
External debt.....	1,788,425,810	

Rate of Exchange (May, 1954) Kr. 20.02 = £1.
See also p. 84.

TRADE		1954	1955
		Kroner	Kroner
Total imports.....	7,277,000,000	7,782,000,000	
Total exports.....	4,167,000,000	4,528,000,000	
Imports from U.K.....			
Exports to U.K.....			
		1955	
		£73,827,832	
		52,382,855	

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL. Ψ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1955). 447,064. Other towns are Ψ Bergen 112,517, Ψ Trondheim 88,622, Ψ Stavanger 52,534, Ψ Drammen 30,102, Ψ Kristiansand 26,911, Ψ Alesund 18,964, Ψ Haugesund 19,243, Moss 19,243.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke Scarlett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1954)..... £2,800

Counsellor, R. S. Crawford, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Consul-General, R. S. Crawford, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Consul, R. S. Crawford, C.M.G., C.V.O.

1st Secretary (Information), R. T. Landale.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. V. St. J. Killick.

2nd Secretary (Visa), R. Sueddon.

3rd Secretary, W. J. A. Wilberforce.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. B. T. Turner, C.V.O.,

D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. H. D. Morgan.

Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. R. B. Morison, D.F.C.,

A.F.C.

Chaplain, Rev. H. Isherwood.

Archivist, T. E. O'Donoghue.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bergen, Oslo, Kristiansand, Tönsberg, Trondheim, Tromsø, Stavanger, Alesund, Kristiansund and Narvik.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, M. Dodderidge, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(Spitzbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitzbergen ("Povungt Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. In 1953 the production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, was 426,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-81° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitzbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49' - 71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53' 9" E. W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctica

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMAN See Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.; elected May 13, 1956; assumed office, October 1, 1956.

Vice-President, Temistocles Díaz; Heraclio Barletta.

Foreign Affairs, Alberto Boyd.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

45 Maitland Road, Lancaster Terrace, W.2

[Ambassador: 266a]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Roberto Arias.

Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Señor Don César A. Guillén.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Rodolfo Estripeaut, Jr.

2nd Secretary, Señorita Rosa Palacios.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Señor Don José Antonio Grimaldo.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at Newcastle, Glasgow, Birmingham and Belfast.

Panama on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 42 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (1950) was 805,285 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The shrimping industry is playing an increasingly important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. The estimated total of children of primary school age (7-12) in 1955 was 130,400 and the average monthly attendance at primary schools was 137,729; children of post-primary school age (13-19) numbered 118,650 and the average monthly enrolment was 27,727. In 1955-56 there were 1,128 primary schools (State, 1,048; Private, 80) and 99 post-primary schools (State, 21; Private, 78). 2,226 students were enrolled at Panama University in 1955-56.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 6 daily newspapers published in the capital, 3 of which print editions in English. There is also one English weekly newspaper.

FINANCE

	1955
Budget Revenue.....	Balboas 48,386,184
Budget Expenditure.....	" 53,876,986
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1955)	" 10,857,489
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1955)	" 32,413,380

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

	1954*	1955*
Imports.....	\$72,620,601	\$75,667,541
Exports.....	\$19,406,963	19,291,056
Imports from U.K. †	£4,572,741	£3,777,765
Exports to U.K.	411,660	456,875

* Panamanian official figures.

† Including re-export.

‡ Excluding ships built for the Panamanian registry.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, coconuts, fresh shrimps and abacá fibre.

CAPITAL, Ψ Panama. Population (1950) 127,874 (Panama Province, 248,335; Panama District, 192,806); Colon (1950) 52,204 (Colon Province, 90,144; Colon District, 62,661).

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at Ψ Guardia on the island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 1 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Caja de Ahorros, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ian Leslie Henderson, C.M.G. (1955)..... £3,250
1st Secretary and Consul, E. T. Biggs, O.B.E.
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, G. W. Woodrow.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Panama, Colon and Bocas del Toro (Almirante).

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (261st), His Holiness Pope Pius XII. (Eugenio Pacelli), born in Rome, March 2, 1876, elected Pope (in succession to Pius XI.) March 2, 1939.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846–1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION

(14 Piazza Del Parlamento, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Douglas Frederick Howard, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1953).

1st Secretary, B. MacDermot.

Attaché, J. D. Utley.

Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor.

Finance, General Cesar Barrientos.

Interior, Dr. Edgar Ynsfran.

Defence, General Marcial Samaniego.

Justice and Labour, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina.

Education and Worship, Dr. Raúl Peña.

Public Health, Dr. Enrique Zacarias Arza.

Public Works, General Mario Coscia T.

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Martín Cuevas.

Industry and Commerce, Dr. Fabio da Silva.

Minister without Portfolio, Arg. Tomás Romero Pereira.

President of Central Bank, Ing. Gustavo Storm.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

518 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7

[Western 1253]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Charge d'Affaires, Señor Ricardo Brugada Lopez Moreira.

Consul-General, Dr. Victor Manuel Jara.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (1950 Census) of 1,408,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or "endless," is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government. The Chamber of Representatives comprises 40 members. In 1954 women were accorded civil rights.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, yerba maté, tobacco, and petit grain essence (which are the principal exports), mandioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 60 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). A direct shipping service between Liverpool and Asunción and a fortnightly service between Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Asunción were inaugurated in Jan. 1954; and a shipping service from New York was started early in 1955. Five air lines operate services from Asunción. *Aerolíneas Argentinas* operates a service with Sunderland flying-boats six times weekly between Asunción and Buenos Aires, stopping at Corrientes. Twice a week this service also calls at the river ports of Rosario and Formosa, and once a week at Posadas. *Briniff* (American) have a bi-weekly service through Asunción between Buenos Aires and the United States (calling also at Lima and La Paz). *Panair do Brasil*, a Brazilian company affiliated to Pan American Airways, operates a weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Santiago through Asunción, and a weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, stopping at Sao Paulo and Asunción. *Pluma* (Uruguayan) carries on a thrice-weekly service between Montevideo and Asunción, while *Real*, another Brazilian airline, operates a service four times a week between Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Asunción, and a daily service between Rio de Janeiro and Asunción, calling at Sao Paulo.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Guarani (the idiom of the most advanced tribe of Indian inhabitants with whom the Spanish explorers formed an alliance) but Spanish is spoken in the larger towns. Three daily newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 1,000 students.

FINANCE 1956	
Estimated Revenue.....	Guaranies 2,127,200,000
Estimated Expenditure.....	" 1,759,124,220
External Debt (Dec. 1955).....	" 218,323,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1955).....	" 270,655,000

Paraguay continues to pay interest on the External Sterling Debt (3% Loans of 1886-96, and 1915).

Currency.—On March 1, 1956, following the advice of the International Monetary Fund, two official rates of exchange were introduced as follows: for exports and essential imports Gs.60 = \$U.S.1 (168 = £1), for all other imports Gs.85 = \$U.S.1 (238 = £1).

In June 1956 the free market rate was about Guaranies 350 = £1.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1955 was valued at: Imports, £648,343; Exports to U.K., £1,024,994.

CAPITAL. Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 206,634; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 33,664. Concepción 28,357 and Villaría 26,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 39, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Joseph Robinson, C.B.E. (1953).

and Secretary and Vice Consul, D. I. Newman.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. B. D. Gallie, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Air-Commodore T. R. Thomas, D.F.C.

Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.

and Secretary (Commercial), H. Lewty.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London. Transit 25 days. By air 3 days.

*PERSIA

(Keshvar-e-Shahanshahi-ye-Iran)

Shahanshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlavi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 27, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandliari Bakhtiari.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Husain Ala.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ali Quli Ardalan.

Health, Jahan Shah Saleh.

Roads and Communications, General Vali Ansari.

Education, Dr. Mahmud Mehran.

Justice, Abbas Quli Golshayan.

Agriculture, Mahmud Nasser.

Labour, Dr. Mohsen Nasr.

Posts and Telegraphs, Amir Qasem Eshraqi.

Finance, Ghulam Hisqin Farubar.

National Defence, General Ahmad Vusur.

Interior, Asadullah Alam.

Commerce, Ebrahim Kashani.

Industry and Mines, Reza Ganje'i.

Without Portfolio, Abdullah Entezam; Khalil Taleghani; Dr. Ahmed Muqbel; Muhammad Namazi.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26, Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Ambassador's Residence)

[Kensington: 6458]

Chancery of the Embassy and Consulate:

50, Kensington Court, W.8.

[Western: 2511]

Consular Section: [Western: 6540]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ali Shohly (1953).

Counsellor, Amir Khosrow Afshar.

1st Secretaries, Houshang Safinya; Manoutchehr

Zelli; Sultan Hossein Vakili Sanandaji.

and Secretary, Mohammad Reza Amir Teymour.

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.

3rd Secretaries, Azizollah Eskandary; Majeed Mehran; Cyrus Behnam.
Attaché, Mas'ud Farzaad.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Mahmoud Amini.
Asst. Military Attaché, Col. Eskandar Azmoudch.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population variously estimated between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but amongst them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which banded over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Shah Reza abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained; and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. Soviet forces, however, eventually left the country in the month of May.

This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia, subsequently rejected by the Majlis, and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union. The Tudeh (Communist Party) was suppressed in 1949.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed on April 30 by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." On April 29 the Shah appointed Dr. Mussadiq Prime Minister. The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal. The application was not approved.

In August, 1953 after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq. The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. In December, 1953, diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which Persia had broken off in October, 1952, were re-established, and in August, 1954, the oil dispute was settled by an agreement, ratified on October 29, which provided for compensation to the A.I.O.C. and for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil by a Consortium in which the A.I.O.C. have a 40 per cent. share (*Production and Industry, below*).

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 10 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The present strength of the Persian Army, mainly conscript, is approximately 125,000, including 10,000 officers and 40,000 N.C.O.'s. The N.C.O. cadre is up to establishment but officers are still under strength. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards. The present strength of the Persian Air Force is approximately 4,000. It is equipped with about 90 aircraft (most of which are obsolescent or obsolete) supplied by the United States. Six jet trainers are planned, of which two arrived in May 1956. The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Military Mission, has been re-organized. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of sloops, gunboats and motor-boats in the Persian Gulf and a few motor-boats in the Caspian Sea.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. There are over 5,000 schools, with perhaps 300,000 pupils, and also a few foreign schools in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press consists of a large number of Tehran and provincial newspapers and periodicals. Two Tehran dailies and three weeklies have circulations exceeding 20,000 copies. Circulations in the provinces are very small. English and French dailies are published in Tehran.

FINANCE 1956-57	
Estimated Revenue.....	Rials 15,784,000,000
Estimated Expenditure....	19,865,000,000

The deficit will be covered in part by United States aid, also by cutting back certain items of expenditure already approved and increasing the price of several Government-monopoly commodities. This budget contains practically no provision for development since transactions under this heading are provided for in the Seven-Year Plan budget.

The rial was tied to the U.S. dollar from December 21, 1939, and the official rate is now fixed at Rials 32.5 = \$U.S. 1 (Rials 91 = £1 sterling). The effective rate is that fixed by the Bank Mellí Iran for commercial transactions (Rials 76.5 = \$U.S. 1, Rials 214.2 = £1 sterling).

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium has recently been prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahi areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Iranian Fisheries Company, Pahlavi), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000. Oil shipments were resumed on Oct. 30, 1954, and production figures since then have been (metric tons): 1954 (Oct. to Dec.), 1,735,496; 1955, 15,772,000; 1956 (Jan. to Apr.), 7,596,000.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Persia were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Persia £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Persia and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20-25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusrúvi to Tehran; from Tehran, Arak, Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; via Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, via Yazd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch line from Tehran towards Meshed has been completed as far as Sabzevar. The extension from Tehran to Tabriz has been completed as far as Mianeh. In the southern section there are seven tunnels through the Zagros range, the longest exceeding 1½ miles. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation. The alignment of an extension from Shahrud to Meshed is complete and track laying is in progress. Work on another extension from Mianeh to Tabriz has made considerable progress.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. *Iranian Airways* (non-government-owned) formed in May, 1946, runs services to some Middle Eastern countries as well as internal services. *Persian Air Services* (independently owned) formed in late 1954, runs non-scheduled passenger and freight services to adjoining countries and also to Europe. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A. and L.A.I. operate services to Tehran. Lufthansa was scheduled to begin in September, 1956. B.O.A.C. planes call weekly at Abadan, but do not visit Tehran.

TRADE

	1953-54	1954-55
Imports .. Rials	5,324,266,000	Rials 7,425,015,000
Exports .. "	3,020,111,000	" 4,606,262,000

These figures are convertible at the official rate of exchange.

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K.....	£8,199,542	£17,748,241
Exports to U.K.....	3,292,412	16,948,676

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, china-ware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice. Import quotas and exchange restrictions are in force.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, India and the U.S.S.R.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1954) 1,123,907. Other large towns are Tabriz (272,000), Isfahan (204,000), Meshed (167,000), Shiraz (130,000), Resht (120,000), Kerman (53,000), Hamadan (122,000), Yazd (60,000), Bushire (15,000), Kermanshah (106,000), Kazvin (55,000), Arak (60,000), Abadan (94,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY Tehran.

H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Roger Benthall Stevens,
K.C.M.G. (1954).

Counsellor, J. W. Russell.

Economic Counsellor, J. L. B. Titchener, C.M.G.,
O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, F. W. Marten, M.C. (*Head of Chancery*); D. W. M. Pierotti (*H.M. Consul*);
2nd Secretaries, H. M. Carless; E. P. N. de Haan,
O.B.E.; S. H. J. Read; A. Berkeley-Milne.

1st Secretary (Commercial), G. F. Hillier, D.S.O.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. P. K. Franks.

3rd Secretary, M. K. O. Simpson.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. N. Sinclair, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. A. Maclean, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. E. Pelly-Fry, D.S.O.

Press Attaché, R. A. Burrows.

Labour Attaché, A. G. Read.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., 701 Avenue
Ferdowski, Tehran.

PERU

(República del Perú)

President of the Peruvian Republic, Señor Manuel
Prado y Ugarteche, elected for six years, June 28,
1956.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (July 28, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr.
Manuel Cisneros Sánchez.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Jorge Fernández Stoll.

Finance and Commerce, Sr. Juan Pardo Heeren.

Justice and Religion, Dr. Augusto Thorndike.

Development and Public Works, Sr. Carlos Alzamora.

War, Brigadier General Alejandro Cuadra Ravines.

Marine, Rear Admiral Emilio Barrón.

Air, Major General F. A. P. Manuel Polidoro
García.

Education, Dr. Jorge Basadre.

Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Jorge Haaker Fort.

Agriculture, Sr. Edgardo Masías.

Labour and Indian Affairs, Dr. Ricardo Elias
Aparicio.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 5943]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber,
K.B.E. (1954).

1st Secretary, Señor Don Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

2nd Secretary (in charge of Consular Affairs), Señor
Don Felipe de Bustamante.

Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street),
Señor Don Victor Pezet.

Vice-Consul, Señor Daniel Caballero; Señor
Augusto Valdivia.

Consul-General, Glasgow (122 Wellington Street),
Señor Don Luis R. Mendez.

*There are Consulates at Cardiff, Hull, Birmingham,
Newcastle upon Tyne and Belfast.*

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 0° 00' 48" and 18° 21' 00" S. latitude and between 68° 39' 27" and 81° 20' 13" W. longitude. The area of the Republic, including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is 1,249,049 square kilometres (482,270 square miles approximately). The population enumerated at the census of 1946 was 7,023,111, which included an estimate for the jungle population of 350,000. The total population on December 31, 1953, was estimated at 9,125,750. In the last six months of 1953 there were 146,664 births, 50,243 deaths and 16,816 marriages.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being *Huascaran* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Awasangate* 20,235 feet), *Arquipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Antajusha* (18,000 feet), *Pichupichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Meigs* (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and the great bulk of the white population. In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

Production.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat barley, grapes and coffee. At the end of 1952 the gainfully employed population numbered 3,158,854, of whom 1,974,283 were absorbed in agricultural and pastoral activities. About 4,241,000 acres were under cultivation at the end of 1953 and steps are being taken to increase this area, which was probably larger in Inca times,

by more intensive irrigation. Minerals produced in 1954 were valued at soles 3,609,659.185 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, bismuth, antimony and vanadium (of which Peru is the largest producer in the world with an output in 1954 of 736,243 pounds V metal content). The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 288,173 metric tons in 1954.

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, via Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,344 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 586 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,067 miles and private enterprises about 691 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (see Andean Highway, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes 4 cruisers built at Barrow, 4 destroyers and 4 submarines, 3 frigates equipped with radar, a corvette and 6 submarine-chasers. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo and Las Palmas (near Lima), an air transport squadron at Lima and a seaplane base at Iquitos. The air force is equipped with P.47's, Catalinas, D.C. 3's, Beavers, A.T.6's, F.86's, T.33's, Hunters and Canberras.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1956 there were 1,127,321 pupils undergoing primary education and 92,098 attending secondary schools. There were 10,880 state primary schools with 24,912 teachers and 108 state secondary schools with 2,901 teachers, providing 5 year courses from 12 to 17. In addition there were 1,683 private schools providing primary and secondary education with 8,277 teachers and 317 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had 7,875 students in 1954, and there are smaller universities at Cuzco, Arequipa and Trujillo, and a Catholic University at Lima.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces

of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879-1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1955 there were 5 main national daily papers, and 45 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

FINANCE		1954
Public revenue.....	Soles	2,426,262,034.04
Public expenditure.....		2,553,671,674.55
Internal debt.....		1,018,404,597.46
Internal floating debt.....		565,536,104.89
Administrative debt.....		46,319,981.37
Rate of Exchange (fluctuating) in 1955: 52.49 soles=£1; 19.00 soles=U.S. \$1.00. (See also p. 84.)		

TRADE		1954	1955
	Soles	Soles	
Total imports.....	4,916,314,000	5,764,115,000	
Total exports.....	4,792,102,000	5,146,335,000	
Imports from U.S.A.	2,550,248,000	2,882,760,000	
Exports to U.S.A....	1,703,644,000	1,853,830,000	
Imports from U.K....	£6,467,782	£8,647,403	
Exports to U.K.....	14,338,661	£13,188,459	

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, lead, copper, petroleum, silver, iron ore, fish, zinc, wool and coffee.

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (estimated Dec. 31, 1953), 964,800; other large towns are Ψ Callao (108,600), Arequipa (103,422), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas (59,918), Ψ Trujillo (50,930), Ψ Iquitos (45,200), Ψ Chiclayo (43,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices: Edificio Republica, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency William H. Montagu-Pollock, C.M.G. (1953).

1st Secretary and H.M. Consul, R. D. C. McAlpine.

Commercial Secretary, K. D. Jamieson.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. T. Harrel, R.N. (Resident at Santiago).

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. W. J. O. Coleman, D.F.C.

and Secretary (Commercial), N. G. S. Beckett, *and Secretary and Vice-Consul*, I. M. Holder.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos, Lobitos and Mollendo.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E., Camana 787, Lima.

PERUVIAN BRITISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Lima—*Director*, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E.

Lima, 7,000 miles; transit, via New York and Colon, 21-27 days; via Liverpool and Colon, 17-30 days.

THE PHILIPPINES

(Republica de Filipinas)

President, Ramon Magsaysay, elected Nov. 10, 1953.

CABINET

(July 9, 1954)

Vice-President and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Carlos P. Garcia.

Public Works and Communications, Florencio Moreno.

Finance, Jaime Hernandez.

Justice, Pedro Tuason.

Labour, Eleuterio M. Adevosio.

National Defence, Eulogio Balao.

Health, Paulino J. Garcia.

Commerce and Industry, Oscar Ledesma.

Education, Gregorio Hernandez, Jr.

Administrator of Social Welfare, Mrs. Amparo Villamor.

Executive Secretary, Fortunato R. de Leon.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Juan de G. Rodriguez.

Commissioner of the Budget, Dominador M. Aytona.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY IN LONDON

9 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3646]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leon Ma. Guerrero (1954).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20'–4° 30' N. lat. and 116° 55'–126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon.....	40,422	Mindoro.....	3,759
Mindanao.....	36,538	Leyte.....	2,786
Samar.....	5,050	Cebu.....	1,793
Negros.....	4,906	Bohol.....	1,492
Palawan.....	4,550	Masbate.....	1,262
Panay.....	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyan and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines at the 1953 census was 21,039,200.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Mohammedan Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish and American.

Government.—The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan who was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth

century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are English, Spanish and the National language (of Malay origin) Tagalog. About one-third of the people read or understand English. The literacy rate is nearly 60 per cent. There is a National library in the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing English press. Education accounts for nearly one-third of local expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive. There are 15 universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; the State-supported University of the Philippines at Manila (1908) and two Women's Universities, also at Manila. At Dumaguete there is Silliman University (Presbyterian).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941–45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 17,000 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 625 miles were in operation in 1956. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway is being converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, José Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays an important role in inter-island travel and in communications overseas.

FINANCE

1956–57

Estimated Receipts..... P1,345,000,000

Estimated Expenditure..... 1,347,600,000

P = Philippine Peso = 50 cents U.S.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total Imports . . .	P.965,284,000	P.1,095,211,000
Total Exports . . .	810,327,000	790,763,000
Imports from U.K. .	£3,468,347	£4,619,209
Exports to U.K. . .	1,713,784	1,919,744

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice (in which it is almost self-supporting), coconuts, maize, sugarcane, abaca (manilla hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

Towns.—Capital, Ψ Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1948), including the adjoining areas of Quezon City and Rizal City, 1,180,611. The next largest cities are Ψ Cebu (167,503), Davao (111,263), Basilan (110,297), Ψ Iloilo (110,122), Ψ Zamboanga (103,317) and Bacolod (101,432).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Lisle Clutton, C.M.G. (1955).

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Vice-Consuls at Cebu, Davao, Bacolod and Iloilo.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman, Aleksander Zawadzki.

Deputy Chairmen, Prof. Jan Dembowski; Franciszek Mazur; Stefan Ignar; Wacław Barcikowski.

Secretary, Dr. Stanisław Skrzyszewski.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April, 1954)

Chairman, Josef Cyrankiewicz.

First Deputy Chairmen, Hilary Minc; Zenon Nowak.

Vice-Chairmen, Tadeusz Gede; Piotr Jaroszewicz;

Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski; Stanisław Lapot;

Eugeniusz Stawinski; Franciszek Jóźwiak-Witold;

Marshal Konstanty Rokossowski (of U.S.S.R.) (Minister of National Defence).

Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki.

Communal Economy, Kazimierz Mijal.

Finance, Tadeusz Dietrich.

Agriculture, Antoni Kuligowski.

Mining, Franciszek Waniolka.

Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.

Agricultural and Foodstuffs Industry, Mieczysław Hoffman.

Foreign Trade, Konstanty Dabrowski.

Internal Trade, Marian Minor.

Shipping, Mieczysław Popiel.

Machine Industry, Bolesław Jaszczuk.

Justice, Zofia Wasilkowski.

Education, Witold Jarosinski.

Industrial Construction, Dr. Czesław Babinski.

Railways, Ryszard Strzelecki.

Communications, Jan Rabanowski.

Forestry, Jan Dab-Kociol.

Health, Jerzy Sztachelski.

Culture and Arts, Karol Kuryluk.

Urban Construction, Eugeniusz Szyr.

Higher Education, Stefan Zolkiewski.

Road and Air Transport, Jan Rustecki.

Internal Affairs, Władysław Wicha.

Metalurgy and Foundries, Klejst Zmajtisi.

Small Industry and Crafts, Zygmunt Moskwa.

Electric Power, Eugeniusz Zadrzynski.

State Agricultural Farms, Gen. Mieczysław Moczar.

Chemical Industry, Bolesław Ruminski.

State Control, Roman Zambrowski.

Purchases, Antoni Mierzwinski.

Office of the Council (vacant).

Labour and Social Welfare, Stanisław Zawadzki.

Construction Materials Industry, Stefan Pietrusiewicz.

Meat and Dairy Products Industry, Czesław Rydalski.

Committee for Public Security, Edmund Pszczolkowski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eugeniusz Miłnikiel.

Counsellor, M. Michał Zulkos.

2nd Secretaries, M. Samuel Majzels; M. Zygmunt Krawczyk.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Władysław Zawadzki.

Attaches, M. Bolesław Przybytkowski; M. Jerzy Czesink.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sylwester Kaźmierski.

Ass. Military Attaché, Capt. Roman Tomaszewski.

Ass. Naval Attaché, Capt. Jan Rek.

Commercial Attachés, M. Tadeusz Kołodziej; M. Albert Giwojno.

Cultural Attachée, Mme. Z. Zawidska.

Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Area and Population.—At the Census of Dec. 3, 1950, the population was 24,977,000 (estimated Jan. 1, 1956, 27,500,000), in a Census area of 121,000 sq. miles. Some changes in the frontiers of Poland have taken place, as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference (Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1943). In compensation for territories occupied by U.S.S.R. east of the Curzon Line, about 69,500 sq. miles, Poland received 40,400 sq. miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary is not affected, except that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia); the northern boundary is the Baltic Sea, from west of Königsberg (former capital of East Prussia) to west of Stettin in Pomerania; the western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznań and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and England implemented their guarantee. On Sept. 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded Eastern Poland and on Sept. 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist and a line of demarcation was established between the German and Russian armies. This line passed along the River Pissa up to its confluence with the River Narew, then along this river, the Bug, the Vistula and the San. Shortly afterwards the demarcation line was moved further east. In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 sq. miles with a population of about 35,000,000 of whom 30 per cent. were National minorities (including 3,000,000 Jews). The predominant religion was Roman Catholic. Official reports show a rate of 29.1 per 1,000 live births and 10.4 per 1,000 deaths in 1954. The infant mortality rate was 83 per 1,000.

In 1947, in accordance with the newly adopted Constitution, a general election was held, but the *Sejm* thus chosen was not regarded by Great Britain and the United States as representative of the free and unfettered choice of the Polish people owing to intimidation and other irregularities. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and Polish Socialist Party fused in the new United Workers' Party (Communist). This party now closely controls every branch of State activity.

In January, 1952, a draft for a new Polish Constitution was published and thrown open to public discussion. The draft, which is modelled upon the Soviet Constitution of 1936, changes the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It makes no provision for the Presidency of the Republic. Private ownership of land is recognized in the draft and freedom of religion is supported. Church and State are to be separate. The draft was adopted on July 22, 1952. Elections to the *Sejm* were held in the following October, and the new Government took office in December 1952. Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1949 there were over 3,000,000 pupils in elementary schools, and about 200,000 students in secondary, professional and trade colleges and schools. In addition to the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow, Poznań and Lodz there are 27 other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Bolesław Prus (1847-1912), and Stanisław Reymont (1868-1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. In 1930 there were 70 daily newspapers published in Poland 21 of them at Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalisation of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large

retail stores. At present over 99 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but nearly 80 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

FINANCE 1956

Estimated revenue Złote 141,300,000,000
Estimated expenditure..... „ 136,900,000,000

The exchange rate is now 11.20 złote = £1, following the Currency Reform of October 28, 1950. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

Imports from U.K., 1955..... £6,399,372
Exports to U.K., 1955..... 29,449,834

WARSAW, on the Vistula, pop. (estimated 1956) 996,000, the Capital of the Polish Republic. Other large towns are Wrocław (Breslau) (374,000); Lodz (671,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; Ψ Gdansk (Danzig) (240,000); Poznań (372,000); Krakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (374,000); Bydgoszcz (200,000); Staliność (Katowice) (200,000); Cześćochowa (111,195); Lublin (116,204); Ψ Gdynia (103,091); Chorzów (128,214) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (223,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleja Róż, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Eric Alfred Berthoud,
K.C.M.G. (1956)..... £2,250
Counsellor, G. A. Carey-Foster, C.M.G., D.F.C.,
A.F.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. P. W. Northey, D.S.C.,
R.N. (Resident in Moscow).

Military Attaché, Col. A. T. Hingston, O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. E. Ridgway, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE

There is a British Consular Office at Gdansk (Danzig).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, F. G. Wood, M.B.E., Al Jerolimski
59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, General Francisco Craveiro
Lopes, G.C.B., born 1894; inaugurated President,
Aug. 9, 1951.

CABINET

(1932—reconstructed on a number of occasions)

Prime Minister, Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Paulo Cunha.

Finance, Dr. Pinto Barbosa.

Army (vacant).

Interior, Dr. Trigo de Negreiros.

Justice, Prof. João Azevedo Vilela.

Navy, Rear-Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues
Thomaz.

Public Works, Ing. Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira.

Overseas Provinces, Dr. Raul Ventura.

Education, Francisco Leite Pinto.

National Economy, Dr. Ulisses Cortes.

Communications, Gen. Manuel Gomes de Araújo.

Presidency, Dr. Marcelo Caetano.

Defence, Lieut.-Col. Fernando dos Santos Costa.

Corporations, Dr. Veiga de Macedo.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 5331]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Pedro

Theotónio Pereira, G.C.V.O. (1953).

Counsellor, Senhor João de Lucena.

Consul-General and Economic Counsellor to the Embassy, Senhor Alberto M. Franco Nogueira. *Military and Air Attaché*, Col. João Carlos de Sá Nogueira.

Naval and Naval Air Attaché, Commander João Ramalho Rosa.

and Secretary, Senhor Antonio Braga Fortunato de Almeida.

3rd Secretary, Senhor Carlos Barbosa de Carvalho. *Press Attaché*, Senhor Antonio Potier.

Commercial Attachés, Senhor Luiz Leotte do Rego; Senhor Antonio Bento Franco Mendes. *Asst. Commercial Attaché*, Senhor José Henriques da Rocha Ramos.

Consulate-General, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1.

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,654,436 (1953). It lies between 36° 58'–42° 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 11' 48"–9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic.

In 1954 there were 197,536 births, 95,088 deaths and 69,361 marriages.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II, and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. Under the Constitution of 1933 the President is elected for seven years by direct vote of the electors. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporate Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decree-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The principal mineral products are wolfram, lead, tin, antimony, pyrites, iron ore, coal, manganese, kaolin and slate. The principal manufactures are textiles, pottery and chemical products (fertilizers, etc.), paper and glassware.

The Six-Year Development Plan (1953–58) provides *inter alia* for extensive hydro-electric development (particularly of the Rivers Zézere, Cavado and Douro), irrigation and resettlement, afforestation,

the creation of a steel and tinplate industry, railway development and harbour work.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is: officers 2,821 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 34,000 with a yearly class of 31,000. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of over 40 destroyers, sloops, submarines, mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and other small craft. All the larger ships are of pre-war or wartime construction, though some are being modernized. Four new ocean and 8 new coastal minesweepers were received from the U.S.A. during 1954–55, and a further 4 coastal minesweepers and 8 patrol vessels have recently been completed. The establishment of the Air Force is 500 officers and 1,984 men with 332 aircraft of all types.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camões (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and compulsory for three years from the age of 7. In 1952 a series of new measures was decreed to ensure school attendance and to reduce illiteracy, which was 30 per cent. at the time of the 1950 Census. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycées, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1212) and Oporto (1212).

Communications.—On Jan. 1, 1955 there were 2,236 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. During 1955 work began on the initial stage of electrification of the Lisbon–Sintra (25 km.) and Lisbon–Entroncamento (125 km.) lines. The mercantile marine consisted (1954) of 270 vessels over 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 530,563. In 1954, 29,418,866 gross tons of shipping entered ports in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands, including 6,442,851 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon. There are 2 civil air lines, an inter-island service and services in Portuguese Africa. British European Airways operate weekly two-way London–Lisbon services. Aquila Airways operate Southampton–Lisbon–Madeira once weekly. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 300 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE

1956

Revenue (Budget).....	Escudos 7,679,500,000
Expenditure (do.).....	7,671,100,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1954)...	12,130,010,000
External Debt (Dec. 1954)...	2,194,332,000
of which: 1902 Conversion	612,113,000
Marshall Plan	1,582,219,000

The Six-Year Development Plan (1953–58) contemplates an expenditure of about 9,743,000,000

Escudos in Metropolitan Portugal, and about 4,828,000,000 Escudos in the Overseas Provinces.

Escudo (of 100 Centavos) = 3d.

Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 escudos = £1.

(See also p. 84.)

	TRADE	
	1954	1955
	Escudos	Escudos
Imports.....	10,085,030,000	11,453,371,000
Exports.....	7,297,129,000	8,165,170,000
Imports from U.K.	£17,499,069	£20,490,561
Exports to U.K.	14,748,603	17,814,171

The principal exports in 1955 were unmanufactured cork, sardines, etc., cork manufactures, cotton piece goods, port wine, sawn wood for casks, pit props, wolfram, other red wines, colophony resin, pyrites and shelled almonds. 23.8 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 15.5 per cent. to the United Kingdom and 10.3 per cent. to the United States.

Principal imports in 1955 were iron and steel, raw cotton, motor vehicles, crude oil, sugar, industrial machinery, wheat, coal, sulphate of ammonia and wool. 13.7 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 14.1 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 14.5 per cent. from Western Germany.

CAPITAL, Ψ Lisbon. Population (estimated, 1950), 784,000. Ψ Oporto 280,000; Ψ Setubal 44,000.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua Sao Domingos a Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Norman Stirling, K.C.M.G. (1955).

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General, W. W. McVittie.

Counsellor, J. F. Brewis.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. C. J. Dreyer, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. F. L. Gilbert.

Air Attaché Wing-Comdr. M. H. de L. Everest, A.F.C.

1st Secretaries, R. L. Secondé; J. A. McAdam Clark.

1st Secretary and Consul, L. W. Blackwell.

and Secretary (Commercial), A. C. Goodison.

Attaches, W. H. Gilman, M.B.E.; W. Watson.

Chaplain, Rev. Canon H. Farric.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal and Vila Real de Santo Antonio (Portugal), Ponta Delgada (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), Funchal (Madeira), Lourenço Marques, and Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Luanda (Portuguese West Africa) and Macão.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, M. W. Blake, The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There are British Institutes at Oporto (Rua de Breyner, 79) and Coimbra (Rua Alexandre Herculano, 34).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 6 Rua dos Clerigos, Oporto, and 134 Rua 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 4 hours

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of Metropolitan Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. Ψ Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 37,035; Machico (4,734).

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. Ψ Angra, in Terceira, the capital of the group, has a population of 10,206. Ψ Ponta Delgada (22,448), where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for refuelling shipping, and Ψ Horta (8,564).

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antao, Sao Vicente, Santa Luzia, Sao Nicolao, Bona Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Malo, Sao Thiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and a population (Census of 1950) of 148,331. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1955) Escudos 62,300,000; imports (1954) Escudos 427,550,000; exports Escudos 426,486,000; shipping entries (1954) 9,068,011 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Praia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mendello, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SAO THOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1950), 60,159). Estimated (1955) revenue and expenditure, Escudos 85,800,000; imports (1954) Escudos 125,250,000; exports, Escudos 248,300,000; shipping entries (1953) 948,012 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Sao Thomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of Sao Thomé.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,145,266, with present capital Ψ St. Paul de Luanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1956)* Angolares 1,856,929,000; imports (1954), Angolares 2,753,884,000; exports, Angolares 2,957,436,000. Shipping entries (1954) 9,054,775 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1950) 510,777 (capital Ψ Bissau, population 6,000) estimated revenue and expenditure (1955) Escudos 134,400,000; imports (1951) Escudos 162,106,000; exports, Escudos 143,635,000; shipping entries (1953), 186,783 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1950) of 5,732,317. Capital Ψ Lourenço Marques

* Angolar (of 100 Centavos or 20 Macutas) = Escudo. 1.

(48,000). Estimated revenue and expenditure (1955) Escudos 2,479,100,000; imports (1954), Escudos 2,449,844,000; exports, Escudos 1,581,241,000; shipping entries (1954), 18,610,556 gross tons.

ΨMACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1950) of 187,772. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1955), Escudos 115,200,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. Portuguese Possessions in India cover about 1,500 sq. miles and consist of the colony of Goa with the islands of Anjediva, Sao Jorge and Morcegos on the Arabian (Malabar) sea coast; *Damon* (Damao) with the territories of Dedra and Nagar-avelly on the Gujerat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, together with the tiny island of Diu with coastal tracts of Gogola and Simbor. (Dedra and Nagar-avelly came under the *de facto* control of the Indian Government in July, 1954). The total area of these territories is 1,540 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 637,591. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1955) Escudos 225,400,000; imports (1951) Escudos 526,625,000; exports (1951) Escudos 157,791,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1950) of 442,378. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1955) Escudos 67,700,000; imports (1954), Escudos 63,187,000; exports, Escudos 39,008,000; shipping entries (1954), 158,328 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Dilly, pop. 7,000.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara România)

President of the Præsidium of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic, Dr. Petru Groza, born 1884, elected *President of the Præsidium by the Grand National Assembly*, June 2, 1952.

Vice Presidents, Mihail Sadoveanu; Mihail Mujic.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President of the Council, Chivu Stoica.

Vice Presidents of the Council, Emil Bodnarus; Petre Borila; Miron Constantinescu; Alexandru Moghioros; Simion Buchici; Gheorghe Hossu; Alexandru Brladeanu.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Preoteasa.

President of State Control Commission, Dumitru Coliu.

Justice, Gheorghe Diaconescu.

Finance, Manea Manescu.

Internal Affairs, Col.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.

Petroleum Industry, Ion Dumitru.

Social Welfare, Octavian Berlogea.

Education, Ilie Murgulescu.

Building Materials Industry, Carol Longear.

Agriculture, Marin Stancu.

Forestry, Constantin Popescu.

Collections, Constantin Doncea.

Food, Constantin Teodoru.

Cults, P. Constantinescu-Iasi.

Health, Voinea Marinescu.

Light Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.

Metalurgical and Machine Building Industry, Gerasim Popa.

Foreign Trade, Marcel Popescu.

Armed Forces, Col.-Gen. Leontin Salajan.

Home Trade, Stefan Voitec.

Electric Power and Electrotechnic Industry, Gheorghe Ciocara.

Posts and Telecommunications, Dumitru Simulescu.

Timber, Mihail Suder.

Commercial Management and Local Industry, Filip Gheiz.

Chemical Industry, Mihail Florescu.

Coal Industry, Ioan Mincu.

Railways, Ionel Diaconescu.

Naval and Air Transport, Gheorghe D. Safer.

Constructions, Stefan Balan.

Culture, Constanta Craciun.

President of State Committee for Architecture and Constructions, Nicolae Badescu.

President of State Planning Committee, Gaston Marin.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 9666]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nicolae Corcinschi (1956).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia* under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The Isle of Serpents (*Insula Serpilor*) in the Black Sea, ceded by Turkey in 1878, carries a lighthouse maintained by the Danube Commission; area about 50 acres, with 8 inhabitants. The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1956) of 17,489,794.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added *Bessarabia*, the *Bukovina*, *Transylvania*, the *Banat* and *Crisana-Mamurash*, these additions of territory being confirmed in the *Treaty of St. Germain*, 1919, and the *Treaty of Petit Trianon*, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., *Bessarabia* and Northern *Bukovina* were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern *Dobruja* (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The Front of People's Democracy, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 414 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Præsidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the United

Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued, and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization and the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Workers' Party.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the Front of People's Democracy. Further elections on similar lines were held in March, 1956.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1955 was about 9,000,000 hectares.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1936 (the peak pre-war year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now claimed that, with the discovery of new oil-fields, production has recovered and reached a new peak of over 10,500,000 tons in 1955. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver, mica and uranium. At the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1951-55, the Government claimed to have exceeded their intention of increasing industrial production by 244 per cent. compared with 1950. A new Five-Year Plan was begun at the beginning of 1956 and it is planned to increase annual production by 60 per cent. compared with 1955 by the end of 1960. Production of crude oil is planned to reach over 13,000,000 tons per annum by 1960. No absolute production figures and practically no other statistical economic information is now published.

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. A spelling reform, which tended to stress the Slav aspects of the language, came into effect in 1954. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and

collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1948 there were 40 daily newspapers, of which 17 were published in Bucharest. The dominating religion is that of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory with 2,400,000 in attendance, including over 400,000 at secondary schools and 80,000 in higher education. There are four Universities, at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj and Timisoara. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are four polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Craiova and Jassy, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and one agricultural college at Bucharest.

Communications.—In 1939 there were about 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic, of which about 1,000 miles were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now ceded to the Soviet Union. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, has been reduced to a moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Giurgiu, Braila, and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). Work on a canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza was abandoned in 1953 and no more was heard of the project to build a canal linking Bucharest with Danube Estuary.

FINANCE		1955
Estimated revenue.....	Lei	45,430,600
Estimated expenditure.....		39,196,700
Debt (March 31, 1947):—		
Internal.....		79,734,196,285
External.....		45,226,229,184

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) was revalued for the third time since the war on Feb. 1, 1954, foreign exchange rates being fixed at $\text{£}1 = 16.80 \text{ lei}$ and $1 \text{ U.S. \$} = 6.00 \text{ lei}$.

TRADE		1947
Imports.....	U.S.	\$61,300,000
Exports.....		34,300,000

No later figures have been published. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., and particularly exports to Roumania, increased considerably after the War, but has been relatively small recently. In 1955 the value of U.K. exports was $\text{£}1,119,614$; that of Roumanian exports to U.K. $\text{£}3,490,516$. By far the greater part of Roumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1956) 1,236,905. Other towns are Arad (106,457), Braila (102,491), Sibiu (90,478), Satu Mare (52,099), Bacau (47,593), Resita (41,241).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic (mountains, fir trees, and an oil derrick, with a rising sun in the

background, the whole surrounded by ears of wheat, at the top a five-cornered star, and at the bottom a ribbon with the letters "R.P.R." in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

British Minister, His Excellency Alan Alves Dudley, C.M.G. (1956).

1st Secretary, E. G. Willan.

Military Attaché, Colonel J. Mars.

Air Attaché, Group Captain J. S. Kennedy, D.F.C. and *Secretary*, G. B. Chalmers.

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, D. S. Cross.

and Secretary, (Commercial), P. L. Morgan.

and Secretary and Legation Medical Officer, Dr. D. Macdonald.

SAARLAND

(Republic of Saarland)

CABINET

(Dec. 1955)

Prime Minister, Dr. Hubert Ney (CDU).

Justice, Culture and Education, Egon Reinert (CDU).

Economic Affairs, Transport, Agriculture and Food, Dr. Norbert Brinkmann (CDU).

Interior, Public Works and Reconstruction, Fritz Schuster (DPS).

State Commissioner for Reconstruction, Erich Schwertner (DPS).

Labour and Welfare, Kurt Conrad (SPD).

Finance and Forests, Dr. Adolf Blind (Non-Party).

Situated on the North-Eastern frontier of France, Saarland has an area of approximately 990 square miles (2,568 sq. km.) and a population (estimated 1956) of 998,185. Coal mining and steel production are the principal industries. By the Treaty of Versailles the Saar was placed for 15 years under control of the League of Nations and at the end of that period the territory reverted to Germany, following a plebiscite. Saarland was occupied by United States forces in March, 1945, and from 1945 to 1947 was incorporated in the French Zone of Occupation. Since 1947 it has been an autonomous state, in economic union with France. An agreement on the future political status of the Saar (so-called European Statute), signed by Germany and France on October 23, 1954, was rejected by the Saar population in a referendum on October 23, 1955. Of the valid ballots 67.7 per cent. were cast against, and 32.3 per cent. in favour of the Statute. Negotiations between France, the Saar Territory and Germany continued in 1956 and the expected conclusions were that the Saar would be placed under the jurisdiction of the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957; from the same date the economic and customs union with France would continue for three years, the Saar Territory to be integrated into the economy of the Federal Republic from Jan. 1, 1960.

Government.—Saarland is governed by an elected legislative assembly (*Landtag*) of 50 members. Following the general election of Dec. 18, 1955, seats were apportioned to the various parties as follows: Christian Democrats (C.D.U.), 14; Free Democrats (D.P.S.), 13; German Social Democrats (S.P.D.), 9; Christian People's Party (C.V.D.), 12; Communists (K.P.), 2.

Saar Mines.—The entire economy of Saarland is based on the rich coal deposits within the Saar territory. France's claim to the eventual ownership of the Saar mines was dropped following the Franco-Saar agreement of 1950. A new convention on the mutual exploitation of the Saar

mines for a duration of 50 years was signed in 1953 and a new organization, the *Saarbergwerke*, replaced the former *Régie des Mines* created by French law on Nov. 15, 1947. Under the new convention, Saar labour law became applicable in the mines.

CAPITAL: Saarbrücken, population (121,950). Other principal towns are Neunkirchen (44,514), Völklingen (41,157), Saarlouis (33,645) and St. Ingbert (27,059).

FLAG: Black, red and gold (1956).

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Lt.-Colonel José Lemus, took office Sept. 1956.

LEGATION IN LONDON

6 Regent Gardens, S.W.7

[Fremantle: 2455]

Minister in London, Colonel Don José Arturo Castellanos.

Secretary, Señor Don Miguel A. Serrano.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Miguel A. Serrano.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 8,058 square miles, with a population estimated (1955) at a little more than 2,000,000. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucuapa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Río Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The Constitutional and Governmental system of the Republic was changed as a result of the *coup d'état* on December 14, 1948, when the previous president, General Salvador Castaneda Castro, was deposed and the Council of Revolutionary Government took over. The Council decreed that all earlier constitutions were null and void and that the country had entered into a pre-Constitutional era. It then adopted certain parts of the Constitution of 1886, amended as it considered necessary.

Subsequently the Council appointed a Commission to re-write the Constitution. General elections for the Legislative Assembly were held on May 13, 1956.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. Cotton-growing is on a large scale. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—A high degree of illiteracy still prevails. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 5 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 3 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways and TACA connect El Salvador with the U.S., Mexico and Central American countries and KLM with Europe.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country, and there are now 18 broadcasting stations.

FINANCE

	1955 Colones	1956 Colones
Revenue (Budget).....	162,750,000	141,500,000
Expenditure (do.).....	162,750,000	141,500,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1952)		\$ (U.S.) 6,825,184
		£567,761

TRADE (Jan.-Nov.)
Colones

Imports.....	210,137,000
Exports.....	240,767,000
Imports from U.K., 1955.....	£1,080,167
Exports to U.K., 1955.....	768,846

Par of Exchange 2.50 Colones = \$1 (U.S.), 7.00 Colones = £1. (See also p. 84.)

The principal exports are coffee, sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and

skins and cotton. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products, cement, petrol.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. (1954), 187,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (54,265), San Miguel (27,685), San Vicente (11,278), Santa Tecla (19,170), Ahuachapán (10,771), Sonsonate (18,533), La Unión (8,394), La Libertad (3,013), Acajutla (2,130), Zacatecoluca (9,597), Cojutepeque (10,531).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(13A Avenida Norte, Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frederick Charles Everson, C.M.G. (1956).

and Secretary and Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Chippen-dale.

Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at La Libertad. San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Republica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1
(Holborn: 9861)

Consul General, G. T. MacEwan.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity was respected by Italy, with which country it concluded (June 28, 1897) a treaty of *amicizia e buon vicinato*; a new treaty on similar lines was signed on April 29, 1953. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is 38 square miles, the population 14,000. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, olive oil, cattle and ceramics, in addition to the utilization and export of worked stone from Monte Titano and production of white and hydrated lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 26, 1899.

The revenue and expenditure (1952) balanced at 600,000,000 lire; there is no debt. The capital, San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA. See Arabia

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia

SIAM. See Thailand

SPAIN

(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 17, 1892, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1936.

CABINET

(February, 1946)

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Alberto Martín Artajo.

Interior, Señor Don Blas Perez Gonzalez.

Army, General Agustín Muñoz Grandes.

Navy, Admiral Salvador Moreno Fernández.

Air, General Don Eduardo González Gallarza.

Justice, Señor Don Antonio Iturmendi Bañales.

Finance, Señor Don Francisco Gómez y de Llano.

Industry, Señor Don Joaquín Planel Riera.

Agriculture, Señor Don Rafael Cavestany y de Anduaga.

Labour, Señor Don José Antonio Giron.

Education, Señor Don Jesús Rubio García-Mina.

Public Works, Conde de Vallablo.

Commerce, Señor Don Manuel Arburúa de la Mílar.

Information and Tourism, Señor Don Gabriel Arias Salgado.

Under Secretary to the Presidency and Minister without Portfolio, Señor Don Luis Carrero Blanco.

Secretary-General of the Falange and Minister without Portfolio, Señor Don José Luis de Arrese Magra.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6181]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, The Duke of Primo de Rivera (1951).

Minister-Counsellor, The Count de Artaza.

Minister-Counsellor (Consular), Don Alvaro de Aguilar.

Counsellor in Charge of Cultural Affairs, Don Ramón Martín Herrero.

Counsellor, Don Miguel Córdomi.

2nd Secretaries, The Marqués de Alcántara; Don Joaquín de Zavala.

3rd Secretary (Consular), Don Ramón Orti.

Naval Attaché, Captain Don Jesús Fontán.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Arturo Montel.

Economic Counsellor, Don José Miguel Ruiz-Morales.

Commercial Attachés, Don Enrique Chavarri; Don Gonzalo Calderón.

Press Attaché, Don Luis Ballesteros.

Agricultural Attaché, Don Antonio Lavín.

Labour Attaché, Don Manuel de Pablos.

Cultural Attaché, Don Francisco-Xavier de Salas.

Consular Section, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Commercial Office, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

Spanish Institute, 407 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec., 1955) of 29,089,142. Provisional returns for 1955 gave 502,106 births, 268,996 deaths and 235,839 marriages. Infantile mortality was estimated at 45-85 per 1,000 births.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and Hispania was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-74), Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State*. In the Civil War of 1936-39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reconstitution of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (May, 1955) of 515 members: *ex officio members*—16 ministers, 101 National Councillors of Falange, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, 12 rectors of universities, 3 presidents of Royal Academies, and 52 mayors of the provincial capitals including Ceuta and Melilla. *Elected Members*—159 representatives of national syndicates, 101 representatives of municipalities, 4 representatives of Royal Academies, and 15 representatives of professions. *Nominated Members*—50 persons of high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social rank.

On April 1, 1947, a draft law was submitted to the *Cortes* by which Spain was again to become a monarchy, but for the present without a King. A Council of the Realm was, however, to assist General Franco, and to select a successor after his

death or incapacity. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,745,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—**Army.**—Spain is divided into 9 Military Regions. Seven of these regions have a Corps headquarters with 2 Divisions (with the exception of the 8th region, which has one Division). The 9th region has no Corps headquarters, and only one Division. There are independent commands in the Balearics and Canaries. There are also one Armoured and one Cavalry Division. The Spanish Army in Morocco is being reorganized as a consequence of Moroccan independence.

The Navy consists of 5 cruisers, 18 destroyers, 8 frigates, 2 corvettes, 6 mine-layers, 2 gunboats, 16 minesweepers and 8 submarines, with many auxiliary craft.

The Air Force is divided into 5 Air Regions and 3 Overseas Commands. The original 16 Fighter, Bomber and Mixed Groups are now being reorganized on the lines of a modified version of the American Wingsystem. An Air Defence Command was set up in April, 1956.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. Official figures of illiteracy in 1950 give a total number of illiterates, excluding children under 10, of 3,983,800, or 14.24 per cent. of the population (men, 9.86 per cent.; women, 18.30 per cent.). There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is a dialect in Provençal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has twice been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904) and J. Benavente (1922). In 1949 there were 118 daily newspapers in the country, 8 being published at Madrid, 7 at Barcelona, 4 at Seville, 3 at Bilbao and 3 at San Sebastian.

FINANCE		1955
Revenue.....	Pesetas	30,610,000,000
Expenditure.....		29,483,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 1955), excluding bond issues by semi-statal entities.		78,995,156,400

The official rate for the *peseta* (of 100 *céntimos*) is 30.66 = £1 sterling, but this is largely a nominal quotation, actual rates for imports and exports varying according to the type of goods involved. For other financial transactions and for tourists, the rate applied is that ruling on the "free" market.

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges,

lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The 1954-55 orange crop was over 1,200,000 tons, of which the greater part was exported, chiefly to Germany, the United Kingdom and France. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. Exports of agricultural produce represent about 60 per cent. of Spain's foreign currency earnings.

The livestock in 1950 included about 3,100,000 cattle, 642,000 horses, 732,000 asses, 1,089,000 mules, 16,344,000 sheep, 4,135,000 goats and 2,688,000 swine.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, tungsten, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1955 the coal mines produced 14,500,000 tons of coal. The production of Spanish and Rif iron ore amounted to 4,750,000 tons and pyrites to 2,050,000 tons. The iron and steel industries produced 970,000 tons of pig iron and 1,980,000 tons of steel. Production of electric power was 12,200,000,000 kwh.

The fishing industry, mainly sardines, tunny and cod, is of importance.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, boots and shoes and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemicals and light engineering products.

Communications.—In 1953 there were 13,089 kilometres of broad gauge and 3,880 of narrow gauge of railway open. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1950 consisted of 1,392 vessels of 1,198,253 gross tons; in 1954, 11,840 ocean-going vessels entered Spanish ports. Civil aviation is under the control of the Minister of Air; there are several inland and international services in operation.

	TRADE	
	1954	1955
	*Gold Pesetas	*Gold Pesetas
Imports.....	1,880,028,000	1,893,180,000
Exports.....	1,421,611,000	1,364,958,000
Imports from U.K.....	£20,480,812	£26,109,389
Exports to U.K.....	28,804,889	32,176,590

* Gold pesetas 8.571 = £1.

The principal imports are cotton, jute, cereals, dried pulses, coffee, tobacco, cellulose, timber, nitrates, dyes, machinery, motor cars, petroleum products, coal, wool, agricultural tractors and machinery. The principal exports are iron and wolfram ores, cork, hides, perfume essences, salt, fish, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, potash, olive oil, mercury, sheepskins, lead, pyrites, tinned fruit, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1953), 1,699,775. Other large cities are Ψ Barcelona (1,321,878), Valencia (533,634), Ψ Seville (397,889), Ψ Malaga (285,438), Zaragoza (277,482), Granada (232,054), Ψ Santander (109,031), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (108,120).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Ivo Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1954).

Counsellors, J. A. Pilcher; B. Malley, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.; T. R. M. Sewell.

1st Secretary and Consul, W. A. H. Goodman, O.B.E.

and Secretary, T. B. Beattie.

Counsellor (Commercial), T. E. Rogers, M.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. M. Turner.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), B. C. Camous, M.B.E.

Counsellor (Labour), G. T. Corley-Smith.

1st Secretary (Information), Hon. E. B. C. Howard.

and Secretary (Information), S. E. Croft.

Naval and Air Attaché, Commander A. A. T. Seymour-Haydon, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier C. Goulburn, D.S.O.

Archivist, J. D. Bolton.

Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Beaumont, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Fernando Po (Spanish Guinea), Valencia, Cartagena, Malaga, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Huelva, Jerez, Algeciras, La Linea, Vigo, Coruña, Gijón, Bilbao, Santander, San Sebastián, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands)* and *Madrid*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, A. J. Montague, O.B.E., Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Alcalá 45, D (Segundo), Madrid; Paseo de Gracia II (Segundo), Barcelona.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoc, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 433,444. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. 138,071; Ψ Mahon (Minorca), pop. 20,000.

THE CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 696,982. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegenanza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 194,815, 150,010) in Gran Canaria, where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 106,798.

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES or ILE DE LA CONFÉRENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidasoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

Ψ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 67,790.

Ψ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 94,319. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain. There are British Consulates at Ceuta and Melilla.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Río Muni (mainland). *Fernando Póo* lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Ψ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 204,495, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 3E. long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Río Muni is a coastal settlement between Cameroons and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Ψ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara extend from N. of Cape Blanco to S. of Cape Ifni, exclusive of Wadi Draa (Treaty with France, Nov. 27, 1912) but including the Ifni enclave. The Colony includes Río de Oro, La Agüera and Ifni, and lies approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. Total area about 100,000 sq. miles (including part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Moslem Arabs), total population about 32,000. Capital, Ψ Villa Cisneros, pop. about 250.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name, includes six islands; population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

The Chaffarinas (or *Zaffarines*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Council of State, Sayed Abdel Fattah el Maghrabi; Sayed Ahmed Mohammed Yasin; Sayed Dardiri Mohammed Osman; Sayed Sincio Iro; Sayed Ahmed Mohammed Salih; assumed office Jan. 2, 1956.

CABINET

(July 7, 1956)

Prime Minister, Sayed Abdullah Khalil.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Education, Sayed Mirghani Hamza.

Minister of Finance, Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed.
Interior, Sayed Ali Abdelrahman.
Foreign Affairs, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub.
Education and Justice, Sayed Ziada Arbab.
Works, Sayed Benjamin Lwoki.
Commerce, Sayed Hamad Tewfik.
Health, Sayed Amin Elsayed.
Social Affairs, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Abusin.
Communications, Sayed Mamoun Hussein Sherrif.
Local Government, Sayed Mohamed Nureddin.
Mineral Resources, Sayed Alfred Burjouk Uludo.
Animal Resources, Sayed Gordon Ayom.

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
 3 Cleveland Row, W.1.

[Trafalgar: 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sayed Awad Satti (1956).
Counsellor, Sayed Abdel Karim Marghani.
Cultural Attaché, Sayed Ahmed el Mardi Gobara.
Press Attaché, Sayed Hassan Mohammed el Amin.
3rd Secretary, Sayed Mohammed Osman Shendi.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 2° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 21° 49' E. (at 12° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The Nile enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,716 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 1,810 miles, giving a total waterway of 3,526 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six Cataracts.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population of 10,066,676, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. A Census of Population was in progress in 1956. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 1, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognised by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. Sudan has an all-elected House of Representatives with 97 seats; and a Senate of

30 elected members and 20 members nominated by the Council of State.

Education.—Arabic has been adopted as the national language, and the Government is taking an increasing part in education in the southern provinces, which has hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. The University College of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) was raised to university status on July 24, 1956. In the North there are 6 boys' secondary schools with 1,773 pupils; 32 intermediate schools with 5,001 pupils; and 324 elementary schools with 53,618 pupils. At Bahkt er Ruda in the Blue Nile Province, is the Institute of Education, where about 300 schoolmasters are in training. For girls there are a secondary school in Omdurman with 128 pupils, 6 intermediate schools with 738 pupils and 154 elementary schools with 22,065 pupils. There are 3 small teacher training colleges with a total of 225 woman students. In the North there are 140 non-government schools of varying grades with about 14,000 boys and 3,000 girls in attendance. Upwards of 516 sub-grade schools (state-aided) and some 119 "Khalwas" (indigenous Koranic schools—also state-aided) provide a varying standard of education for nearly 50,000 pupils.

Eight technical intermediate schools provide students for the nearly completed Technical Institute in Khartoum. In the southern provinces there are now one Government secondary school with 187 boys, 3 Mission and 5 Government intermediate schools, with 750 boys; and 57 boys' and 24 girls' elementary schools, with a total attendance of 6,370 boys and 2,030 girls.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food and export crops. Egyptian and American-type cottons are grown, the total value of the crop in 1952-53 being £E27,000,000. The Sudan Gezira Scheme, irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, provides most of the high-quality long staple cotton.

Livestock are the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the plains and the negro tribes of the river and swamp country in the south.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of 2,138 miles (including 41 miles of a new extension south of Sennar), linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani Sennar, El Obeld, Kassala and Gedaref. Regular rail and the Nile Steamer Services connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers System to the South. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan.

FINANCE

	1953-54*
Revenue.....	£E31,000,000
Expenditure.....	27,000,000

* Estimated.

£E = Egyptian Pound of 100 Piastres.

Exchange Rate 97.50 Piastres = £1 sterling.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total imports	£E48,491,703	£E48,803,738
Exports	40,457,978	51,373,902
Imports from U.K. . .	£15,721,165	£13,509,742
Exports to U.K.	17,082,655	14,874,466

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in

1955 to £E33,380,812. The chief imports are cotton and silk piece goods, iron and steel ware, machinery, tea, wheat flour, coffee, bags and sacks, petroleum products, motor vehicles, and tobacco.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM. The town contains a large mosque for Moslems, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University College, with extensive Government buildings. Population, 82,673. Omdurman has a population of 125,000.

FLAG: Tricolour, blue, yellow and green stripes.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1956, £28,982,544). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 60 metres (196 ft. 10 in.). Vessels drawing up to 10.67 metres (35 feet) are allowed, under certain conditions, to use the canal. The average time for the transit through the canal is 11 hours 17 minutes (1955). By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 directors, of whom 9 are British (three representing H.M. Government and six the shipowning interest).

British Commercial Directors, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt. (Vice-President of the Company); Sir Harold Bibby, D.S.O.; Sir William Currie, G.B.E.; Sir Hubert Heath Eaves; The Lord Rotherwick; The Lord Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G., (Resident Director); Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; and Sir Francis Verner Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

On July 26, 1956, President Nasser announced that the Egyptian Government had nationalized the Suez Canal Company and that shareholders would be compensated in accordance with the last closing prices on the Paris Bourse. All Suez Canal Company funds in Egypt were frozen from that date. A board of 12 Egyptians was set up to administer the Canal under the nationalization law and it was announced that all officials of the company together with all employers and workers would be prohibited from leaving their duties for any reason, without the permission of the new authority. A conference of delegates of 22 nations primarily interested in the future of the Canal was held in London from August 16-23, 1956. A plan for international control of the Suez Canal was drawn up and secured the approval of 18 of the states represented at the conference. (See also Events of the Year.)

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal in the 13-year period 1943-1955, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year	No. of vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage
			%
1943	2,262	11,273,802	59.5
1944	3,320	18,124,952	57.1
1945	4,206	25,064,966	63.4
1946	5,057	32,731,631	62.6
1947	5,972	36,576,581	47.2
1948	8,686	55,081,056	37.6
1949	10,420	68,861,548	36.1
1950	11,751	81,795,523	32.5
1951	11,694	80,356,338	33.5
1952	12,168	86,137,037	33.3
1953	12,731	92,905,439	33.7
1954	13,215	102,493,851	32.1
1955	14,666	115,756,398	28.3

The transit receipts in 1870 were 4,345,758 fr. (gold), in 1938, 1,625,612,100 fr. (paper), and in 1955, 32,371,728,846 fr. (paper).

The rate of transit dues from July 15, 1954 until further notice, is 34 piastres per ton for laden vessels, and 15.5 piastres per ton for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1955 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr. (gold) shares to 7,246 francs, 28 centimes and on the Actions de Jouissance to 6,307 francs, 14 centimes.

The 14,666 vessels included in the total for 1955 were grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels (laden)...	8,905	64,325,185
Mail steamers.....	1,283	10,699,014
Warships and transport....	271	1,813,635
Merchant vessels in ballast..	4,207	38,918,564
	14,666	115,756,398

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,775,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; 28,779,000 tons in 1938, and 107,508,000 tons in 1955. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1955 are:—

Flag	No. of Vessels	Net tons
British.....	4,358	32,789,874
Norwegian.....	1,835	15,594,949
Liberian.....	1,096	14,030,172
French.....	1,217	10,826,255
Italian.....	1,376	9,220,244
Panamanian.....	904	8,074,498
Netherlands.....	687	4,774,138
Swedish.....	483	3,822,236
American.....	380	3,134,238
Danish.....	379	2,897,246
German.....	377	2,458,621
Greek.....	273	1,387,280
Japanese.....	147	998,498
Russian.....	171	901,244
Portuguese.....	101	757,818
Indian.....	120	616,020
Polish.....	102	607,455
Hondurean.....	38	420,695
Belgian.....	36	367,545
Turkish.....	61	346,976
Others.....	525	1,730,396
	14,666	115,756,398

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wend, Gustaf VI., Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889; succeeded Oct. 29, 1950.*

Heir Apparent, Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married Oct. 10, 1932, Princess Sibylle of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Prince Carl Gustaf (Heir Apparent); Princess Margaretha, born Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, born Jan. 19, 1937; Princess Desirée, born June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, born Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, G.C.B., born Feb. 28, 1912.

Brother of the King, Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married May 3, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia; marriage dissolved March 17, 1914.

CABINET

(Formed July 31, 1945)

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.

7:00-10:00

Indén.

Social Affairs, Sigurd Lindholm.

Civil Affairs, John Ericsson.

Communications, Sven Andersson.

Finance, Gunnar Sträng.

Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ivar Persson.

Agriculture, Samuel Norup.

Commerce, Gunnar Larsson.

Interior, Gunnar Hedlund.

Ministers without Portfolio, Ingvar Lindell; Hjalmar Nilsson; Allan Nordenstam; Mrs. U. Lindström.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Portland Place, W.1

(Langham: 2080)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gunnar Häggelöf, G.C.V.O.

Counsellors, M. Pripp (Minister Plenipotentiary); S. Lindh.

1st Secretary, B. Odevall.

and Secretary, G. Luthman, M.V.O.

Attachés, R. Malmberg; L. Eckerberg.

Military Attaché, Brig. T. Hedqvist, C.V.O.

Naval Attaché, Commodore G. Tham, C.V.O.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cmdr. S. Håkanson.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. Tegner.

Assistant Air Attaché, Capt. A. Jufors.

Agricultural Attaché, U. Enegren.

Counsellor and Press Attaché, V. Hammarling, C.V.O.

Assistant Press Attaché, E. Schulze.

Cultural Attaché, P. Brandberg.

Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.

Consulate-General, 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3 (Royal: 1901).

Consul-General, C. A. M. Hallenborg, K.C.V.O.

Vice-Consuls, C. G. Béve; C. B. C. Hartzell.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 governments, "Län,"

with an area of 173,436 square miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1955, of 7,234,666. Of the 53,200 (approx.) foreigners with permission to reside in Sweden, about 12,000 are Baltic refugees and 21,000 Germans. In 1954 there were 105,684 births (14.6 per 1,000 inhabitants), 69,078 deaths (9.6 per 1,000) and 52,875 marriages (7.3 per 1,000). In 1954 the infantile mortality rate was 18.3 per 1,000.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII, in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 4 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 25 per cent. of the working population is devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 300,000 being owners and 60,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial agricultural and forest; the southern, agricultural and industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, oiliferous plants and grasses. Dairy produce, however, accounts for over half the value of Swedish agricultural production. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmaren. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, spruce and birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite and marble. There are also considerable deposits of low grade uranium ore. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1950 there were 17,016 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 662,994 operatives, and 144,401 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at Kr.121,620,000 in 1953.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 10,368 miles in length (of which 9,937 are the property of the State) were open on June 1, 1954; and there were 4,937 km. of telegraph wires and 246,198 km. of superimposed telegraph circuits, 121 control stations, and 3,713 other telegraph stations. There were at the same time 4,126,618 km. of telephone wires and 1,435,000 km. of superimposed telephone circuits. The Mercantile Marine (Jan. 1956), consisted of a total of 1,794 ships of 2,811,958 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Swedish Airlines (ABA). Regular European and intercontinental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

being trained annually; strength of the Army during the war of 1939-45 was about 500,000, equipped on modern lines and principally mechanized. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 13 frigates, 28 motor torpedo boats, 24 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The Air Force consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Teutonic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norse. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Uppsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III. (1771-1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849-1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (1859-1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864-1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1955 there were 200 daily newspapers in the country, 12 being published at Stockholm, 6 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free, illiteracy rare. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477) and Lund (founded 1668) and private but grant-aided Universities in Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE

1956-57
(Estimated)
Kronor

Revenue (Operational Budget)...	11,309,000,000
Expenditure (Operational Budget)	10,602,000,000
Debt (June, 1956):—	
Consolidated Internal.....	12,720,709,054
Internal (Floating).....	3,436,560,450

Total Internal debt..... 16,157,269,504

The Swedish *Krona* (of 100 *Ore*) exchange at par 18.159 *Kronor* = £1 sterling. From 1941 to 1946 the exchange rate was stable at 16.95 *Kr.* = £1. On July 12, 1946, the rate was fixed at 14.50 *Kr.* = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

1954

Kronor

1955

Kronor

Imports.....	9,192,200,000	10,297,200,000
Exports.....	8,195,900,000	8,949,000,000
Imports from U.K....	£93,010,518	£94,918,463
Exports to U.K.....	116,916,604	140,208,960

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins, copper, iron and steel. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL. Ψ Stockholm. Population (1955), 776,947. Other towns are Ψ Göteborg (373,433), Ψ Malmö (205,640), Ψ Norrköping (88,295), Helsingborg (73,342), Örebro (70,412), Borås (61,530), Uppsala (68,596), Västerås (66,067),

Linköping (59,645), Eskilstuna (56,384), Ψ Gävle (49,779).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Laboratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Strandvägen 8a, Stockholm.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Ales Hantkey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954).

Counsellor, J. N. O. Curle.

1st Secretary (Information and Press), A. G. Michelsen, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (British Council Representative, Cultural Attaché), Dr. A. Craig-Bennett.

and Secretary, J. R. Rich.

Counsellor (Commercial), R. Reid-Adam, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), B. A. Flack.

Naval Attaché, Cmdr. J. A. H. Hamer, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Cmdr. R. D. L. Clarke.

Military Attaché, Lt-Col. D. de C. Smiley, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major H. Docherty.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. S. Ryan, C.B.E.

Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. J. H. Ramsden.

Agricultural Attaché, R. Ede (Resident in Copenhagen).

Labour Attaché, A. G. Wallis, D.F.C.

Consul, D. R. Roper.

Vice-Consul, R. F. G. Taylor.

Archivist, Miss K. M. Gardiner.

Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Rycart.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Göteborg, Helsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagargatan 5B, Stockholm.

CAPITAL.—Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

*President (1956) and Justice and Police, Dr. Markus Feldmann.

Vice-President (1956) and Finance, Dr. Hans Streuli.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Max Petitpierre.

Military Affairs, M. Paul Chaudet.

Public Economy, Dr. Thomas Holenstein.

Interior, Dr. Philipp Etter.

Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, M. Giuseppe Lepori.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

(28 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1)

[Paddington: 0701]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Armin Dœniker (1955).

Counsellor, Jean-Jacques de Tribolet.

Military and Air Attaché, Major Werner Koch.

Counsellor for Economic Affairs, René Faessler.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Ernst Bircher.

1st Secretaries, Pierre-Henri Thévenaz; Alberto

Albertini; Marcel Luy; Etienne Vallotton.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Major Alfred Weber.

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

Labour Attaché, Félix Ansermoz.

Consular Section, 1 Montagu Place, W.1.

Consul and Head of Chancery, Jakob Huber.

There is a Swiss Consulate in Manchester.

Area and Population.—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivisions, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1848, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1954) of 4,927,000. In 1954 there were 83,741 live births, 49,113 deaths and 38,247 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 15 per 1,000 live births. In 1950, out of a total of 4,700,000, 56 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 41 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0.4 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy, and Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) is partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803), Breithorn (13,685), and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) in the Pennine Alps.

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and other metal-lurgical industries, clothing, watchmaking, wood-working, foodstuffs, chemicals, cotton, silk and rayon, embroidery and footwear.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 196 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 46 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between

them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—Army. Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs.; initial trng., 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). Air Force. Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—In 1954 there were about 3,600 miles of railway (including tramways, rack railways, etc.) in operation. In 1955 there were 34,892 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, 794,899 telephone subscribers and 3,850 post offices. There were 1,233,075 licensed radio receivers and 10,507 licensed television receivers. At September 30, 1955, the total length of first-class roads was 10,585 miles, the number of motor vehicles being 554,000 (271,000 private cars, 216,000 motor cycles and 57,000 commercial vehicles). A merchant navy, established in 1940, consisted in 1955 of 25 vessels of 86,571 gross tons.

In addition, there were 363 vessels with a total tonnage of 267,532 engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1955 goods handled in Rhine traffic at Basle amounted to 4,587,420 tons; 120 lake vessels transported 8,064,000 passengers and 312,218 tons of freight in 1954. In 1955 Swissair flew 19,104,000 kilometres and carried 630,719 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) *Primary:* Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of Grison. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845–1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877–) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE 1955

Revenue.....	Swiss Francs	2,245,000,000
Expenditure.....	" "	1,949,000,000
Federal Public Debt		

(Dec. 31, 1955):—

Internal consolidated 7,773,000,000

The rate of exchange during the first half of 1956 fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12.22 and 12.28 = £1 sterling. During the summer months of 1955 the value dropped as low as Fr. 12.16 = £1. For sterling notes, the rate is lower, between Fr. 11.10 and 11.80 = £1. See also p. 84.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Total Imports..	Fr. 5,592,000,000	Fr. 6,401,000,000
Total Exports..	5,271,000,000	5,622,000,000
Imports from		
U.K.....	£26,819,955	£26,645,515
Exports to U.K.	24,808,341	28,830,762

The principal imports are metals and goods manufactured from them, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, machinery and motor vehicles. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (estimated Dec. 1954), 155,600. Other large towns are Zürich (414,000), Basle (192,900), Geneva (157,300), Lausanne (113,200), St. Gallen (71,300), Winterthur (69,400), Lucerne (63,600), Biel (52,300) and La Chaux de Fonds (36,300).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Lionel Henry Lamb, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1953).

Counsellor (Commercial), J. M. Walsh, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, G. S. L. Cook; I. I. Milne, M.B.E.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. T. Kennedy.

3rd Secretaries, F. Dixon, M.B.E. (H.M. Consul); Miss P. M. Hutchinson.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. R. Warren.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. P. R. W. Wickham, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Attaché, H. N. Fryer.

Archivist, A. G. Morgan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva, Lucerne, Montreux and Zurich.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Perryman, Stockerstrasse 4, Zürich, 2.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, Basle. (Branch at 8 Avenue du Théâtre, Lausanne.)

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zurich.—**President**, Professor M. Wildi.
Berne—transit from London. 18 hours.

SYRIA

President, Sayed Shukri el Kuwattli, assumed office Sept. 6, 1955.

CABINET

(June 14, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Sabri Al Assali.

Minister of State, Muhammad Al Ayesh.

Public Works, Majid-ud-Din Jabri.

Health, Abdul Baqi Nizam-ud-Din.

Interior, Ahmad Qanbar.

Education, Abdul Wahab Homad.

Agriculture, Rashad Jabri.

Justice, Mustafa Zerqa.

Foreign Affairs, Salah Bitar.

National Economy, Khalil Kellas.

Defence, Abdul Hassib Raslan.

SYRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

19 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

[Bayswater: 5101]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Najeeb Al-Armanzi (1956).

Counsellor, Dr. Adib Daoudy.

Military Attaché, Col. Abdul Rahman Mardam Bey.

3rd Secretaries, Dr. Yahia Kassab; Kadri Nayal. Attachés, R. Raslan; S. Hamwi; T. Sefedli.

Area and Population.—The republic of Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former

Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (1954) of 3,655,904. Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Latakiah, Deir-az-zor, Hassetché, Soueida (Jebel Druze) and Deraa. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—Syria is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyad Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the tell has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knight Templars in the XII-XIII century is being restored as a museum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Terabius and Kadesh and also on the Orontes at Atchra, near Antioch.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946, when their withdrawal marked the complete independence of the Republic, which is a member of the United Nations and of the Arab League.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebeli district of Latakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is considerable but not well developed. The principal source of revenue is derived from the taxation of customs and duties and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline).

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 25 daily newspapers and 30 periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and 27 daily newspapers and 25 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. The Syrian University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science,

arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotehek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. The trans-desert route from Damascus to Bagdad is covered by the Nairn Bus Service in fourteen hours. A small internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichliyé, and Aleppo, Lattakia and Damascus.

FINANCE

The budget for 1956 was drafted to balance at £*Syr.* 324,054,000.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£*Syr.*). In February 1955, the Syrian gold pound was returned to circulation at an official rate of £*Syr.* 26.75. The official rates of exchange are £*Syr.* 6.13 = £1 sterling, buying, and £*Syr.* 6.19 = £1 sterling, selling. The free market rate is used for all ordinary commercial transactions. In May, 1956, it was approximately £*Syr.* 9.8 = £1 sterling. See also p. 84.

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Gold, textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, agricultural equipment, machinery of all kinds and electrical material, base metals and wares thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wood and its manufactures, live animals and animal products, vegetable products, rubber products.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins, prepared foods, gold.

The value of Syria's foreign trade in 1955, at the free rate of exchange, was:—

Imports.....	£ <i>Syr.</i> 676,887,000
Exports.....	430,528,000
Imports from U.K.....	£7,570,386
Exports to U.K.....	4,918,148

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population 372,708) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 380,919), Homs (261,904) and Hama (155,671), and the principal port of the Syrian Republic is Lattakia (105,363). The principal town of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Souda and of blocks of local black basalt.

SYRIAN FLAG: Green over white, over black horizontal bands, with three red stars on central white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Damascus)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Alfred John Gardener, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1953).

1st Secretary, R. McC. Andrew.

2nd Secretary, J. A. Forward.

3rd Secretary, P. McKearney.

Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. Collins-Charlton.

and Secretary (Information), O. H. Myers.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Consul and Commercial Secretary, Damascus, W. P. Cranston.

Consul (Aleppo), H. N. Pullar.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. H. Earle, University Street, Damascus. There is a British Council Centre in Aleppo.

THAILAND

(Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927;

married his consort, King's Mother, in 1946; married Princess

Sirikit, daughter of King Rama VIII, in 1950; May 5,

1950; son and

heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born,

April 2, 1955.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Field Marshal Pibul Songgram.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Naradhip Bongsprabandh (formerly known as Prince Wan).

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

21-23 Ashburn Place, S.W.7

[Frobisher: 1963]

Ambassador in London, H.S.H. Prince Wongsamvatra Devakula (1953).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1953) of 19,528,000. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent State. The Constitution of 1952 provides that the King shall exercise legislative power by, and with the advice and consent of, the Assembly of the People's Representatives, executive power through a Council of Ministers and judicial power through Courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by him. The Assembly consists of 246 members, half of whom have been nominated by the King, the other half being elected by a system of proportional representation. The Constitution provides for the progressive replacement of nominated by elected members, which should be complete by 1962.

Language, Religion, and Education.—Thai is a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 16 millions in 1953, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. There are over 21,000 schools of all kinds, attended by over 3,000,000 children. There are 5 Universities and 31 Training Colleges and 245 Vocational Schools (all types).

In 1940 Thailand adopted the Gregorian Calendar, the Buddhist year 2484 beginning on Jan. 1, 1941 (in place of April 1).

Production and Industry.—The chief products of the country are rice, rubber, tin and teak. There are few manufacturing industries.

Forests are extensive and several British companies hold concessions for the exploitation of teak and other hardwoods. Local industries are relatively under-developed. They include the production of salt, cement, iron and steel, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, leather, glass bottles, soap, paper, gunny bags, cotton and silk cloth, matches and fishmeal. There are cottage industries producing pottery and cotton and silk cloth. The local niello-ware (en-graved silver with interstices filled with black metallic compound) is very popular with visitors. Livestock in 1954 included 5,272,730 cattle, 55,861.144 buffaloes, 13,226 elephants, 134,319 horses, 3,041,456 pigs, 60,280,048 chickens and ducks.

In addition to tin and wolfram, the only minerals produced in important quantities are iron, lead, antimony, lignite and salt. In 1954 the output of tin ore was 13,795 metric tons; wolfram ore, 103 tons; iron ore, 2,756 tons; lead, 11,662 tons and antimony 140 tons. During the whole of 1955, 15,680 metric tons of tin and about 250,000 metric tons of salt were produced. About half the output of tin ore comes from U.K. and Australian-owned mines.

Communications.—About 2,100 miles of State-owned railways were open for traffic in 1956. Railways from Bangkok run to Ubol Raj Thani (357 miles N.E.), Chienamai (411 miles N.), Aran Pradet (159 miles E.) and Padang Besar (615 miles S.); there are branch lines to Swankalok, Kantang, Kanchanaburi, Nakorn Sritthamaraj, Songkhla, Suezai Golok and via Udon Thani on the Mekong opposite the Laotian capital of Vientiane, totalling about 490 miles. The Burma railway, built with allied prisoner-of-war labour by the Japanese during the war, has been purchased from its starting point at Ban Pong to the Burmese border by the Thai Government and is now part of the Royal State Railways. It is open to general traffic as far as Kanchanaburi (33 miles). There is through railway connection between Ban Pong and Penang and Singapore. In 1953 about 3,750 miles of State highways were open to traffic. The total length of major roads to be completed is approximately 3,500 miles and the length of provincial roads to be built is 5,500 miles. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, South-East Asia and Japan. There are internal air services to Bangkok, Nakorn Sawan, Phitsanuloke, Phree, Lampang, Chiangmai, Mae Hongson, Chiangrai, Mae Sarieng, Khun Yuam, Pai, Tak, Mae Sod, Korat, Ubol, Udon, Loey, Phuket, Songkhla. There are about 14,474 miles of telegraph lines. The harbour at Bangkok can now take vessels of 10,000 tons.

	FINANCE	1955	1956
		Millions of Baht	
<i>Budget Estimates</i>			
Total Revenue	4,180	4,752	
Total Expenditure	5,416	5,912	
Deficit	1,236	1,160	

Thailand obtained a 3 per cent. loan from India in Sept., 1946, of 50,000,000 rupees (£3,750,000), which was completely paid back early in 1949. Thailand received in 1953 an International Bank loan of the equivalent of U.S.\$25,400,000 for irrigation, railway development and the development of the port of Bangkok, and in 1955 a further loan of U.S.\$12,000,000 for rehabilitation and development of the State Railways.

The value of non-military aid given to Thailand by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States between 1951 and June, 1956 amounted to U.S.\$104,300,000. In addition a military aid programme is being administered by the United States Department of

Defence. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 a total assistance of U.S.\$31,300,000 was allocated to Thailand by the I.C.A. \$29,500,000 is to be used to help the nation expand and improve its economy and \$18,000,000 to provide specialized training in professional and technical fields for Thai nationals. The Export Import Bank has loaned \$1,000,000 for the purchase of cargo vessels.

The official rates of exchange for the *Tical* or *Baht* (of 100 Satangs) since September, 1949, have been 35 *Ticals*=£1 and 12.5 *Ticals*=U.S. \$1.

There is, however, now only a small reserve of foreign exchange obtained from earlier export premia which the bank of Thailand will only make available at this official rate to finance certain government purchases. All imports have otherwise to be paid for at the open market rate of exchange which in July 1956 was fluctuating around Baht 58 = £1.

	TRADE	1955
	Millions of Baht	£
Total imports	7,415	123,500,000
Total exports	7,164	119,400,000
Imports from U.K.	830	12,214,948
Exports to U.K.	171	2,524,272

In 1939-40 rice constituted 53 per cent., tin ore 14 per cent., rubber 14 per cent. and teak 5 per cent. of the value of exports. Rice accounted in 1955 for about 44 per cent. of the value of all Thailand's exports, rubber accounted for 25 per cent., tin 6 per cent. and teak 3 per cent. The other exports, totalling 22 per cent., consisted mainly of the following: salted fish, live cattle, maize, tapioca, salt, sticklac, hides, wolfram, chillies, fresh fruit, beans, yang wood and other timber, seedlac, ground nuts, castor seeds, silverware and ramie. Chief imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL. ΨBangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1947—1,178,881; in the delta of the Menam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiangmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands red, white, dark blue, white red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Bangkok.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Berkeley Everard Foley Gage, K.C.M.G. (1954).

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Bangkok, Chiangmai, Songkhla (Singgora) and Phuket.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Bruce, 122 Chakrapet Road, Bangkok.

TRANSJORDAN

See Jordan.

TUNISIA

(Kingdom of Tunisia)

Bey and Possessor of the Kingdom of Tunisia, H.H. Mohammed Lamine Pacha Bey, born Sept. 4, 1881; acceded May 15, 1943.

CABINET

(April 15, 1956)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence, Me. Habib Bourguiba.

Deputy Prime Minister, M. Behi Ladgham.

Minister of the Interior, M. Taïeb Mehiri.

Justice, M. Ahmed Mestiri.

Finance, M. Hedi Nouria.

Public Works, M. Ezzedine El-Abassi.

National Economy, M. Ferdjani Ben Hadj Ammar.

Education, M. Lamine Chabbi.

Agriculture, M. Mustapha Fillali.

Health, Dr. Mahmoud Materi.

Minister of State for Franco-Tunisian Relations, M.

Mohammed Masmoudi.

TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ambassador.—M. Taïeb Salem was nominated as Tunisian Ambassador to the United Kingdom on June 25, 1956, and it was expected that a Tunisian Embassy would be opened in London before the end of the year.

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles. A census held in connection with the preparation of electoral registers showed (Feb., 1956) a total population of 3,800,000 of whom 3,430,000 were Tunisians.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunis became an independent sovereign state with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. Tunisia remains in the franc zone and in customs-union with France. Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956. Negotiations on the interdependence of Tunisia and France continued during 1956.

French Ambassador in Tunisia, M. Roger Seydoux.
Tunisian High Commissioner in Paris, M. Hassan Belkhodja.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 24 regions each ruled by a Governor assisted by a Secretary-General.

Production and Trade.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The chief exports are cereals, olive oil, phosphates, iron-ore, lead and derivatives, wines, etc., dates, etc.; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1955 the imports were valued at 63,276,000,000 Fr. and the exports at 37,309,367,000 Fr. Imports from U.K. in 1955, £961,724; Exports to U.K., £6,452,367.

CAPITAL, ΨTunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are ΨSfax (65,635), ΨSousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Place Lavignerie, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Angus Christian Edward Malcolm, C.M.G. (1956).

TURKEY

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic (Cumhurbaşkanı), His Excellency Cella Bayar, born 1884, elected May 22, 1950, re-elected, May 14, 1954.

President of National Assembly, Refik Koraltan.

MINISTRY

(May 22, 1950)

Names as spelt in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister and (Acting) Minister of Finance, Adnan Menderes.

Minister of the Interior and (Acting) Foreign Affairs, Ethem Menderes.

Justice, Hüseyin Avni Gökçurk.

National Defence, Semi Ergin (acting).

Education, Ahmet Özel.

Economy and Commerce, Zeyyat Mandalinci.

Health and Social Assistance, Naif Körez.

Customs and Monopolies, Hadi Hüsmen.

Agriculture, Esat Budakoğlu.

Communications, Arif Demirev.

Public Works, Muammer Çavuşoğlu.

Labour, Mümtaz Tarhan.

State Industries, Samet Ağaoğlu.

Ministers of State, Celal Yardımcı; Cemil Bengü;

Emin Kalafat; Şemi Ergin.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

69 Portland Place, W.1.

[Langham: 5326]

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.2.

[Sloane: 2119]

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Suat Hayri Urganlı (1955).

Counsellor, Hamid Batu.

1st Secretaries, Vahit Halefoğlu; Rahmi Gümrükçuoğlu.

2nd Secretaries, Kaya Pirnar; Inal Yamaner; Semih Akbid.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Vedat Akat.

Asst. Military Attaché, Major Necati Kumuşoğlu.

Naval Attaché and Acting Air Attaché, Capt. Hüsnü Heper.

Commercial Counsellor (vacant).

Asst. do., Celil Vayisoglu; Talat Anamur.

Press Attaché, Mehmet Ali Pamir.

Cultural Attaché, Seyfi Cogil.

Asst. do., Mustafa Kemal Yılmaz.

Technical Attaché, Comdr. Feyzi Unel.

Attaché, Kâmil Ayhan.

Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, Hasan Nurelgin.

Consul, Kemal Cenani.

Vice-Consul, Kamil Uras.

Consulate-General in Liverpool, 465 Sefton House.

Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2.

Consul-General, Rasim Fennem.

Vice-Consul, Halis Uner.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Ottoman dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914-18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea

to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The sixth general census of population was held in October 1955. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct. 20, 1935.....	16,158,018
Oct. 20, 1940.....	17,820,950
Oct. 21, 1945.....	18,700,174
Oct. 22, 1950.....	20,936,524

The preliminary results of the 1955 Census gave the total population as 24,109,641.

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 1,626,229 in 1950) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 19,308,409 in 1950), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914–18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands, Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 30, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. The Grand National Assembly (*Büyük Millet Meclisi* or *Kamulay*) is a single-chamber legislature of 541 members, elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions. In May, 1954 the Democrat Party was returned to power with a considerably increased majority. It now holds some 450 seats out of 541. Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 66 *vilayet*, with sub-divisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Vilayet have each a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic.

Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1955 there were over 17,800 primary schools, with about 1,877,000 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), one at Ankara and one at Izmir. A fifth university is being built in Eastern Turkey. The expenditure allocated to education in the 1956 budget was £T384,780,144.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects.

Production and Industry.—Although it is estimated that 16 per cent. of the country is entirely unproductive and only 16 per cent. fully arable, agriculture provides a livelihood for 75 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agricultural products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but is being modernized at an accelerated pace. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazel-nuts, opium, sugar beet, and many varieties of fruit. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, the bulk of these is grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir (Smyrna), where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1954 it was estimated that there were more than 55,000,000 head of livestock. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests, which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is however as yet largely unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, lignite, iron ore and chrome mining and fair quantities of copper, manganese, lead and sulphur are also produced together with other minerals in only small quantities. Working through the State-owned Eti (mining) and Sumer (industry) Banks, great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. Developments include the erection of an iron and steel works at Karabük and other factories and plants for the production of textiles, paper, pulp, cement, artificial silk, sugar, leather goods, glassware,

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

heavy chemicals, artificial fertilizers, canned goods, wines and spirits, vegetable oils, soap and refined sulphur. Legislation has been passed to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to permit the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign companies.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation is about 7,700 km. Construction, started in 1937 and at present in progress, includes the line to the Persian border (Elazığ-Kotur) the Iraq frontier line (Diyarbakır-Cizre), the conversion of the Erzurum-Sarikamis line from narrow gauge to normal, and various branch lines in the Gaziantep and Zonguldak areas. The total length of these additions is to be 1,776 km., of which about 350 km. have been completed at a cost of over £125,000,000. A 15-year plan for the addition of a further 2,310 km. of railway at a cost of £180,000,000, which was produced in 1947, has now been shelved—possibly because of the prior claims of the 9-year programme for the construction and improvement of roads and highways. Efforts are however being made to increase rolling stock and locomotives. During 1955 the railways carried 57,000,000 passengers, 11,000,000 tons of freight and 2,000,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. The work is being greatly facilitated by the mechanized road building equipment supplied by the American Mission for Aid to Turkey. From 1950-54, 15,108 kilometres of roads were built at a cost of £539,000,000 and at the beginning of 1954 there were approximately 22,000 kilometres of all-weather standard roads.

Posts.—In 1952 there were 46,109 km. of telegraph lines, 2,097 post and telegraph offices, and 70,320 telephones.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1956 was 1,510 vessels totalling about 752,000 tons, of which just under half is owned by the State Shipping Administration.

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut, Cairo and Nicosia, while most of the leading foreign airlines, including British European Airways, operate services to Istanbul and Ankara. The State Airlines fleet is composed of Dakotas and D.H. Herons. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.C.A.O. (Class B) standard and a sum of £145,000,000 is being spent on ten other new airfields in Turkey. In addition, nine military airfields, costing £160,000,000, will be constructed by N.A.T.O.

FINANCE 1956-57

Revenue (Budget)..... £13,344,000,000
Expenditure (Budget)..... 3,324,000,000

Expenditure includes £1955,000,000 for capital investment.

Debt (Dec. 31, 1955):—

Internal funded..... £1822,449,004
Internal floating..... 282,486,596
External funded..... 565,007,495
External floating..... 86,450,932

The Public Debt of the former Ottoman Empire was apportioned amongst the various Successor States, including Turkey, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923. The

same Treaty provided that the Debtor States were to pay the annuities incumbent upon them by reason of such apportionment to the Ottoman Debt Council.

Since that date, several of the Successor States have settled their shares in various ways and Turkey has acquitted herself of her obligation by the purchase of the existing Turkish Bonds, 1933. This terminates the relations of Turkey with the Debt Council, which body, however, retains all its rights and attributions *vis-à-vis* those States which have not yet settled their shares. The Ottoman Debt Council's Offices are in Paris.

The Turkish Lira, or *LT*. (of 100 *Kurus*, each of 40 *Paras*) has a nominal value of 2s. 7d. (see also p. 84).

	TRADE	
	1954	1955
Total imports	£11,339,400,000	£11,393,384,000
Total exports	937,800,000	877,370,000
Imports from		
U.K.	£11,901,769	£13,744,725
Exports to U.K.	7,218,630	8,820,311

The imports include iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, cotton textiles, wool and woollen yarns, agricultural machinery, locomotives, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals: the exports include tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, livestock, chrome oils, opium and valonia.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are iron and steel goods, machinery, tractors, motor lorries and chemicals; the principal exports to United Kingdom are tobacco, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1955 census) of 552,369. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum* (Marmor) *Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; population (1955) 1,246,233. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are *İzmir* (Smyrna) 431,560; *Adana* 242,716; *Bursa* (Brusa) 218,252; *Eskişehir* 88,459; *Gaziantep* 72,743; *Konya* 215,742; *Kayseri* (Caesarea) 65,489 and *Erzurum* 54,360.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Reginald) James Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1953)..... £10,000
Counsellor, M. N. F. Stewart, O.B.E.
Commercial Counsellor, T. Brimelow, O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, A. D. F. Pemberton-Piggott; R. Arculus.
2nd Secretary, A. D. Parsons.
Administrative Officer and Vice-Consul, A. Dockerill.
Secretary (Commercial), D. F. Ballentyne.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. N. Sinclair, D.S.C., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comm. R. S. Bryden, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier K. J. G. Garner-Smith, O.B.E.

Asst. Military Attaché, Major H. S. Forbes, M.B.E., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. G. R. Howie, D.S.O.
Information Officer, K. S. Butler.
Asst. Information Officer, H. Blair, M.B.E.
Archivist, G. F. Sales.
Accountant, W. J. Keale.
Chaplain, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Istanbul*, *Iskenderun*, *Izmir* (*Smyrna*) and *Trabzon* (*Trebizond*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. W. F. Tomlin, 7 Ziya Gokalp Caddesi, Yenisehir, Ankara.

There is also a centre at *Istanbul*.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—
Director, Seton Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 9/11 Yosifidas Han, Asirefendi Caddesi No. 85, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Galata, Istanbul).

Chairman, D. Riddle; *Secretary*, N. Covey.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE

Dr. Alberto Zubiria; *Sr. Arturo Lezama*; *Sr. Carlos Fischer*; *Sr. Justino Zavala Muniz*; *Sr. Zeilo Chelle*; *Sr. Luis Batlle Berres*; *Dr. Luis A. de Herrera*, G.B.E.; *Sr. Ramón Viña*; *Sr. Daniel Fernandez Crespo*.

Minister of Interior, *Dr. Alberto Abdala*.

Foreign Affairs, *Dr. Francisco Gamarra*.

National Defence, *Sr. J. Florentino Guimaraens*.

Finance, *Esc. Ledo Arroyo Torres*.

Public Works, *Dr. Hector Grauert*.

Public Health, *Dr. Vicente Basagoiti*.

Public Instruction, *Prof. Clemente I. Ruggia*.

Industries and Labour, *Sr. Fermin Sorhueta*.

Livestock and Agriculture, *Dr. Amílcar Vacconcellos*.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1

[Kensington: 8835]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don José Antonio Quadros (1954).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Marcos Brondi.

Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Magariños.

1st Secretary, Señor Don L. H. Kiose-Pozzo.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don M. Eduardo Capurro.

Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.

Consul-General, Señor Don S. Rivas Costa.

Consul, Señor Don C. A. Ghiringhelli.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°–35° S. and long. 53° 25'–57° 42' W with an area of 72,180 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Most Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features. The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchula del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is

navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebolati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin. The climate is reasonably healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The next elections for the Council of State are due in 1958. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments, each with a Chief of Police and a Mayor. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasture, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1951 livestock census showed figures of 8,154,109 cattle, 23,408,642 sheep, 667,251 horses, 258,980 hogs, 5,568,451 poultry and 511,547 milch cows. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry has been rapid and since the Second World War has become greatly augmented. The most noticeable expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

In 1955 there were about 1,828 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. The Central Uruguayan Railway, a national Corporation, was formed to administer the railway systems pur-

chased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal air line, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a passenger and freight service three times a week to the principal capitals of the interior, and has recently extended its services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 200,000 pupils in 1,600 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1950 there were 26,650 pupils in secondary schools, including 9,700 in the 11 State liceos of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1950, 8,540 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Over one-third of the nation lives in the capital and all the main daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE

The Budget Estimate for the period 1956–1959 was under consideration in 1956.

	1952
Revenue (Budget Estimate)....	Pesos 428,600,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)....	458,600,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1955).....	1,112,235,332
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1955).....	100,479,648

The monetary unit is the *peso*, which by law is nominally 0.585 grammes fine gold, or the equivalent of US\$1.519. The circulating medium is, however, the paper peso, at present linked with the U.S. dollar and the £ sterling at multiple rates giving the peso an average value of around 35. There is a free financial market for dealings in dollars and other currencies. The rate for the £ in June 1956 was about pesos 12.09 (buying) and for the U.S. dollar pesos 4.35 (buying).

TRADE

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	\$274,451,000	\$225,958,127
Total exports.....	248,958,000	181,673,747
Imports from U.K.....	£13,402,544	£7,709,837
Exports to U.K.....	17,307,816	10,811,152

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include frozen and canned meat, wool, hides, wheat, hair, tallow, poultry, sunflower-seed oil and linseed oil; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber, foodstuffs and beverages. Textile imports are declining with the growth of local industry. The principal imports from the U.K. are machinery, motor vehicles, hardware, yarns and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (Dec. 1954), 900,000. Other centres are Ψ Salto (60,000), Ψ Paysandu (60,000), Ψ Mercedes (23,000), Ψ Colonia (12,000), Ψ Fray Bentos (10,000), and Ψ Maldonado (7,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white horizontal stripes (surcharged with rising sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 36 hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Calle Jorge Canning 2491, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Keith Jopson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955).

Chancery, Calle Rincon 454, 5^o piso.

First Secretary and Consul, H. P. L. Attlee.

1st Secretary (Commercial), H. M. Mackenzie-Johnston.

2nd Secretary, G. F. Hancock.

2nd Secretary and Information Officer, D. S. Cross.

Vice-Consul, W. C. Butler.

Naval and Military Attache, Capt. B. D. Gallie, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attache, Air Commodore T. R. Thomas, D.F.C.

Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.

Administration Officer, G. W. Deakin.

Archivist, Miss E. M. Pring.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Montevideo and Maldonado.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1er Piso, Montevideo—*Director, B. A. Byrne (Acting).*

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Cerrito 507, Montevideo.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, B. A. Byrne (Acting), Avenida Agraciada 1464 1er Piso, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(August, 1956)

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

President, Marshal Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov.

Secretary, N. M. Pegov.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Nikolay Alexandrovich Bulganin, appointed February 9, 1955.

First Vice-Chairmen, L. M. Kaganovich; A. I. Mikoyan; V. M. Molotov; M. G. Pervukhin; M. Z. Saburov.

Vice-Chairmen, M. V. Khrushchev; A. N. Kosygin; V. A. Kucherenko; G. M. Malenkov; V. A. Malyshev; V. V. Matskevich; I. F. Tevosyan; A. P. Zavenyagin.

State Committee for Long-Term Planning, N. K. Baibakov.

State Economic Committee for Current Planning, M. Z. Saburov.

State Committee for Labour and Wages Questions, A. P. Volkov.

State Committee for Application of New Industrial Techniques, V. A. Malyshev.

State Committee for Building, V. A. Kucherenko.

State Security Committee (K.G.B.), Army Gen. I. A. Serov.

State Bank, V. F. Popov.

Atomic Energy Board, E. F. Slavsky.

Judicial Committee (vacant).

MINISTERS

Agriculture, V. V. Matskevitch.
Aviation Industry, P. V. Dementyev.
Building and Road-Building Machinery, Y. S. Novozolov.
Building Materials, L. Kaganovich.
Chemical Industry, S. M. Tikhomirov.
Coal Industry, A. N. Zademidko.
Communications, N. D. Psurtsev.
Construction, N. A. Dygay.
Construction of Coal Industry Plant, L. G. Melnikov.
Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Plant, D. Ya. Raizer.
Construction of Oil Industry Plant, A. K. Kortunov.
Construction of Power Stations, F. G. Loginov.
Culture, N. A. Mikhailov.
Defence, Marshal G. K. Zhukov.
Defence Industry, D. F. Ustinov.
Electrical Equipment, I. T. Skidanenko.
Engineering, N. N. Smelyakov.
Finance, A. G. Zverev.
Foreign Affairs, D. T. Shepilov.
General Engineering, P. N. Goremykin.
Geological Prospecting and Mineral Wealth Protection, P. Ya. Antropov.
Grain Products, L. R. Korniets.
Heavy Engineering, K. D. Petukhov.
Higher Education, Prof. V. P. Yelyutin.
Internal Affairs (M.V.D.), N. P. Dudorov.
Iron and Steel, A. G. Sheremetyev.
Light Industry, N. S. Ryzhov.
Machinery and Appliances Industry, A. I. Kostousov.
Medium Engineering, A. P. Zavenyagin.
Merchant Marine, V. G. Bakayev.
Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, P. F. Lomako.
Oil Industry, M. A. Yevseyenko.
Paper and Wood-Working Industry, F. D. Varaksin.
Power Stations, G. M. Malenkov.
Radio Equipment Industry, V. D. Kalmykov.
Railways, B. P. Beshchev.
Shipbuilding (vacant).
Special Appliances and Automation, M. A. Lesechko.
State Control, V. G. Zhavoronkov.
State Farms, I. A. Benediktov.
Timber Industry, G. M. Orlov.
Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Building, G. S. Khlamov.
Trade (External), I. G. Kabanov.
Trade (Internal), V. D. Pavlov.
Transport Machinery Building, S. A. Stepanov.
Transport Construction, Y. F. Kozhevnikov.
Urban and Rural Construction, I. K. Kozyulya.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Presidium of the Central Committee, N. A. Bulganin; L. M. Kaganovich; N. S. Khrushchev; A. I. Kirichenko; G. M. Malenkov; A. I. Mikoyan; V. M. Molotov; M. G. Pervukhin; M. Z. Saburov; M. A. Suslov; K. Ye. Voroshilov (full members).
L. I. Brezhnev; E. A. Furtseva; N. A. Mukhitdinov; D. T. Shepilov; N. M. Shvernik; G. K. Zhukov (candidates for membership).

(The 11 full members of the Presidium constitute the so-called "collective leadership" of the Party, a concept which, since Stalin's death in 1953, and, to a still greater degree, since the 20th Congress of the CPSU in February, 1956, has been presented to the nation and to the world at large as a correct "Leninist" method of government—as opposed to the "cult of personality" said to have flourished under Stalin.)

Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev (1st); A. B. Aristov; N. I. Belyayev;

L. I. Brezhnev; E. A. Furtseva; P. N. Pospelov; M. A. Suslov.
Party Control Committee attached to the Central Committee, N. M. Shvernik (Chairman); P. T. Komarov (Deputy Chairman).

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON

13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jacob Alexandrovich Malik (1953).
Counsellors, N. D. Belokhovskiy; S. L. Tikhvinsky; P. M. Chernyshov.
1st Secretaries, I. I. Ippolitov; S. A. Kondrashev; A. A. Molchanov; G. M. Zhivotovskiy; N. N. Kalinin; F. S. Fedorenko.
2nd Secretaries, I. I. Barabanov; V. Y. Vasiliev; N. J. Timofeev; V. A. Kuznetsov; A. J. Viziz; A. I. Romanov; T. S. Sokolov; M. N. Zarezov; V. V. Yusarov.
3rd Secretaries, V. N. Timofeev; P. E. Maslennikov; E. S. Chervyakov; K. K. Drobnitsa; V. N. Khorev.
Military Air Attaché, Col. A. N. Chizhov.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. A. S. Rogov.
Naval Attaché, Capt. 1st Rank A. L. Slavin.
Attaches, L. D. Mozzgin; I. F. Skripov; E. Belov; V. M. Semenov; S. F. Malyzhev; A. V. Baranov; N. N. Tarnavsky.
Trade Representative, V. A. Kamenskij.

AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is now composed of 15 Union-Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939-45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 14th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while other, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of *Bessarabia* including the Danube estuary port of Izmail and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland,

the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939-45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (Karelian) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

No census has been taken since 1939, but in the spring of 1956 the total population of the U.S.S.R. was officially stated to number 200,200,000—an indication of severe manpower losses suffered by the nation during and after the war, both through direct casualties and through the fall of the birth-rate. The total manpower deficit is estimated at well over 30,000,000.

Area (1946) and estimated population (1955) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R.:

Republic	Sq. miles	Population*
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).....	6,617,830	113,200,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev)....	234,000	40,600,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk) ..	80,500	8,000,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent).....	157,250	7,300,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)....	1,067,400	8,500,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi) ..	30,000	4,000,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku).....	33,200	3,400,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius).....	26,270	2,700,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev)....	13,140	2,700,000
X. Latvia (Riga).....	25,000	2,000,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze).....	77,020	1,900,000
XII. Tadzhikistan (Stalinabad)....	55,040	1,800,000
XIII. Armenia (Yerevan) ..	11,550	1,600,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)...	187,900	1,400,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn)....	17,480	1,100,000
Total.....	8,632,580	200,200,000

The rural population forms about 60 per cent. of the whole.

Racial Composition of the Population (1939).*

Nationality	Number	Percentage of total
Russians.....	99,019,900	58.41
Ukrainians.....	28,070,400	16.56
Belorussians.....	5,267,400	3.11
Uzbeks.....	4,844,000	2.86
Tatars.....	4,300,300	2.54
Kazakhs.....	3,098,800	1.83
Jews.....	3,020,100	1.78
Azerbaidjani.....	2,274,800	1.34
Georgians.....	2,248,600	1.33
Armenians.....	2,151,900	1.27
Moldovians.....	1,451,400	0.86
Chuvashians.....	1,367,900	0.81
Tadjiks.....	1,220,000	0.72
Kirghiz.....	884,300	0.52
Daghestan tribes.....	857,400	0.50
Bashkirs.....	842,900	0.50
Turkmen.....	811,800	0.48
Poles.....	626,900	0.37

Udmurts.....	605,700	0.36
Mari (Cheremiss).....	481,300	0.28
Komi (Zyrians).....	408,700	0.24
Others.....	5,705,600	3.33

* Excluding the population of the Far North.

CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets (Councils) or Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, water, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations and the like), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations... constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles... as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory). (§§ 33-35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets twice a year for about 1 week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the *Supreme Soviet* (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its *Presidium* (§ 65).

The *Supreme Court* of the U.S.S.R. and the *Special Courts* of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the *Supreme Soviet* for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the *Prosecutor-General*, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the *Supreme Soviet* for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118-121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of

street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that the citizens of the U.S.S.R. "are guaranteed the right to unite in public organizations, trade-unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies," and that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57-63 and 79-88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. However, the work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization, particularly in industrial matters.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939-1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943 to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch

Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests and several big monasteries have been reopened. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 15, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekhov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936), and Ivan Bunin (1870-1954). Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikowsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninov (1873-1949), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953) and Stravinsky (b. 1882).

FINANCE

On March 1, 1950, the Soviet Government revalued the Rouble (of 100 Kopecks), with the result that nominally £1 now equals R.11.20. This revaluation has not affected the Soviet Union's trade with countries outside her sphere of influence, which continues to be calculated on the basis of dollars.

In 1939 the exchange rate in London was 23.58 to 24.87 roubles = £1. The real purchasing power of the rouble is approximately 6d. (See also p. 84.)

DEFENCE

Defence.—No returns concerning the services have been made for many years. The Soviet Army is the

world's largest conscript army; probably it has 3,200,000 men now under arms. Since the war it has conscripted over 1,200,000 men a year. Conscripts do two years' colour service followed by about eight years in the reserve. There are about 30,000 tanks. The *Air Force*, which forms part of the Army, has made immense progress since the war. There has been a steady replacement of piston-engined planes by jets.

The *Soviet Navy* is believed to consist of 4 battle-ships, 2 aircraft carriers, 13 cruisers, and large numbers of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. There are now about 400-600 submarines compared with 300 in 1951. About half are of the ocean-going type.

Minister of Defence, Marshal G. K. Zhukov. Senior Vice-Minister, Marshal A. M. Vasilievsky. Chief of General Staff, Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia). A unified military command was set up in Moscow, and the Soviet Vice-Minister of Defence Marshal I. S. Konev appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United Armed Forces.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into one of the foremost industrial nations of the world in the course of the six successive Five Year Plans. Nevertheless agriculture and stock raising are still the principal occupations and employ about 60 per cent. of the population. The area under crops increased from 292,121,000 acres in 1913 to 459,250,000 in 1955. At the same time, there was a relative decrease of the proportion under grain and an increase of the proportion under industrial crops such as sugar beet, flax, cotton, etc., as well as of that under vegetables and fodder crops. The yield of the chief crops has been steadily rising owing to more rational and scientific methods of farming. The gross grain harvest of 1955 was stated at 9,800,000,000 *poods* (about 157,000,000 tons). Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian has greatly increased. In 1937, U.S.S.R. grew 31.1 per cent. of the world wheat, 24.7 per cent. of oats, 10.3 per cent. of cotton and 26.5 per cent. of sugar beet. The *live stock* in 1955 included 67,100,000 cattle, including 29,200,000 cows, 142,600,000 sheep and goats and 52,200,000 pigs.

In 1955 there were 87,500 collective farms (*kolkhozy*) with an average number of 229 individual farmsteads and an average holding of 5,000 acres per *kolkhoz*, 5,134 state farms (*sovkhozy*) with an average holding of 13,500 acres per *sovkhoz*, and about 9,000 Machine-and-Tractor Stations (*M.T.S.*). In the course of 1954 and 1955 about 82,500,000 acres of virgin and fallow soil were ploughed up in Siberia, Kazakhstan and other Eastern and South-Eastern areas.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

TRADE WITH U.K.

Imports from U.K., 1955.....£22,904,001
Exports to U.K., 1955.....£62,777,417

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1913.....	44,551	1950.....	72,637
1928.....	47,772	1955.....	74,998
1940.....	65,926		

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia via Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Construction of new railways is subordinated to the needs of the Five Year Plans. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Five Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiysk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are ice-bound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 60 million tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The new 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal*, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1955 the post offices handled about 3,778,000,000 letters and post-cards and 203,000,000 telegrams.

CAPITAL OF U.S.S.R., MOSCOW (see below). For other cities see following articles.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik coup d'état of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir William Goodenough Hayter, K.C.M.G. (1953) £4,500.
Minister, C. C. Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, R. M. K. Slater (*Head of Chancery*); P. V. W. R. H. O'Regan; J. A. Dobbs, O.B.E. (*Head of Russian Secretariat*).

2nd Secretaries, A. Holdcroft, M.B.E.; D. F. Burden (*Vice Consul*); Miss D. M. S. Park.

3rd Secretaries, J. C. C. Bennett; N. B. A. Scott; P. M. Maxey; D. A. C. Peck; R. S. Ford; Miss I. A. Carpenter; H. J. Spence; C. G. F. James, M.B.E.

1st Secretary and Embassy Medical Officer, T. V. Humphreys.

Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Jones.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. P. Northey, D.S.C. R.N.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. M. K. McGuire, R.N.; Lt.-Cdr. P. E. Rous-Moore, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. J. V. Davidson-Houston, M.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. R. A. Smith; Maj. A. M. Hall.

Air Attaché, Air Commdre. A. R. D. MacDonnell, D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, S/Ldr. J. J. P. Deverill; F/Lt. P. H. T. Lewis, M.B.E.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R., apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. P. Tarasov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. A. Yasnov.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own, but in February, 1956, a Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the R.S.F.S.R. was set up, with N. S. Khrushchev as its Chairman.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 64 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 13 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat-Mongolian, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces and 4 national territories; 53 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Arzamas, Astrakhan, Balashev, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Chkalov, Gorky, Grozny, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kamensk, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Molotov, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Saratov, Sakhalin, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Veldkie-Luki, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories; and 1 autonomous province (Tuva).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world

(about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kerch in the Crimea, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Crimea, Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown in Southern Crimea and on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution, with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Stalinsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Molotov, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Stalingrad, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, Moscow. Population (estimated 1956), 4,839,000. Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In

1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1921 "Petrograd") has a population (estimated, 1956) of 3,176,000.

Other cities with populations exceeding 500,000 (1956) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod)	876,000
Kuibyshev (Samara)	760,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk)	731,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg)	707,000
Chelyabinsk	612,000
Kazan	565,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don	552,000
Molotov (Perm)	538,000
Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn)	525,000
Saratov	505,000

About three-quarters of the population are Russians.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. T. Kalchenko.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. F. Palamarchuk.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. I. Kirichenko.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 26 provinces—Cherkassy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Drogo-bych, Khmelnytsky, Kharkov, Kherson, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir. (The Crimean Province was transferred from the R.S.F.S.R. to the Ukraine on February 19, 1954.)

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet regime. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine is also leading in grain-growing and stock-raising. In 1937, the Ukraine provided more than 54 per cent. of the total Soviet coal, 61 per cent. of iron, 17 per cent. of metal goods, 64 per cent. of sugar, 22 per cent. of wheat.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934). Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 7th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865-1240. Population (estimated, 1956), 991,000. Other towns with population (1956) exceeding 500,000 are:—

Kiarkov	877,000
Stalino (Yuzovka)	625,000
Ψ Odessa	607,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yelizavetgrad)	576,000

III.—BELORUSSIA.

(White Russia)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. L. Kozlov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. E. Avkhimovich.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. T. Mazurov

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of seven provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Molodechno and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population (1956), 412,000.

In 1939, Belorussians made up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next, but territorial and demographic changes since then must have greatly altered this proportion.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Sh. R. Rashidov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, S. K. Kamalov.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. A. Mukhitdinov.

The Uzbek S.S.R., economically the most important, of the Central-Asiatic Republics, was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 9 provinces (Andizhan, Boshara, Ferghana, Kashka-Darya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tien-Shan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khaidag), coal (recently discovered at Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R., producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL Tashkent. Population (1956), 760,000. Samarkand (165,000) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, Zh. A. Tashenov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. A. Kunayev.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. D. Yakovlev.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of 16 provinces (Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kustanay, Kokchetav, Kzyl-Ord., North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South-Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan and West-Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mountains, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production. During 1954 and 1955 some 45,000,000 acres have been ploughed up.

The Kazakhs make up about three-fifths of the population, the Russians, about one-fifth. There are also many Ukrainian settlers, mainly in the north and some Uzbeks in the south.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population (1956) 330,000. Karaganda has an estimated population of 350,000.

VI.—GEORGIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. D. Chubinidze.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakishvili.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavanadze.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are sub-tropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatura), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viticulture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries.

The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up about three-fifths of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijani and Ossetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis). Population (1956), 625,000.

VII. AZERBAIDJAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. A. Ibragimov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, S. G. Yaragimov.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. D. Mustafaev.

The Azerbaijan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922-1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spur of the Laysa Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Arayag. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaijan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R., with three-quarters of the total output. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) has been completed in 1954. Azerbaijan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaijani make up three-fifths of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Baku. Population (1956), 901,000.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. I. Paleckis.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. J. Sumauskas.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Snieckus.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce. A radical agrarian reform was carried out between August, 1940, and June, 1941, and resumed after 1944. The collectivization of the peasantry continues in stages.

In 1923, the Lithuanians made up 84.2 per cent. of the population, Jews, 7.6, Poles, 3.2, and Russians, 2.5 of the population. The majority of Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and large numbers of Lithuanians and Poles deported by the Soviets.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in

1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population (1956), 200,000. Kaunas (Kovno) has an estimated population of 195,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. Y. Rud
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Z. T. Serdyuk.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941-1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet regime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, Russians and Jews next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population (1956) 190,000.

X.—LATVIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. M. Ozolins.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. T. Lasis.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, J. E. Kalnberzins.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

In 1940, Latvians made up three-quarters of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next. Most of the Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and many Latvians deported by the Soviets.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics in agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940-41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Riga. Population (1956) 565,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Stryerkulov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. R. Razzakov.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It consists now of five provinces (Djalal-Abad, Frunze, Issyk-Kul, Osh and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridge of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Alai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. About two-thirds of the population are Kirghiz, followed by Russians and Ukrainians in the north and Uzbeks in Eastern Ferghana.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population (1956), 190,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Rakhmatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. Dodkhudoyev.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. Ulzhabayev.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It consists of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and of four Provinces (Garm, Kulyab, Kurgan-Tepe and Leninabad).

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Alai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syrdarya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. About 60 per cent. of the population are Tadjiks, about 24 per cent., Uzbeks, the rest, Russians and Kirghiz.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad (formerly Dyushanbe). Population (1956), 191,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Sh. M. Arushanyan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. E. Kochinyan.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. A. Tovmasyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is

continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300. and since the 5th century there has been a national language and literature. More than four-fifths of the population are Armenians.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population (1956), 385,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, A. Sariev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. Ovezov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. Babayev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and consists of five Provinces (Ashkhabad, Chardjou, Krasnovodsk, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakhan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 70 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population (1956) 142,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, A. M. Jakobson.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Mürišep.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dago and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941-44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc. Mining of shale is being greatly extended under the Five Year Plan to supply Leningrad with gas.

The population consists of Estonians and Russians.

CAPITAL, ΨTallinn (formerly Reval). Population (1956), 257,000.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President, Brigadier-General Marcos Pérez Jiménez,
took office April 19, 1953.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1
[Knightsbridge: 4206]

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Manuel Dagnino (1956).

Counselloer, Dr. Bernardo Marturet.

1st Secretary, Señor Nelson Hernández.

3rd Secretary, Dr. Carlos Briceño-Vásquez.

Naval Attaché, Commander Miguel José Rodríguez-Olivares.

Air Attaché, Major Oscar Clavo.

Cultural Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.

There are Consulates-General at London and Liverpool and Consulates at Cardiff and Birmingham.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52' - 73° 15' W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 352,051 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1955 was 5,861,354.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of Potos (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yapurana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15' W.

long., 2° 18' N. lat., and about 1,200 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream). Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are *Zulia* (200 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and *Valencia* (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputici, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo *Venezuela*, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–30, since which time it has been independent.

In 1948, power was assumed by a Military Council of which Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud was President. Congress was dissolved and the Supreme Court replaced. On Nov. 13, 1950, Col. Delgado Chalbaud was assassinated. A Council (Junta) of Government was formed on Nov. 27, under the Presidency of Dr. German Suarez Flamerich. On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly, which published a new Constitution on Nov. 30, 1952, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, ground-nuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal, tobacco. There is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, and although the country does

not produce all the grain and other food products it requires, it has now practically achieved self-sufficiency in meat and sugar. Food and drink imports in 1955 were valued at the equivalent of £46,800,000. An autonomous Government department, the *Corporación Venezolana de Fomento*, is endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural development.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*. The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1940.....	185,600,000	1948.....	490,000,000
1941.....	223,800,000	1949.....	482,300,000
1942.....	147,000,000	1950.....	546,730,000
1943.....	177,600,000	1951.....	622,187,000
1944.....	257,000,000	1952.....	658,427,000
1945.....	323,400,000	1953.....	644,221,000
1946.....	388,500,000	1954.....	691,181,000
1947.....	438,000,000	1955.....	785,237,000

Before the war of 1939–45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripito, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupit6 and El Chaure, and about 23 per cent. of the total output of crude oil was refined in Venezuela in 1954. The Venezuelan Government, under existing agreements, receives over 50 per cent. of the profits from oil. The recent developments of rich deposits of iron ore in South Venezuela will exert a considerable influence on the Venezuelan economy in the future. Production, which began in 1950, has increased from about 200,000 metric tons in that year to nearly 8,439,451 metric tons in 1955.

Other industries include gold, diamonds and asbestos; cotton, wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing. New industries planned include a steelworks, petrochemicals (fertiliser, explosives, chlorine, etc.), and the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. In 1955 there were 8 daily newspapers in Caracas, 4 in Maracaibo and 15 in other towns; about 300 periodicals throughout the country.

Education (Primary) is free and compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were (1954–55), 7,014 primary schools, with 623,083 pupils and 197 secondary schools, with 36,277 pupils. There are Universities at Caracas, Merida and Maracaibo.

FINANCE		1955–56
Revenue.....	Bolivares	2,670,000,000
Expenditure.....		2,670,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1955)		30,748,481

The budget for 1955–56 totalled Bs. 2,550,000,000, but actual revenue and expenditure considerably exceeded that amount. The 1956–57 budget has been set at Bs. 2,670,000,000, but will again in all probability be exceeded. Much of the long-term public works and development programme is financed from the Special Reserve Fund, which is fed from surplus revenue and transfers from the ordinary Treasury Reserve.

The market exchange rate of the *Bolivar*, of 100 *Centimos*, at present fluctuates between Bs.9.32=£1 (buying) and Bs.9.40=£1 (selling). There are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (See also p. 84.)

Communications.—There are about 6,500 miles of all-weather roads. During 1953 a toll-road was constructed between Caracas and Maiquetia and La Guaira (the country's chief airport and seaport). The State has now acquired all but a very few of the numerous railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. A substantial railway reorganization plan has been drawn up which will involve the abandonment of four systems with differing gauges and the construction of new lines of standard gauge. Work has already begun on one of these lines (Puerto Cabello-Barquisimeto). Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with New York, Miami, Bermuda, Havana, Lima, Bogotá, the West Indies, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet controls a total tonnage of about 250,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 53 commercial broadcasting stations. The latter draw their income from commercial broadcasting. There are 4 television stations in operation in Caracas, and one in Maracaibo.

TRADE

	1954	1955
Imports	Bs. 2,745,803.59	Bs. 2,959,633.695
Exports	5,660,989.648	6,186,171.489

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum (over 94 per cent. of the total in 1953), coffee, gold, and cocoa. Iron ore will shortly be a significant export; the first shipments were made in 1950, and exports rose to 5,298,839 metric tons, at an estimated value of Bs. 117,151,076 in 1954.

	1954	1955
Imports from U.K. . .	£25,380,466	£23,065,637
Exports to U.K. . . .	18,051,521	32,112,904

CAPITAL, Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, June 1, 1955, 1,000,000; other principal towns are Maracaibo (287,000), Barquisimeto (148,000), Valencia (114,000), Maracay (86,000), San Cristóbal (71,000), Cumaná (71,000) and Ciudad Bolívar (39,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Titania, San Bernadino, Caracas.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Walker, C.M.G. O.B.E., (1955).

1st Secretary, H. F. T. Smith.

2nd Secretary, L. Harris.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. S. Stephens.

1st Bartlett.

1st Morgan.

2nd Secretary (Administration), K. D. Woodfield.
Naval and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. C. V. Beadon, D.F.C.

1st Secretary (Labour), H. R. Atkin (*resident in Mexico City*).

Consul, A. H. Ashton.

Vice-Consul, R. L. Janaway.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Caracas, Caripito, Carupano, Ciudad Bolívar, El Cardon, Las Piedras, Maracaibo and Puerto La Cruz.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Woods, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Calle Sur 21, No. 3, El Conde, Caracas.

YEMEN. See Arabia

YUGOSLAVIA

(*Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije*.)

President of the Republic, President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council, Josip Broz Tito, *assumed office*, Jan. 13, 1953, *re-elected for 4 years*, Jan. 29, 1954.
Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj, Aleksandar Ranković, Svetozar Vukmanović.
Secretary of the, Zeković.

President of the Federal People's Assembly, Moša Pijade.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović.
National Defence, Ivan Gošnjak.

Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.

Finance, Avdo Humo.

Goods Traffic and Commodity Trade, Marjan Brecelj.

President of Committee for Foreign Trade, Hasan Brkić.

Presidents of the People's Republics, Petar Stambolić (Serbia); Vladimir Bakarić (Croatia); Lazar Kolisevski (Macedonia); Djuro Pucar (Stari) (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Miha Marinko (Slovenia); Blazo Jovanović (Montenegro).

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ivo Vejvoda (1956).

Minister Counsellor, Jakša Petrić.

Counsellor, Feliks Gorski.

1st Secretary, Bozidar Gorjan.

1st Secretary (Consular Dept.), Milutin Vujović.

3rd Secretary, Sreten Babić.

Military and Air Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Niko Jovičević.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Marko Orhanović.

Economic Counsellor, Dr. Petar Tomić.

Commercial Attaché, Dusan Marinković.

Asst. Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. Veljko Lukić.

Press Attaché, Najdan Pašić.

Asst. Press Attaché, Gavrilu Vucinić.

Asst. Commercial Attaché, Djordje Pozarnović.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija. In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was formally transferred to Yugoslavia by whom it had been administered since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria), Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanuova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of

Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia in 1946 was estimated at 249,226 square kilometres (96,205 square miles) and the population in 1953 at 16,927,275 (8,211,000 males and 8,716,000 females). As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (Crna-Gora) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. Serbia came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In Bosnia, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. Croatia and Slovenia, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. In Jan. 1929, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution, which endured through the greater part of the war of 1939-45. The Partisan Movement under the leadership of Marshal Josip Broz, commonly known as Marshal Tito, emerged from the turmoil of the war years as the most potent force in the country and the modified constitution was superseded by the 1944, by the Ivan Subasíc) and National Liberation Committee, recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November 1953.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 370,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. According to the 1948 Census, 49.53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36.7 per cent. Catholic, 1.14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations, 12.52 per cent. Islamic and 0.04 per cent. Jews. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1954 there were 140,044 elementary schools with 360,040 teachers and 1,401,608 pupils, 590 secondary schools with 9,745 teachers, 242,049 pupils and 79 training colleges for teachers with 20,762 students. There are five universities, Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje, including 84 faculties with 57,000 students, 11 art academies with 1,200 students and 159 elementary and secondary art schools with 17,000 pupils.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat pre-

dominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia and Macedonia the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; the Hungarian, Roumanian and Albanian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 3 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 3 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 3 Croat dailies in Zagreb, and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, Rijeka and Split.

Production and Industry.—The principal occupation is agriculture. Over 66 per cent. of the population is so engaged. The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the yield in 1955 was 2,430,000 and 3,900,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced some 7,240,000 cubic metres of timber in 1955 and are capable of considerable development. According to Yugoslav official estimates the livestock population in 1955 was approximately as follows: Horses 1,240,000; cattle 5,300,000; sheep 12,000,000; pigs, 4,800,000; poultry, 24,900,000. The Government has been pursuing a policy of industrial expansion and a small amount of capital equipment is now being exported. Minerals are a great source of wealth, particularly in the central regions. Production in 1955 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,137; brown coal, 7,628; lignite, 6,388; copper, 53; lead, 76; iron ore, 1,398; aluminium, 11.5; zinc, 14 and mercury 0.5 tons. Antimony ore, pyrites ore and manganese ore are also produced.

FINANCE

1954

Dinars

Revenue.....	180,200,000,000
Expenditure.....	203,000,000,000

The Yugoslav Dinar (of 100 Paras) has a nominal value of 1.4 farthings, the exchange rate being 840D = £1 (see also p. 84).

Communications.—In 1954 there were approximately 7,250 miles of normal and narrow gauge railway. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Rijeka, Sibenik, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Cattaro). The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes; the port of Belgrade was the second busiest on the Danube. There are many international air services operated by Yugoslavia and foreign civil aviation.

TRADE

1954

1955

Imports from U.K.	£7,319,236	£9,268,916
Exports to U.K.	7,497,611	7,511,721

The principal exports are timber, ores, cattle, pigs, poultry, skins, fruit, medicinal herbs and etheric oils. The imports are chiefly textile raw materials, machinery and manufactured goods.

The chief imports from U.K. are machinery, tractors and textile yarns.

CAPITAL, Belgrade (Beograd = White City), population (1954) 479,000. Other towns are Zagreb (or Agram) (354,000), Ljubljana or Laibach (143,000), Sarajevo (139,000), Subotica (117,000), Skopje (126,000), Rijeka (Fiume with Susak) (77,000), Split (77,000), Maribor (81,000) and Novi Sad (84,000).

NATIONAL FLAG: Blue, white, red with a five-pointed red star superimposed.

NATIONAL DAY: Founding of Yugoslav Federal Republic (November 29).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Frank Kenyon Roberts,
K.C.M.G., (1954).

Counsellor, P. T. Hayman, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. R. H. Ferguson, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. M. E. Bransby-Williams.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. W. J. Cottle, D.S.O., T.D.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. Fothergill,

1st Secretaries, A. A. S. Stark (*Head of Chancery*),
K. R. C. Pridham; D. L. L. Stewart (*Information*).

2nd Secretaries, E. A. Thorpe (*Consular*); H. C. Birdies, M.B.E.

3rd Secretaries, Viscount Norwich; J. J. Beale (*Consular and Commercial*); P. W. Coldham (*Information*).

ECONOMIC MISSION

Counsellor, W. S. Laver.

2nd Secretary, I. J. M. Sutherland.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Belgrade, Zagreb, and (summer months only) Split.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, V. E. Blomfield, Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre in Zagreb.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Temporary Headquarters: Palais de Chaillot, Paris

Secretary-General and Vice-Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, The Lord Ismay (U.K.)

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany upon the coming into force of the Paris Agreements in 1955.

The original machinery set up to carry out the provisions of the Treaty has undergone considerable modification during the passage of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the planning to the implementing stage. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, the principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. Ministerial meetings of the Council will continue to be held periodically. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. Otherwise, at ministerial meetings, Governments are represented by their Minister for Foreign Affairs, and/or by other ministers, according to the nature of the agenda. The chairmanship of the Council rotates annually in the English alphabetical order.

The Council is now directly responsible for the tasks previously performed by the former Council Deputies, Defence Production Board and Financial and Economic Board. Specialised functions, such as those assigned to the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping, to the Petroleum Planning Committee, and to other subsidiary bodies, are directed by the Council.

The Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to all NATO agencies and to member Governments, and is responsible for organizing the work of the International Secretariat.

The Secretary-General is supported by one Deputy Secretary-General, Baron Adolph Bentinck (*Netherlands*), and by three Assistant Secretaries-General, who are: Signor Aubrey Casardi (*Italy*), for Political Affairs; M. Didier Gregh (*France*), for Economic Affairs; Mr. J. Murray Mitchell (*U.S.A.*), for Defence Production.

The military structure of NATO is headed by the Military Committee (Chiefs of Staff of the member countries), under which the Standing Group is in continuous session in Washington. The Standing Group is composed of one representative each of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—currently General J. E. Valluy (*France*), Admiral Sir Michael Denny (U.K.), and Lieut.-Gen. Leon W. Johnson (U.S.A.). It is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area, and works with the Military Representatives Committee.

Of the five original Regional Planning Groups, one remains: the Canadian-U.S.A. Regional Planning Group, with headquarters in Washington. The functions of three of the remainder have been taken over by SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, under General Gruenther, U.S.A.) and its regional commands. The fourth has been absorbed in the Atlantic Command (SACLANT) under Admiral Jerauld Wright (U.S.A.). The Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel, is Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Creasy (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas (15).

Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1200).*

China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).

U.S.S.R.—Persia: Caspian Sea (85).*

Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).

Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions:—

Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).

Wadi Rayan (140), Sittira (110).

Arab: (80), Wadi Natrun (75).

Melba: (60), Siwa (55), Bahrain (50).

Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).

Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El

Gharsa (90).*

America: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).

Australia: Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,472
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally)	985
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.	950
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	927
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.	850
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Hours: 10-4, Saturdays 10-1.) Tel., Abbey: 8010.

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: 9.30-4, Saturdays 9.30-1.) Tel., Central: 9411.

Glasgow.—1 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Hours, 9.30-4, Saturdays 9.30-1.) Tel., Central: 0260.

Ministry of Labour Local Offices.—(Hours, 9-5, Saturdays 9-1.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 1-4) and in *London* on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Cheques, notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

- (i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
- (iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for *five years* in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed from time to time for further consecutive periods of one to five years from the date of expiry, provided the total period of validity of ten years from the original date of issue is not exceeded. They are not available *beyond ten years from the original date of issue*. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's wife* is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may only be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be recommended in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certi-

ficate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Unless they are also citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, citizens of Commonwealth countries should normally apply to their High Commissioner in London, and citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the United Kingdom should apply to the Irish Embassy.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Commonwealth are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including the Aden Protectorate, for which a special endorsement is required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in *Northern Ireland* should apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A British passport is not valid for travel to, or through, any territory for which a military, Control Commission or other special permit is required, unless such a permit has first been obtained.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS

Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D, obtainable at any of the Passport offices (see above) or at any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *thin* paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. or less than 2 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

WHEAT HARVEST MONTHS OF THE WORLD

January.—New Zealand, Chile.

February.—India, Upper Egypt.

March.—India, Upper Egypt.

April.—India, Lower Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia.

May.—China, Japan, Central Asia, Algeria, Morocco.

June.—U.S.A. (Southern States), Italy, Spain, South France, Turkey.

July.—U.S.A. (Middle States), South Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France.

August.—U.S.A. (Northern States), Canada, Central Russia, Poland, England and Wales.

September.—North Russia, Scotland.

October.—Sweden, Norway.

November.—South Africa, Argentina (Santa Fe).

December.—Australia, Argentina, Ethiopia.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. \$)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1938	1954	1955	1938	1954	1955
World Total (a) . . .	20,856	77,413	83,040	23,556	79,419	88,041
North America . . .	4,020	19,537	20,304	3,259	15,657	17,519
Canada (b) . . .	918	4,427	4,763	794	4,549	5,165
United States . . .	3,102	15,110	15,541	2,465	11,108	12,354
Latin America . . .	1,660	7,838	7,943	1,539	7,282	7,273
Dollar Countries . . .	695	4,285	4,561	572	3,794	3,933
Colombia . . .	81	657	584	89	672	669
Cuba . . .	143	558	594	119	527	535
Mexico . . .	147	563	669	114	789	884
Venezuela . . .	181	1,690	1,912	107	1,002	992
Other Countries . . .	965	3,553	3,382	967	3,488	3,340
Argentina . . .	408	1,062	1,000	440	955	1,100
Brazil . . .	289	1,562	1,423	295	1,930	1,306
Chile . . .	131	401	472	103	343	376
Continental E.P.U. Countries . . .	6,565	21,471	24,444	7,803	23,694	27,132
Austria . . .	n.a.	610	699	n.a.	653	887
Belgium-Luxemburg . . .	733	2,300	2,776	765	2,535	2,830
Denmark . . .	334	948	1,042	354	1,163	1,173
France . . .	881	4,181	4,798	1,324	4,221	4,688
Germany, Fed. Republic . . .	n.a.	5,248	6,135	n.a.	4,571	5,793
Italy . . .	553	1,638	1,857	593	2,439	2,706
Netherlands . . .	594	2,414	2,688	803	2,858	3,208
Norway . . .	192	583	634	292	1,019	1,089
Portugal . . .	51	254	284	102	351	398
Sweden . . .	464	1,583	1,728	525	1,776	1,991
Switzerland . . .	301	1,225	1,307	365	1,300	1,489
Turkey . . .	115	335	313	119	478	498
Continental E.P.U. Dependencies . . .	719	3,076	3,209	780	4,156	4,271
Algeria . . .	161	401	460	143	621	697
French Morocco . . .	43	287	326	62	480	496
Netherlands Antilles . . .	187	773	803	253	966	980
Sterling Area . . .	5,627	18,862	20,482	7,784	20,644	23,384
Australia . . .	530	1,656	1,750	527	1,869	2,160
Ceylon . . .	104	380	407	86	293	307
India . . .	621	1,182	1,209	575	1,297	1,361
Pakistan . . .	68	359	401	46	335	290
Iraq . . .	119	489	522	204	204	273
Irish Republic . . .	225	322	309	203	503	572
New Zealand . . .	85	683	724	225	688	804
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. United Kingdom . . .	2,603	7,771	8,468	4,496	9,447	10,881
Union of South Africa . . .	161	912	1,056d	503	1,365	1,485d
U.K. Dependencies . . .	n.a.	720	830	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait . . .	185	424	444	188	601	651
Hong Kong . . .	328	1,016	1,358	315	1,026	1,249
Malaya and Singapore . . .	47	418	370	42	319	380
Nigeria . . .	2,265	6,629	7,358	2,391	7,986	8,462
Rest of World . . .	147	397	402	185	460	558
Egypt . . .	180	681	788	182	656	769
Finland . . .	381	856	932	275	629	604
Indonesia . . .	767	1,629	2,011	759	2,399	2,471
Japan . . .	117	396	395	153	545	617
Philippines . . .	14	800	811	15	200	n.a.
Saudi Arabia . . .	n.a.	464	446	n.a.	614	619
Spain (c) . . .	116	240	257	114	344	441
Yugoslavia . . .						

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned, for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Newfoundland. (c) Including Canary Islands. (d) Including S.W. Africa.

WORLD COMMODITIES

The following table shows world production and main producers of some of the most important foods and raw materials, together with their domestic consumption in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In the case of rubber, natural production and consumption only are shown. In the case of synthetic rubber amounted to 1,085,000 tons in 1955 compared with 716,000 tons in 1954; pre-war production was almost negligible. The United States produces 90 per cent. of the world's synthetic rubber and is also the largest consumer, using nearly 895,000 tons in 1955 out of its total rubber consumption of 1,530,000 tons.

Commodity	Average 1934-38	1954	1955	Commodity	Average 1934-38	1954	1955
Wheat ('000 tons)				Wool (million lb.)			
World production .	152,696	186,428	195,132	World production			
U.S.	19,168	26,380	25,129	(greasy basis) .	3,802	4,618	4,840
U.S.S.R.	35,369	n.a.	n.a.	Australia	995	1,288	1,414
China	19,981	n.a.	n.a.	New Zealand	300	455	475
U.K. consumption .	5,538	5,076	5,136	Argentina	376	364	363
U.S. consumption .	19,208	16,143	23,411	U.K. consumption			
Oats ('000 tons)				(clean basis)	435	462	475
World production .	63,495	61,286	63,786	U.S. consumption			
U.S.	13,752	21,386	22,510	(clean basis)	344	389	426
U.S.S.R.	17,602	n.a.	n.a.	Rayon (million lb.)			
Canada	4,939	4,383	5,769	World production .	1,394	4,488	5,017
U.K. consumption .	(a) 161	2,463	2,761	U.S.	278	1,086	1,261
U.S. consumption .	10,030	25,014	n.a.	Japan	354	633	732
Barley ('000 tons)				U.K.	125	424	435
World production .	48,967	60,857	61,821	U.K. consumption .	(d) 126	388	391
U.S.S.R.	8,494	n.a.	n.a.	U.S. consumption .	283	1,155	1,419
China	(b) 7,491	n.a.	n.a.	Natural Rubber			
U.S.	5,113	7,939	8,378	('000 tons)			
U.K. consumption .	(c) 822	3,179	3,865	World production .	970	1,803	1,913
U.S. consumption .	4,393	5,764	n.a.	Indonesia	348	739	734
Maize ('000 tons)				Malaya	416	584	639
World production .	112,760	139,375	154,875	Thailand(e)	32	117	130
U.S.	52,228	75,250	79,625	U.K. consumption .	101	239	246
China	5,042	n.a.	n.a.	U.S. consumption .	502	596	635
Brazil	5,670	6,625	n.a.	Petroleum (million			
U.K. consumption .	3,396	1,464	1,704	tons)			
U.S. consumption .	44,087	69,225	n.a.	World production;			
Rye ('000 tons)				crude	243	675	758
World production .	42,445	38,375	38,000	U.S.	146	307	330
U.S.S.R.	25,100	n.a.	n.a.	Venezuela	24	97	110
Poland	6,367	n.a.	n.a.	U.S.S.R.	26	57	70
Germany	7,479	(l) 4,033	(l) 3,440	U.K. consumption,			
U.K. consumption .	43	39	19	petroleum pro-			
U.S. consumption .	1,259	542	730	ducts	(f) 8	21	23
Sugar ('000 tons)				U.S. consumption,			
World production;				petroleum pro-			
raw value	28,483	40,629	39,801	ducts	(f) 150	348	377
Cuba	2,787	4,813	4,456	Coal (g) (million			
U.S.S.R.	2,219	3,755	2,815	tons)			
India and Pakistan	3,127	3,700	3,900	World production .	1,270	1,613	1,750
U.K. consumption,				U.S.	398	372	442
refined value . .	2,111	2,365	2,468	U.S.S.R.	111	346	385
U.S. consumption,				U.K.	228	224	222
refined value . .	5,458	6,722	6,894	U.K. consumption .	176	213	214
Rice ('000 tons)				U.S. consumption .	(f) 237	395	378
World production;				Copper (f) ('000 tons)			
paddy	142,100	176,741	188,575	World production .	1,770	2,755	3,032
China	49,000	59,330	64,955	U.S.	515	845	988
India	38,263	37,946	39,286	Chile	292	334	399
Pakistan		12,619	11,830	Northern Rho-			
U.K. consumption,				desia	170	378	347
milled	96	65	107	U.K. consumption .	253	368	397
U.S. consumption,				U.S. consumption .	572	1,120	1,348
milled	435	549	n.a.	Lead (j) ('000 tons)			
Cotton (million lb.)				World production .	1,514	1,984	1,688
World production .	14,556	18,511	18,754	U.S.	333	433	492
U.S.	5,822	6,574	7,066	Australia	212	232	227
U.S.S.R.	1,486	2,784	2,544	Mexico	193	214	197
India	(m) 2,543	2,112	1,824	U.K. consumption .	345	258	281
U.K. consumption .	1,310	880	845	U.S. consumption .	386	984	955
U.S. consumption .	3,085	4,116	4,244				

WORLD COMMODITIES—continued

Commodity	Average 1934-38	1954	1955	Commodity	Average 1934-38	1954	1955
Zinc (j) ('000 tons)				Steel ('000 tons)			
World production .	1,433	2,441	2,672	World production:			
U.S.	407	775	920	crude.....	108,692	220,250	261,000
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	246	250	U.S.	37,368	78,852	104,496
Mexico (k).....	144	200	241	U.S.S.R.	14,638	40,900	44,200
U.K. consumption.	204	240	251	U.K.	10,774	18,516	19,788
U.S. consumption .	435	790	968	U.K. consumption,			
				finished steel . . .	(i)8,300	12,267	13,567
				U.S. consumption,			
				finished steel.....	(i)34,237	56,387	75,000
Tin (h) (k) ('000 tons)				(a) Used by millers only. (b) Average 1934-37.			
World production .	162	177	177	(c) Average 1936-39, excluding animal feed. (d)			
Malaya.....	54	61	61	Including other man-made fibres. (e) Exports.			
Indonesia.....	28	36	33	(f) 1938. (g) Including lignite. (h) Excluding			
Bolivia(e).....	25	29	28	U.S.S.R. (i) 1937. (j) Smelter. (k) Concentrates.			
U.K. consumption.	22	21	22	(l) Federal Republic. (m) Including Pakistan.			
U.S. consumption .	59	54	59				

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domains of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Medicine or Physiology; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation ("Nobelstiftelsen Styrelse"), Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a vice-chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) Russia; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland. The distribution by nationalities is shown below the table opposite.

A list of prizewinners for the years 1901-1953 appears in Whitaker's Almanack, 1953.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn	No award	W. S. D. D. (h)	W. Reymont (n)	No award
1925	J. Franck (g) [(d) G. Hertz (g)	R. Zsigmondy (g)	No award	Bernard Shaw (a)	Sir Austin Chambers (a)
1926	Jean Perrin (c)	Theo Svedberg (d)	J. Fibiger (k)	Grazia Deledda (p)	C. L. Dawes (b) A. Briand (c) G. Stresemann (g) F. Buisson (c)
1927	A. H. Compton (b)	H. Wieland (g)	J. Wagner- Jauregg (o)	Henri Bergson (c)	L. Quidde (g) No award
1928	C. T. R. Wilson (a) O. W. Richardson (a)	A. Windaus (g)	C. J. H. Nicolle (c)	Sigrid Undset (l)	F. B. Kellogg (b)
1929	Prince Louis-Vic- tor de Broglie (c)	A. Harden (a) H. K. A. S. von Euler (d)	Sir F. G. Hopkins (a) C. Eijkman (h)	Thomas Mann (g)	Archbishop N. Söderblom (d) Jane Addams (b) N. M. Butler (b) No award
1930	Sir C. V. Raman (q)	H. Fischer (g)	Karl Landsteiner (o)	Sinclair Lewis (b)	
1931	No award	C. Bosch (g) F. Bergius (g)	O. H. Warburg (g)	Eric Axel Karl- feldt (d)	
1932	W. Heisenberg (g)	Irving Lang- muir (b)	Sir Charles Sherrington (a) E. D. Adrian (a) T. H. Morgan (b)	John Galsworthy (a)	
1933	P. A. M. Dirac (a) Erwin Schrödinger (o)	No award	G. R. Minot (b) W. P. Murphy (b) G. H. Whipple (b) Hans Spemann (g)	Ivan Bunin (f)	Sir N. Ångström (a)
1934	No award	H. C. Urey (b)		Luigi Pirandello (p)	A. Henderson (a)
1935	J. Chadwick (a)	F. Joliot (c) Mme. I. Joliot- Curie (c)		No award	C. von Ossietsky (g)

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1936	Victor F. Hess (o) C. D. Anderson (b)	Peter Debye (h)	Sir Henry H. Dale (a) O. Loewi (o) A. von Szent-Györgyi (r)	Eugene O'Neill (b)	Carlos Saavedra Lamas (v)
1937	C. J. Davison (b) G. P. Thomson (a)	W. N. Haworth (a) Paul Karrer (i) R. Kuhn (g) A. F. J. Butenandt (g)	C. Heymans (e) G. Domagk (g)	H. R. Martin du Gard (c)	Viscount Cecil (a)
1938	Enrico Fermi (p)	L. Ruzicka (i) G. Hevesy (r)	Henrik Dam (k) E. A. Doisy (b) J. Erlanger (b) H. S. Gasser (b)	Pearl Buck (b) F. E. Sillanpää (s)	The Nansen Office No award
1939	E. O. Lawrence (b)	O. Stern (b)	No award	No award	No award
1943	O. Stern (b)	Otto Hahn (g)	No award	No award	No award
1944	L. I. Rabi (b)	Artturi Virtanen (s) I. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (b) J. H. Northrop (b)	Sir A. Fleming (a) Sir H. W. Florey (a) E. B. Chain (a) H. J. Muller (b)	Gabriela Mistral (u)	International Committee of the Red Cross Cordell Hull (b)
1945	Wolfgang Pauli (o)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Cori (b) and B. A. Houssay (v) P. H. Muller (i)	Hermann Hesse (i)	Emily Greene Balch (b) John R. Mott (b)
1946	P. W. Bridgman (b)	A. Tiselius (d) W. F. Giauque (b)	W. R. Hess (i) A. E. Moniz (x)	André Gide (c) T. S. Eliot (a)	The Society of Friends No award
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	O. Diels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Kendall (b) T. Reichstein (i) P. S. Hensch (b) M. Theiler (aa)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	E. M. McMillan (b) G. T. Seaborg (b) A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Syngé (a) H. Staudinger (g)	S. A. Waksman (b) H. A. Krebs (a) F. A. Lipman (b) J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (b) F. C. Robbins (b) A. H. T. Theorell (d)	Earl Russell (a) P. Lagerkvist (d) F. Mauriac (c) Sir Winston Churchill (a) E. Hemingway (b)	R. Buncche (b) L. Jouhaux (c) A. Schweitzer (c) G. C. Marshall (b) Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	V. du Vigneaud (b)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	No award	No award
1950	C. F. Powell (a)				
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a) E. T. S. Walton (z) F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (b) F. Zernike (h)				
1952	M. Born (q) W. Bothe (g)				
1953					
1954					
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)				

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—*Gr. Britain*, 15; *U.S.A.*, 14; *Germany*, 12; *France*, 7; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *Sweden*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *India*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Republic of Ireland*, 1. CHEMISTRY:—*Germany*, 20; *U.S.A.*, 11; *Gr. Britain*, 9; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 1; *Austria*, 1; *Finland*, 1. MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY:—*U.S.A.*, 17; *Gr. Britain*, 10; *Germany*, 8; *France*, 7; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Denmark*, 3; *Poland*, 2; *Spain*, 2; *Switzerland*, 2; *Belgium*, 1; *India*, 1; *Russia*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Chile*, 1; *Irish Free State*, 1; *Iceland*, 1. PEACE:—*U.S.A.*, 12; *France*, 8; *Gr. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 3; *Sweden*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Belgium*, 2; *Norway*, 2; *Austria*, 2; *Italy*, 1; *Argentina*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day).

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks: with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks: with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

SCOTLAND has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1956

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 118th annual meeting at Sheffield on August 29–September 5, under the presidency of Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.

As the President was a member of the Shackleton and Scott Antarctic expeditions his address on "Twentieth Century Man against Antarctica" claimed special attention and was highly relevant also to the International Geophysical Year, which starts in July 1957, for the systematic exploration of the physical phenomena of the South Polar continent.

Now that atomic power is immediately ahead, he said, strategic threat of a monopoly of Antarctica by any one Power should by itself suffice to keep the interest of nations alive. The strategic value of Antarctica, should world atomic war break out, with the likelihood of the destruction of the Suez and Panama canals, would stem from the fact that all inter-continental seaborne traffic, and much coastal traffic, must proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. From that cause alone concern with Antarctica, as a possible air or submarine base, was bound to be a preoccupation of any great Power and more an affair of government than of individual adventurers or scientific societies. The International Geophysical Year was intended to cover the whole earth, the systematic exploration of the physical phenomena in Antarctica being a most striking part of the plan, the cost of which had been assessed at £100,000,000. Forty-five nations had pledged themselves to play their part. In and around Antarctica there would be over 40 stations, of which three would be at the geographic pole, the geo-magnetic pole, and the "Pole of Inaccessibility"—the spot on the inland ice most remote from an attainable base. Automation was an essential element in the I.G.Y. plan. Perhaps it was at its most dramatic in the "Grasshopper," a recording device weighing 200 lb. which could be dropped from an aircraft at any spot. It automatically opens, rights itself on its six legs in insect fashion, and goes into action. It gathers weather information, transcribes it automatically into International Morse Code, and transmits it by radio at 17 words a minute. It works for 60 days, recording and transmitting surface wind speed and direction, temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity. Valuable mineral deposits must be there in Antarctica. "Once the ore is located the whole enterprise could go underground. Tunnel or adit entry might be followed by the construction of underground engine rooms, hoisting gear, and mineral dressing plants. Floating power stations that could be withdrawn during the closed season might be a useful expedient in the initial stages."

It had been suggested that the Antarctic might become a vermin-free store for periodical food surpluses, since widespread crop failures might spell disaster to a world whose population seemed destined to increase. Why not atomic-powered settlements on the Antarctic mainland? The harnessing of the Antarctic gales was another possible source of power. But everything would depend upon the discovery of a worthwhile economic objective, and that was not at the moment in sight. "The chances are that for the remainder of this century Antarctica will remain the scene of investigations in pure rather than applied science—but man may yet find a way to overcome the latent heat of ice and add a seventh habitable continent to the six he already has in thrall."

The President took occasion to refer in his address to the Amundsen–Scott race to the South Pole. The British lost the race, he said, and were beaten at the post because we did not fully understand the value of dogs as transport animals.

Other factors contributed to the tragedy, but the stark fact was that with sledging rations completely devoid of vitamin C, the margin of safety of any man-hauling party to the South Pole from any base on the rim of the continent was too small. Scott committed errors of organization. He should not have changed his parties from two units of four men to one of three and one of five, and so endanger the party going home, who had, without measuring or weighing apparatus, to take exactly three-quarters of the food from dozens of weekly bags. He handicapped his own party psychologically by crowding them in a tent meant for four men and disorganizing a very carefully thought-out routine. He made a bad mistake in taking with him three officers and one long-service seaman. Petty Officer Evans was in a thought-tight compartment by himself, and was naturally the first to break.

The weather was unkind, and of all the years of which a meteorological record had been kept, 1912 was the stormiest on record, and the winter of that year set in unusually early. Nevertheless, he believed scurvy was the deciding factor.

The Presidents of the Sections and the subject of their addresses were as follows:—A. Mathematics and Physics, Sir George P. Thomson, F.R.S., "Physics and Technology"; B. Chemistry, Sir Charles Goodeve, F.R.S., "Steelmaking since Bessemer"; C. Geology, Dr. T. Robertson, "Geological formation in maps"; D. Zoology, Dr. W. H. Thorpe, F.R.S., "Animal Behaviour"; E. Geography, Prof. A. Austin Miller, "The use and misuse of climatic resources"; F. Economics, Prof. Gilbert Walker, "Prices as an instrument of transport policy"; G. Engineering, Mr. A. C. Hartley, "Oil and Industry"; H. Anthropology and Archaeology, Dr. A. E. Maurant, "Blood groups and human evaluation"; I. Physiology, Prof. D. Whitteridge, F.R.S., "The machinery of posture"; J. Psychology, Prof. J. Dreyer, "Psychology and the Humanists"; K. Botany, Dr. H. Godwin, F.R.S., "Quaternary history and the British Flora"; L. Education, Sir Christopher Cox, "The impact of British education on the indigenous peoples of overseas territories"; M. Agriculture, Mr. G. V. Jacks, "The influence of man on soil fertility"; X. Assembly of Corresponding Societies, Dr. F. J. North, "Local societies in the community of to-day".

Two evening discourses were delivered: Prof. F. G. Young, F.R.S., "The growth of biochemistry"; and Prof. Sydney Chapman, F.R.S., "The International Geophysical Year".

Two public lectures were given, in accordance with the aim of the British Association to present science to the public: Sir Raymond Priestley, "Antarctic adventure"; and Sir John Cockcroft, F.R.S., "Future development of atomic energy".

A session was also devoted to the research work done by students. Kenneth Hughes, aged 16, recently of Chesterfield Tupton House School, discussed the habits of three different species of finch he had kept under observation, changes of the habit, changing of colour, aggressive behaviour (over food), courtship, rearing of the young, and how a bird learned its song, were all described. Miss B. Anne Bunting, aged 19, of Thorne Grammar School, gave the result of her

studies of the history and habits of the large American cockroach.

Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S., Professor of Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, since 1953, was elected President for 1957, when the annual meeting will be held in Dublin. The meeting in 1958 will be held in Glasgow.

AGE MAY BE CONTROLLED.—Dr. A. Cornfort, of the Department of Zoology, University College, in a lecture on old age, said that there was a striking tendency for the age of human puberty to advance by as much as five years within a century, and the question was whether improved nutrition was shortening childhood and the life span by that amount. In girls the age of puberty had come down by five years, and the heights of Army recruits indicated that while boys might not be reaching a greater final height than in the past, over the last century they had been reaching their maximum height five years earlier. Puberty in boys had also advanced.

The rate of development in most mammals could be altered during the period before puberty, but no way was known of altering the rate of development after puberty. Senescence, or aging was a deteriorative process and control of human age was certainly not a fundamental impossibility. Senescence was not simply a result of the passage of time. The clock which determines the progress of age changes could be stopped and restarted, or, more important to us, it could be slowed.

Nothing was known at present capable of producing more than a limited reversal of a very few senile changes in human beings, but there was a serious possibility of prolonging life by slowing down development.

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK IN YORK MINSTER.—A memorial to airmen who fell while operating from bases in Northumberland and Yorkshire during the Second World War may now be seen in York Minster. The memorial contains an astronomical clock designed by Dr. R. d'E. Atkinson and made in the workshops of the Royal Observatory. On the west is a Zodiacal dial showing the apparent motions of the sun. The times of rising and setting are accurate to within one minute. The rays

motion, the sun is shown to move a circle of the elliptic, and it thus rises to the appropriate elevation at any time of the year. Solar time may be read from this dial and Greenwich mean time from a dial below. Another side of the memorial carries an astral dial, which shows the apparent motion of the northern circumpolar stars. Sidereal time may be read from this dial; and it is also shown on dials on the Zodiacal side converted into degrees. The clock also depicts events appropriate to the latitude and longitude of York, and is intended to give a picture of the heavens as seen by a navigator in an aircraft over the city.

ATOMIC CLOCK AND EARTH ROTATION.—The National Physical Laboratory's atomic clock was on public view at the annual open day. The device is so accurate that it does not lose or gain more than a hundredth of a second a year. Some physicists now say that this instrument keeps time better than do the stars, and that it ought to be used as a standard of time. The "pendulum" in the atomic clock is essentially a radar beam, which "beats" roughly a thousand million times a second and is kept constant by continual comparison with one of the frequencies with which the electrons in caesium atoms vibrate. In the

clock the caesium atoms appear as a thin stream shot off from a sample of solid caesium in an electric oven, and under these conditions there is no reason why their frequency of vibration should alter from one moment to another. This clock and others have been able to show that the rotation of the earth is far from regular.

ATOMIC ENEMY OF PESTS.—The possibilities of atomic pest-control were outlined by Mr. A. H. Strickland, of the Harpenden plant pathology department, at the British Association. There were two means of pest reduction. They could be killed outright by chemicals—a speedy and easy method—or natural enemies, or their capacity for increase could be reduced. Insecticides were at best only palliatives. Their indiscriminate use might result in the segregation of strains of insects resistant to them, or outbreaks of new pests previously held in check by natural enemies. Altering the environment so that the actual rate could be reduced was a permanent weapon in the battle. Experiments had shown that the sheep-tick could be controlled by minor changes in flock management, coupled with a reseeding of old moorland pastures, and the rate of wheat bulb fly increase could be reduced by rotational and cultural practices. Another possibility could be seen in the eradication of the screw-worm in the Dutch West Indies and in the United States, where male flies sterilised with gamma radiation had been used. This was difficult and costly. Twice as many sterile male flies had to be released as there were normal males in the area. In Curaçao, about 170 square miles in area, 16,000,000 fly pupae were treated with gamma-rays and released to ensure that half this number of sterile males entered the endemic breeding areas. The sterile males mated with normal females, who then laid sterile eggs. It was claimed that this treatment had eliminated the screw-worm in Curaçao.

ATOMS SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME.—Photographs of a piece of tungsten in which individual atoms may be seen have been obtained at the State University of Pennsylvania by Professor E. W. Müller by means of an instrument which he calls a field ion microscope. It can produce images of a narrow class of objects with magnifications up to 2,750,000, and can show up fine details no greater in diameter than a hundred millionth of a centimetre. This microscope is similar in shape to a television tube, with a fluorescent screen at the flat end. The tungsten object photographed was in the form of a fine needle, the tip of which was less than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. This was mounted in the neck of the tube, which was filled with helium gas. The technique of taking photographs of the tungsten tip consists of applying a high electrical voltage—much more than a million volts—between the needle and the screen, and of recording what appears on the screen by means of the camera. Dr. Müller's scientific feat follows hard on the heels of a British advance at the research laboratories of the Tube Investments Ltd., near Cambridge, where Dr. J. W. Menter, using an electron microscope, has taken direct pictures, at a magnification of 1,500,000, showing the lattice planes of two crystals, in which there are spacings, or imperfections, between planes of the order of one ten-millionth of a centimetre.

BABYLONIA: NEW LIGHT.—The existence of a contemporary written reference to the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the beginning of the Babylonian captivity was made known by Mr. D. J. Wiseman, of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities in the British Museum. The

reference is contained in one of four clay tablets, now in the British Museum, belonging to the class of documents called "The Babylonian Chronicle." They are inscribed in the Neo-Babylonian cuneiform script and are considered to be a unique and reliable source of knowledge for the history of Babylonia. These texts give a year by year account of the main political and religious events from 626-594 B.C., with a break of only six years. The part of the chronicle now deciphered records that Nebuchadrezzar, King of Babylon, "in his seventh year mustered his troops and marched into the land of the Hatti [Syria and Palestine], besieged the city of Judah, and on the second day of the month of Adar [i.e., March 15-16, 597 B.C.] captured the city and took the king prisoner. He appointed there a king of his own choice and, having exacted a heavy tribute, sent it, with the prisoners, to Babylon." This is a clear reference to the capture of Jehoiachin of Judah, the seizure of the treasures of the temple at Jerusalem, and to Mattaniah, renamed Zedekiah, who was placed on the throne of Judah as the Babylonian nominee. The chronicle also provides an exact date, which had hitherto been lacking, in both Jewish and Babylonian history. Earlier entries in the chronicle give an account of the Babylonian wars against Egypt and of the Battle of Carchemish (605 B.C.), at which Nebuchadrezzar, acting for his father, King Nabopolassar, routed the Egyptian forces. The chronicle gives the exact dates of the death of King Nabopolassar in Babylon and the accession of Nebuchadrezzar, who was then with the army in Syria. Only 23 days elapsed between the two events. Allowing a week for the news of the death of the King to reach Syria from Babylon, and another week for Nebuchadrezzar to make many political and military decisions, this leaves about a week for his return journey. He must have covered about 500 miles, mostly across the desert, and at the height of summer—no mean feat.

BEAKED WHALES.—The British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, has been presented by the Malacca Museums Board with the skull of an extremely rare species of whale, *Mesoplodon stejnegeri*. This is one of the beaked whales, and is known only from a few specimens which have been found stranded. This beaked whale is not difficult to identify. It has only one pair of teeth, which are enormously enlarged and are visible, sticking straight upwards, half-way along the lower jaw. The newly acquired skull is about 2 ft. long. All previous specimens were reported from the western coast of America and the only other museum specimen is the skeleton of one 18 ft. long, now in the United States National Museum, Washington. The finding of the present specimen, which was stranded in Malaya, suggests that the species may have a wide range.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PURSE.—In connection with the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin (1706-90), the Department of Mineralogy of the British Museum (Natural History) exhibited the asbestos purse sold by Franklin to Sir Hans Sloane in 1725. On his arrival in England Franklin worked as a compositor and augmented his income by the sale of some curiosities he had brought from America. One of these, the asbestos purse, is referred to by Franklin in his autobiography, and also in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, now preserved in the British Museum. The purse is considered to represent perhaps the earliest specimen of asbestos from North America to reach Great Britain.

BILHARZIA.—Bilharzia, a disease which affected the Pharaohs, as we know from the eggs of the

parasite which are found in the mummified tissues of these monarchs, infests African waters to this day, to the debility of many people. Tests are being made in Southern Rhodesia of a chemical which, by killing the water snails in whose bodies the parasite dwells before it sends out its larvae to attack human beings, may help to break the cycle of the disease. The cure of bilharzia in human beings is slow, and there is no guarantee against a fresh invasion of parasites. The best method is to kill all the non-human carriers, so that the parasite loses one of the vital posting-stages in its career. Chemicals which kill the host snails must not affect the fertility of the soil. Small stagnant pools may be easily rid of snails, but it is much harder to cope with large expanses of water, especially if the water is flowing sluggishly through river deltas or through thousands of irrigation channels.

BIRD CONGRESS IN LENINGRAD.—The first Russian ornithological congress was held in Leningrad, and was attended by nearly 400 scientists from all parts of the Soviet Union and delegates from Britain, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Mr. Guy Mountfort represented the British Ornithologists' Union and the British Trust for Ornithology, and gave an address, and Mr. James Fisher represented the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Wildfowl Trust. The films shown by the British delegates and the exhibition of current British ornithological publications created great interest. Russian delegates were surprised to learn that the B.B.C. had broadcast 195 radio and television programmes about birds during 1955. Papers read at the congress showed that the annual output of zoologist graduates from the Leningrad branch of the Academy of Sciences alone exceeds that of Oxford and Cambridge combined. Since the war 16 teams of young zoologists have been sent on expeditions ranging from the Arctic to the tropics, and intensive work is in progress in biochemistry, embryology, and morphocology. Only in the study of migration and bird song and in photography is there a lag behind western standards. The important decision was taken that the advanced Russian programme of faunistic investigation should be combined with that of other countries in the production of a distribution census embracing the entire palaearctic region. The proposal was made by Professor E. Stresemann, of Germany, and was immediately approved. Between sessions the delegates examined the 150,000 bird skins in the Zoological Museum, where the rarest treasures of all, the only known specimens of the extinct *Kittlitzia corvina*, were handled.

BIRDS OF PARADISE HATCHED.—Mr. Sten Bergman, a Swedish explorer and ornithologist, has induced a hen Bird of Paradise to lay eggs and hatch a pair of young in his private aviary near Stockholm. As the young are the first to have been hatched in cold palaearctic Europe, the event has aroused the interest of zookeepers in several countries. Ornithologists at London Zoo have tried to mate these beautiful creatures on several occasions but without success. The young seem to be particularly sensitive to captive conditions and do not live long. The Swedish specimen, a King Bird of Paradise, comes from New Guinea. There are about seventy different species in the whole family; they are all related to the crows, but in the brilliance of their plumage the adult males are rivalled only by humming birds. The group is confined to New Guinea, the Molucca and Aru islands, and the east coast of Australia.

BLINDNESS: MEDICAL DRIVE.—The Medical Research Council has sponsored an intensive drive against trachoma. The disease, which chiefly affects infants in the first few months of life, consists of inflammation of the conjunctiva cornea—the covering and the “window” of the eye—and is the commonest cause of blindness. It is caused by a virus that can be identified by the changes it produces in tissues on which it grows. Fundamental studies of it are hampered by the fact that it does not readily survive transport from the countries where trachoma is prevalent to the laboratories where it can be investigated. Trachoma is widespread among the Arabs in the refugee camps in Jordan, so British doctors are going there to study the disease on the spot. Dr. Charles Smith, a virologist, and Dr. M. J. Gilkes, a clinician and a bacteriologist, both from the Institute of Ophthalmology, will work on research at new laboratories attached to the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John in Jerusalem. There they will apply newly developed tissue culture methods in an attempt to isolate the virus. A second group of scientists, led by another virologist, Dr. Leslie Collier, will conduct parallel research at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in Chelsea, in an attempt to isolate and grow the trachoma virus. When this has been done it is probable that a vaccine against the disease will be developed. Dr. Collier will also inspect and report on the trachoma work being done at various laboratories in the Middle East. Another of his tasks will be to find the best way for transporting material containing the virus back to the Lister Institute. Packing it in ice or the freeze-drying technique developed at the Institute may provide the answer to this problem.

BRITISH FLORA AND THE ICE AGE.—The theory that most of the British flora arrived in the country after the recession of the last Ice Age and before the North Sea became filled with water was put forward by Dr. H. Godwin, F.R.S., in his presidential address to the Botany Section of the British Association. His argument was based on the results of techniques applied to the recent geological past—the use of radio-active carbon for determining age, and the study of fossilized pollen grains. According to the radio-carbon work, the temperature of Britain became temperate 10,000 years ago. For 5,000 years before that there had been two relatively mild cold periods, which succeeded the more severe conditions of the Full Glacial period (between 15,000 and 25,000 years ago). The North Sea was dry 10,000 years ago, and became filled to its present level by the melting of glacial ice in other parts of the world, about 5,000 years ago. While it was dry, plants migrated into the country from the south and east, where the glacial recession occurred earlier. Pollen grains recovered from peats and bogs have shown that in the Late Glacial period (10,000 to 15,000 years ago) birch forest prevailed during the warmer periods, to be replaced at colder times by dwarf shrubs like arctic willow and dwarf birch. After this, dense birch forest returned. This was displaced by oak forest as the climate became warmer and until Neolithic man cut down trees or until his animals prevented them growing. At the close of the last glaciation, three processes were initiated: (1) melting and retreat of the ice-sheets, and the exposure of fresh country to colonization; (2) restoration of the ocean-level by return of water from the ice-sheets; and (3) northward migration of flora and fauna driven south by the oncoming cold. It was of the greatest importance to the biogeographer to know the progress of those three processes in relation to one another, and their absolute timing.

In particular, they needed to know for the British Isles the date at which the North Sea was last available as a dry-land route to Britain.

BUBBLE ON THE SUN.—Motion pictures of the outburst of flaming gas from the sun on February 10—in violence equalling a simultaneous explosion of 100 million H-bombs—was shown to the American Astronomical Society by the scientists who made the photographs at the United States Sacramento Peak Observatory in New Mexico. The pictures were taken at the rate of four a minute with a telescopic instrument, the coronagraph, which has a disc that masks the sun's face except for its edges. They showed a bubble of gas on the eastern side of the sun, expanding at the rate of 60 miles a second. It grew steadily more brilliant for 5 to 10 minutes and then suddenly a top-knot of it accelerated to 700 miles a second. About 20,000 miles in diameter, it shot out into space 200,000 miles before becoming too faint to see, setting a record for speed among all such flares yet observed. Dr. Menzel, Director of the Harvard Observatory, said that the force that produced this sudden acceleration was more than 1,000 times the pull of the earth's gravity. Most of the 1,000 million tons of gas expelled was hydrogen. It was ultra-violet light energy from the flare which played havoc with radio transmission by affecting the ionosphere, which bounces radio waves back to earth.

BUSTARDS IN THE ZOO.—The London Zoo has acquired from Spain a pair of great bustards, which have attracted attention by their owl-like hoots and whistles. They are about the size of guinea fowls, with mottled brown backs and small feet. Ornithologists place them between the cranes and the stone-curlews. There are about twenty-three species in the Old World; they are mostly omnivorous, eating lizards and mice with as much apparent satisfaction as the green shoots and tomatoes they eat in the Zoo. Their flesh is considered to be exceptionally tasty. Once these bustards were common in Britain, but they needed great open spaces for their continued existence and now they are almost extinct in North-west Europe. Some of them exist in Poland, the Balkans, and in the steppes, where they are hunted on horseback. Elsewhere, the bustard family is in decline; the great Indian species is hardly ever seen; the Australian birds are to be found only in the Northern Territories; and few regions are safe for them nowadays. The last British specimens bred in Yorkshire about 1836 and vagrants have been seen at intervals since in the Orkneys and Shetlands.

CAMELS IN TUSCANY.—A plan was made to revive the herd of camels which for generations flourished on the royal estate of San Rossore, which is bounded on the south by the river Arno and on the west by the sea. Two young dromedaries, purchased for £2,200, have been established in the quarters previously occupied by generations of their species. The origin of the herd dates back 300 years, when they were introduced from Tunis, and on one occasion 300 arrived at the port of Leghorn. The camels prospered and multiplied, so that in 1789 the herd numbered 196, but before the last world war the number was only 60. Under the German occupation of San Rossore in 1943 the camels were pursued into the woods, slaughtered, roasted and eaten.

CAMERA INSIDE ATOMIC PILE.—A further development in the use of television for the inspection of hot regions in a nuclear reactor was exhibited

at Cambridge. The camera, believed to be the first of its kind in the world, is small enough to be lowered into the heart of a reactor through the narrow "fuel" loading channels that form a lattice work in the surrounding graphite. Altogether, the camera and its associated equipment which is mounted on a trolley, weighs half a ton. Pye Limited, after demonstrating industrial television to the Atomic Energy Authority, were given a contract to design a special camera for use inside an atomic pile at Calder Hall in Cumberland. The camera is housed in a thin stainless steel casing 30 in. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Near the lens are four small bulbs giving the apparatus its own source of illumination. A sideways view of an atomic reactor can be gained by a system of mirrors. As the equipment is to be used when the atomic reactor is dangerous, it is worked by remote control. The camera can be lowered into a reactor by means of a cable, contained in a rubber hose 75 ft. long. Mr. W. L. Cruikshank, the mechanical engineer in charge of production, states that the camera has a system of cooling as the temperatures of a reactor reaches as high as 200 deg. Centigrade. Carbon dioxide can be pumped through the rubber housing of the cable to the camera, keeping it at a temperature of 50 deg. Centigrade.

CHAFFINCHES TAUGHT TO SING.—In a discussion on animal behaviour at the British Association, Dr. W. H. Thorpe, F.R.S., described a number of experiments in bird-song which the Cambridge University Zoology department had carried out. In some species—the corn bunting, the reed bunting, and some warblers—the characteristic full song was entirely inborn; with the chaffinch, the linnet, and the yellow bunting, the basic pattern of the song was innate, but much of the pitch and rhythm had to be learned. Young chaffinches were taken from their nests and caged in a room where they cannot hear other birds sing. Apparently, individual birds all sing something of about the right length, but this song is not divided into three distinct phases, as is the song of wild chaffinches. If two untrained chaffinches are put into the same room, they learn some more of the proper song from each other. This happens when they begin singing in earnest at about nine months. The real learning period comes in a short period of about six weeks when the bird is eleven months old. It is then that it first has to sing on a territory of its own in competition with other and perhaps more experienced birds. It learns the finer points of chaffinch song by listening to its elders, though it is not known how chaffinches always learn from other chaffinches and not from robins.

CONTINENTS ON THE MOVE.—Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S., next year's President, opened a discussion on rock magnetism at the British Association. Undoubtedly, he said, there had been large movements of the continents relative to the poles. England had moved a long way northward in the last 150 million years from a position near the Equator. North America had moved similarly. It looked as if the land masses of the northern hemisphere had moved collectively some 40° relative to the poles, although with smaller relative motions of the parts. The gap between Europe and America seemed to have widened by over 1,000 miles. India and South Africa had moved great distances from somewhere nearer the South Pole several hundred million years ago. And India must have moved markedly compared with Europe. This indicated a relative continental drift as well as a movement of the crust as a whole—often called polar wandering. All these results had come in the

past three years; in another six years or so, "we really should know quite a lot about how and when the continents have moved."

COST OF THE BRITISH CLIMATE.—In a discussion about the weather Professor Gordon Manley, of Bedford College, London, said at the British Association meeting that every year about a third of the coal used in this country went in lighting, cooking and heating. As imports of coal amounted to 10,000,000 tons a year, a severe season not only caused personal inconvenience, but also directly affected balance of payments problems. People blamed dramatic incidents like snow for increased consumption of fuel, but what mattered was a consistently cold spring. The demand for heating in the long, cool season of 1950-51 had been greater than in the famous winter of 1947. Some research into fluctuations of climate was necessary. Statistics during the "heating season," from September to May, were available for the last 250 years. The mildest season was 1821-22, and it was approached by 1948-49. The worst times came in 1739-40, 1813-14, and 1878-79, and they provided a warning of what might happen again. There had been nothing in this century as bad as the weather in the 1880's. In recent years there had been a tendency towards warmer springs and autumns, but there were some slight signs that a decline had set in. More reliable weather forecasts, it may be added, particularly in the 36 and 48 hours time range, may be possible as a result of experiments by the Meteorological Office with an electronic computer at Manchester University. America and Sweden have adopted the system, and report that they achieve the maximum improvement over conventional methods when making forecasts for 36 or 48 hours ahead.

THE COYPU IN BRITAIN.—Major Anthony Buxton, in a letter to *The Times* on the increasing number of the coypu, the large rat introduced from South America, says it is about to become a far worse menace than the grey squirrel. Coypus will soon infest every slow flowing river in the country. They make large burrows in banks. Their holes are at about water level and they are therefore a menace in country like that of the Norfolk Broads, where main rivers and water channels are about the level of the surrounding land. Coypus, burrows may cause a serious leak. He has caught 11 coypus at one time out of one burrow, three out of another, and several single ones out of other holes. Since a coypu likes moving about with its back arched, the burrows have the shape of the interior of a cathedral, and sometimes extend for 15 ft. underground. They are good diggers and prefer to burrow in stiff clay, probably because the roof is less likely to collapse in clay soil than in peat. When feeding on growing beet, a favourite food, they eat only the portion of root above ground and pass on to the next one. Their other favourite foods are young reed shoots, the roots of lesser bulrush and of water dock, candle rush, the produce of cottage gardens, and, in hard frost, short grass growing on dyke banks. Their teeth are like those of a beaver, but their bite is not usually deep, because their mouths are so small. They can be safely tailed, but the end, not the base, of the tail should be grasped. They can remain completely submerged at the bottom of a dyke for at least half an hour.

CRUCIFIXION: EARLY CARVING.—One of the earliest stone carvings in the British Isles, known as the Calf of Man Crucifixion, was bought by the National Art Collections Fund for £750 and presented to the Manx Museum. The Crucifixion

came to light in 1773, when the ruins of a Celtic chapel were being demolished on the Calf of Man, and it has been preserved until now in the finder's family. The carving is executed in shallow relief on a slab of the local slate rock, probably less than three feet high. The carved panel, which may have served as a reredos, displays a "Celtic" interpretation of the Crucifixion, in which Christ appears alive and fully robed, in a manner found in the art of the eastern Mediterranean at least as early as the sixth century. As a theme in Early Christian art of the British Isles, says Mr. Megan, the director of the Manx Museum, the Crucifixion makes one of its first appearances on a page of the illuminated manuscript known as the "Durham Gospels," the work of one of the Irish monasteries of Northumbria during the late seventh century. The treatment of the Crucifixion in the "Durham Gospels," with its accompanying pairs of figures, cherubim above, spear- and sponge-bearer below, set the pattern for the oldest Irish, and Manx, representations of the Crucifixion, whether in bronze, manuscript or stone. The first completely "Celtic" copy is perhaps the bronze plaque from Athlone, now in the National Museum of Ireland, in which the central figure of the robed Christ is reduced to a symbolic figure-pattern in the "Irish Vernacular Style." The Calf of Man Crucifixion is evidently, says Mr. Megan, a direct copy in stone of just such a bronze plaque of Irish workmanship of the eighth century, and is probably the earliest of the "Celtic" representations of the Crucifixion in stone. The patterns of Christ's robe imitate panels of Irish bronze-ornamentation, and the circular feature on the breast is not a brooch, but derives from the scroll-surrounded jewel-mount of a bronze rivet-head.

"DEW LINE" ACROSS CANADA.—In the far north of Canada, inside the Arctic Circle, a chain of radar stations stretches across miles of barren ice and frozen seas. This is the "Dew Line," the first word standing for "distant early warning" against aerial attack across the Polar regions. Only sixteen months after the decision to build the line, dozens of radar sites were established across 3,000 miles of bleak country. In three months aircraft were heading north. They landed on the tundra, and the construction of landing strips on frozen lakes began. Larger aircraft landed carrying equipment; then freight aircraft parachuted twenty-ton bulldozers. Nineteen aircraft crashed and twenty men were killed. Many of the aircraft went down on the desolate lands where winds get up to 100 miles an hour and temperatures drop to fifty and sixty below zero. Then war-time-size convoys moved into the partially charted waters of the North-West Passage, and penetrated almost to the ice-locked waters where Sir John Franklin perished with his entire expedition. A body of 4,000 men set to work on construction camps and eventually the "Dew Line" was established. From a civilian point of view this radar line will have an important bearing on the development of northern Canada, one of the richest mineral territories in the world.

DNA.—At the Royal Society a large model of a molecule which is one of the key substances of life—*deoxyribonucleic acid*, or DNA for short—was exhibited. Found in the nucleus of all living cells, DNA may transmit hereditary characteristics from generation to generation. Scientists have recently succeeded in elucidating the structure of this complicated assemblage of atoms, which are arranged in two intertwined spiral chains. Each chain consists of phosphate groups on the outside linked on to sugars. Attached to the sugars inside

is a series of "bases"—chemical groups which are in turn linked to each other across the axis of the molecule to form a double helix. The varying sequence of these bases along the molecule may provide a kind of "code" making possible the transfer of hereditary characteristics from one generation to the next. A single molecule of DNA is very long, and probably consists of at least a thousand turns of the helix. Each turn is about three hundred millionths of a centimetre long.

EARTH RADIUS SMALLER.—The circumference of the earth is not as great as it was supposed to be. Scientists of the United States Army map service state that new studies indicate that the earth's circumference is less by half a mile. The equatorial radius of the earth—the distance from its centre to the equator—is 6,975,336 yards, or 140 yards less than the figure accepted since 1909. Mr. Bernard Chovitz, a map service mathematician, has stated the new computation, applied to the circumference of the earth at the equator, would make the world 24,902 miles around at its widest point. The new estimate was based on continuous measurements of arcs, ranging from Alaska to Chile in the western hemisphere, and from Finland to South Africa in the eastern hemisphere. Each arc is equal in length to one-third of the earth's circumference. The new findings will help in tracking the satellites that the United States had planned to launch in 1957.

EASTER ISLAND STATUES.—Hr. Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian scientist of the *Kon Tiki* voyage, led an archaeological expedition on Easter Island, in the South Pacific, and there transported one of the giant mystery statues and erected it without mechanical aids in what he believes to have been the original manner. A team of 180 Easter Islanders dragged the statue from its quarry to its selected site, where it was raised by levering up one side an inch or so, blocking the space thus made with rocks, then levering the other side similarly. When the base of the statue reached the height of the plinth the levering and wedging process was applied only to the upper portion of the statue, which was thus raised gradually to a position from which it could be hauled vertical by ropes. With 12 islanders Hr. Heyerdahl raised the 30-ton statue to the vertical in 18 days by this ancient method. He considers the statue to be plainly Polynesian, though the expedition unearthed one which, instead of having the traditional Polynesian posture of hands folded across the stomach, was kneeling with hands on thighs.

EEL WORM PERIL TO POTATOES.—The use of fungi to trap and destroy eel worms was described at the British Association by Dr. C. L. Duddington and Mr. A. J. Juniper of the Regent Street Polytechnic, where their experiments were made. The fungi, which are called "predacious fungi", can trap eel worms, which may be half a millimetre long, in several different ways. Most commonly there is a trap consisting of short branches of the fabric of the fungus which join up to form a sort of mousetrap. These branches are adhesive, and the eel worms are caught in them as they wander about in soil. In other fungi the sticky trap is forsaken for a snare in which the eel worm's body is caught in a ring of the structure of the fungus and held there either by becoming jammed or by constriction of the ring. When held, the eel worm is killed and digested. In England promising experiments have been made to control the eelworms which attack potatoes, peas, and cereals. It has been estimated that the potato root eel worm destroys about £2,000,000 worth of potatoes a year in Britain alone.

EGYPT: QUEEN HER-NIT'S TOMB.—Professor Walter Emery, Edwards Professor of Egyptology in the University of London, while digging in the sands of the Saqqara plateau 20 miles south of Cairo, found the tomb of Queen Her-Nit, a ruler of the First Thinite dynasty, who reigned on the banks of the Nile 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. His discovery has brought to light the earliest example of monumental architecture in Egypt and proves that Saqqara was the burial place of the first dynasty Pharaohs and that their funerary structures at Abydos are only cenotaphs. The tomb of Queen Her-Nit, 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, consists of a mastaba—a flat-topped rectangular superstructure of mud brick—which was originally 22 feet high and with a crenellated exterior originally painted with mat-work designs. A wall surrounds the whole installation of the tomb, which Professor Emery believes to be the prototype of the pyramid complex of the third and fourth dynasties. After four months' digging he discovered a descending passage below the mastaba, leading into a burial chamber, containing the remains of a cedar wood sarcophagus. The interior of the mastaba was divided into a series of magazines, in which was placed extra funerary equipment for the use of the deceased. Hundreds of broken stone vessels and pieces of pottery in schist, diorite and alabaster were recovered, along with a small necklace of gold and cornelian stones. Even more important, clay jar sealings and stone vessels bore the name of Queen Her-Nit, and a chalice-shaped vessel of schist and pink limestone believed to be her own drinking vessel.

ELECTRONIC WATCHES.—At the Lip watch factory in Besancon, France, an electronic watch containing a 2-cell battery yielding electric energy has been perfected. Each cell is about the size of a bean, weighs 1.6 grams and yields one volt. There is a sub-miniature motor whose coil comprising 10,000 turns, transforms the electrical power into mechanical. The power of the motor is 1.5 hundred-millionth horse power. It is stated that 10,000,000 electronic watches could be run on the power necessary for a 100-candlepower lamp. The electronic watch does not tick. Its pulsations, at the rate of three per second, are different from the tick-tock of an escapement watch. The electronic watch, which is slightly lighter than the ordinary watch, is less sensitive to changes in atmospheric pressure.

ERNIE.—Ernie is the name given to the "electronic random number indicator equipment", the machine which will be used in the draws of the premium savings bonds scheme. Ernie's task is to pick out numbers at random. This is what any spinning wheel with numbers 0 to 9 around its rim can be made to do. The wheel is given a push and it is a question of luck as to where it stops. When electricity is passed through a glass tube with a rare gas in it—like one of the tubes used for neon signs—the particles of gas are electrically charged. They rush about at random. There is a metal plate in the tube, and each time one of the particles hits this it passes its electricity to the plate and an electric impulse runs through a wire connected to the plate. This gives the electronic spinning wheel a push. The pushes come quite at random, driving the electronic spinning wheel round. No one can influence the number of particles that would hit the plate. The wheel stops at a number and this is the first figure of the winning number. At the same time other electronic spinning wheels will produce the other 8 or 9 figures in the number. The result

will be a number which is produced entirely by chance. No one can influence the result.

ESKIMO ORIGIN AND CULTURE.—Archaeological discoveries in Canada have increased our knowledge of the Eskimos. Little was known previously about these Dorset people, who spread eastwards from Alaska and whose descendants were thought to have disappeared about 1,000 years ago. Now dwellings built by Dorset people which appear to be only several hundred years old have been found on Walrus Island, in the north of the Hudson Bay, by a scientific expedition organized by the National Museum of Canada, the Smithsonian Institute, and the American Philosophical Society. The expedition, led by Mr. Henry B. Collins, was excavating one of the earliest-known Dorset settlements on Southampton Island and the more recent dwellings were found by chance. The houses are roofless and the walls are built from massive granite blocks and boulders piled round deep excavations in the frozen soil. They have one, two or three rooms, the last arranged in a clover-leaf design. The finds on the two islands clear up one of the great puzzles of the Arctic. They show that the Dorset culture persisted until recently and was probably the dominant culture of the central Arctic for more than 1,000 years. The Dorset people, says Mr. Collins, were clearly Eskimos and hunters of aquatic mammals such as the seal, and not Indians. This is shown by the weapons and implements found at the two sites, those from Southampton Island being prototypes of the later Walrus Island tools. The Dorset people did not disappear but mingled with the Thule people whose culture swamped their own. Some culture traits of the Dorset people—as well as their blood—undoubtedly persist among the Eskimos to-day.

FALKLAND ISLES GEOLOGY.—A contract has been made between the Colonial Office and the University of Birmingham, as a result of which the geological work of the Falkland Isles Dependencies Scientific Bureau, the director of which is Sir Raymond Priestley, will for three years be done in the Department of Geology at Birmingham. The object of the scheme is the production of a basic geological map and evaluation of the stratigraphy and economic resources of the Dependencies. At Birmingham the facilities of apparatus, comparison material and library will be available to holders of fellowships, some of whom will deal with existing petrological and palaeontological collections, while others who have been engaged in field work will be able to work out their results. Dr. R. J. Adie, Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Geology, will co-ordinate the work.

FISH CLOTHED LIKE MICE.—A new order of fishes called the Miripinnati or "wonder-fins" was described to the Zoological Society by Dr. N. B. Marshall, of the Natural History Museum, who had been investigating them in association with Dr. E. Bertelsen, of the Marine Laboratories in Copenhagen. The most remarkable was a little creature, an inch and a half in length, with bat-like pelvic fins and a skin as hairy as that of a mouse. It had been caught off the Azores. Under the microscope the hairs on the skin were seen to be of a concertina-like structure, each bearing a number of glandular cells that might exude a noxious substance in the living animal, said Dr. Marshall. He had also noticed that the upper and lower lobes of its tail had the unusual quality of overlapping. Another family of wonder-fins, including one caught by the British ship *Discovery*, were not hairy, but their larval stages were charac-

terized by long tail-streamers about three times the length of the fish. The whole group fed on copepods or plankton: one was completely stuffed with the organisms, and it may be that the fins and tails of the wonder-fins act like parachutes as they rise and fall with the shoals of food on which they feed.

FOSSELS OF THE FUTURE.—Mr. Lee Talbot, the American ecologist, who was sent by the International Union for the Protection of Nature on a mission to the Near and Far East, reported on his study of the rarer animals there. The vigilance of naturalists, supported by Government action, he says, has probably saved some dwindling species from extinction, but other animals, in the Near East, in particular, are rapidly qualifying for the description of "fossils of to-morrow." The Syrian wild ass, which was probably domesticated 4,500 years ago by the Sumerians before the introduction of the horse, showed no evidence of its survival. Extinction threatens the white antelope of the Arabian desert, the oryx, the animal which probably gave rise to the myth of the unicorn. It was once a considerable feat for an Arab hunter to kill an oryx, but to-day motor-vehicles and modern guns make it easy prey, and incessant hunting has reduced the numbers of oryx to fewer than a hundred. There has been wide-scale killing of the Arabian gazelle to feed workers on the oil pipeline in Southern Arabia, and these animals are now rarely seen in areas where they once existed in herds of a thousand head. Farther east, Mr. Talbot found that the Asiatic lion is being effectively preserved in its last haunt, the Gir forest in North-west India. There are about 200 lions there, an increase of about a quarter in the last five years. Strong measures are being taken in India, Burma, and Indonesia, to preserve the scattered survivors of the three species of Asian rhinoceros, which are now protected in all three countries after having been hunted almost to extinction for the supposed medicinal value of their horns, feet, and other trophies. Only a few dozen Javan rhinoceroses survive, but Indian one-horned rhinoceroses still number several hundreds. Poachers, however, attracted by the high prices they fetch, are still hunting them.

GAS DIRECT FROM PIT.—Mr. K. T. Spencer, chief scientist of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, discussed before the Coal Industry Society experiments into the gasification of coal in the pit by setting it on fire and extracting the gas. In one experiment, he said, coal had been converted into electricity by this means. Economic estimates had been made, and the indications were that gas could be produced at the site at about twopence halfpenny a therm. As power station coal costs at the power station nearly a penny a therm more than that, it was not a bad result. Gas obtained by this method could be converted into electricity certainly no more expensively, and possibly rather more cheaply, than by converting the poor quality coal which the Electricity Authority received.

GEOLOGY IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.—Dr. Charles F. Davidson, Professor of Geology in the University of St. Andrews, in his inaugural address said that owing to the growth of populations and increasing industrialization the mineral resources of the world were being steadily depleted, and the sparsity of geological practitioners had been a great impediment to the development of the British Commonwealth. Geological research, by deep borings, supplemented by the modern techniques of geophysics, had disclosed coalbeds beneath the chalk of Kent which contained 2,000

million tons of coal and were giving an annual output of over 1½ million tons. Considerable coal had been found in borings for oil in Lincolnshire, and workable reserves of 400 million tons discovered by boring through the Triassic rocks of South Staffordshire and Warwickshire. The National Coal Board had proved the existence of 200–300 million tons, 2,000–3,000 feet deep, in their underwater drilling on the Firth of Forth. We still have 40,000 million tons of proven mineable coal in the British coalfields, enough to last us at our present rate of consumption for the next 200 years; and probably the gross resources available for extraction cannot be less than 100,000 million tons. In 1942, only two mines were known as sources of uranium; to-day the potential resources of mining fields under development were not less than a million tons of metal available at £5 per lb. Geological research in the Blind River district to the north of Lake Huron in Canada had revealed uranium ore which would ultimately be of the value of £1,000 million. Geologists would successfully meet the challenge of the depleted mineral resources of the world. British universities were producing about 100 honours graduates in geology every year; America was producing six times as many relative to the population. Trade no longer followed the flag; it was a natural consequence of the discovery of ore deposits and oilfields.

GIANT SNAILS OVER HALF THE WORLD.—The giant African Snail known as *Achatina Fulica*, has spread over half the world, from East Africa and Madagascar, in spite of desperate attempts in many countries to eradicate it (see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1950). The last stage of its long journey was in California, where a counter-offensive was taken by the Pacific Science Board. Prof. C. M. Yonge reports that the central Pacific was searched for an isolated and uninhabited island suited for an experiment on control. The island of Agiguan in the Marianas appeared ideal for this purpose. At that time, in 1950, it was impossible to walk anywhere on the lower slopes of the island without almost at every step crushing a Giant Snail. It was among such dense populations of their prey that numbers of the predatory carnivorous snails were introduced. Two years later, when the island was revisited, these snails had spread over an area of ten acres and increased to perhaps 25,000. By January, 1954, within this same area almost the only trace of Giant Snails was their empty shells. Higher on the island they were still present, but everywhere attacked by enemy snails, assisted by rats and birds and by coconut crabs and hermit crabs, while they had assisted their own destruction by eating almost all suitable vegetation. Over a period of 150 years and by so many agencies, the Giant Snail has journeyed half way round the world.

GIANT TOAD IN DISFAVOUR.—The ugly giant toad, which was imported more than 20 years ago to check the ravages of the sugar cane beetle is now in disfavour in parts of Queensland. The toad, grey to dark brown and six inches long, has no teeth, or sucker discs on his toes, as frogs have, and he cannot climb, but he can jump two feet. If he survives natural enemies in the egg and tadpole stage, and reaches maturity, he will have enjoyed a balanced diet estimated at 51 per cent. of insects injurious to agriculture, 42 per cent. neutral and 7 per cent. beneficial. Sugar-growing experts say that he has done the work expected of him in keeping in check the cane grub that becomes a beetle. The complaint against him is that he does not differentiate in his diet between insects injurious

to agriculture and those beneficial to man and beast. It has even been said that he poisons dogs and eats chickens.

GLASS MELTED BY ELECTRICITY.—A British process for melting glass electrically and probably by automatic control, was revealed at a meeting of the Society of Glass Technologists at Stourbridge. Ever since it was discovered that at a certain temperature the electrical resistance of glass declines sufficiently to allow current to pass through it, it has been theoretically possible to melt glass by developing heat inside it instead of applying heat to the surface. An all-electric furnace has been developed by the British Heat-Resisting Glass Company, of Bilston. It was evolved by Mr. A. Gell and Mr. D. G. Hann, and the furnace has been operating successfully in secrecy for five years. With this furnace Britain, it is claimed, is the first country to produce an effective and practical alternative to fuel-fired furnaces, although experiments have been carried out for years by Scandinavian countries, Germany, France, Switzerland, the United States, and Russia. The furnace, cube-shaped, generates heat in the melting glass by electrodes on two of the facing walls. As glass is withdrawn from the base of the melting chamber so melting glass is liquefied from the underside of the "batch" crust. The greatest advantage of the process lies in its high thermal efficiency. Conventional furnaces lose anything up to 90 per cent. of the heat; the new furnace, it is claimed, loses only about 40 per cent. to 50 per cent.

GRASS ROT: HOW AND WHY.—The fact that grass rots when it is wet is brought about by microscopic moulds and fungi, said Dr. J. Webster, of Sheffield University, at the British Association. Clumps of cocksfoot grass around Sheffield have been kept under observation. At different periods stems from them have been collected and examined under the microscope for the presence of fungi, or rather of their fruit bodies, and it has been possible to show that certain types of mould creep up the stems of the grass as these grow; others remain low down in the thick cocksfoot tussock. The fungi are capable of causing the cellulose in the grass stems to ferment and so to rot. An examination of the water content of the stems at different heights above the roots and at different seasons, for stems which were standing normally and for those which were cut and laid on the ground, has shown that the fungus grows at the expense of the grass more quickly when the water content is high. It has to be more than 15 per cent., or the fermenting activity of the micro-organism is inhibited altogether.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY MOVES ON.—The Royal Observatory is being gradually removed from Greenwich to Herstmonceux, and plans by the Greenwich Maritime Museum are to use the old buildings as a show place illustrating the history of astronomy. Two rooms in Flamsteed House, so called after the first Astronomer Royal, are open to the public. By chance the present Astronomer Royal found and purchased a grandfather clock which belonged to Sir Isaac Newton and was mentioned by him in his diary. The face is divided into hundredths of an hour instead of sixtieths. When questioned about the removal of the Observatory the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty said that the necessary work at Herstmonceux had proved far more extensive than was originally contemplated and there had been technical difficulties connected with the domes. In addition the fact that the castle is an ancient monument had slowed down the work. Of

the four stages of the work, the first two were completed, the third was due to finish in 1956, and the fourth in 1957. The telescopes of the solar group were in place and the installation of those in the equatorial group should begin after the end of 1956 when the domes were completed. Only one telescope will be new: a Schmidt telescope for photography of large areas of the sky. The other five will be transferred from Greenwich. The largest of the six domes will contain a new 98-in. reflector telescope provided by the Government to celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Newton, the inventor of the reflecting telescope. This will be the largest telescope in this country.

HAIRLESS DOGS FROM MEXICO.—The Zoo has received a pair of Mexican hairless dogs, or Xoloisquintli, from Colonel Harmar, of the British Embassy in Mexico City. These animals, believed to be representatives of the god Xolotl, were known in the wild form before the Spanish invasion of Mexico, and clay models have been found in ancient tombs. Until recently the breed was threatened with extinction. They resemble the sturdily built whipper, and their bodies are hairless, save for a slight fuzz on the top of the head and on the tail and some short hair between the toes. As the temperature is about 104° F. the soft smooth skin feels hot to the touch, and a characteristic of the breed is that it perspires through the skin, and not through the tongue as other dogs do. After a few weeks at the Zoo one of the dogs produced a pair of puppies. In some remote rural parts of Mexico it is believed that the Xoloisquintli is capable of averting or curing the common cold, asthma and malaria.

HEREDITY DISCOVERY.—Dr. V. M. Ingram, of the Medical Research Council's unit at Cambridge, described to the British Association how he had recently shown for the first time that a mutation in a single gene, the unit of heredity, can modify chemical structure in a substance in the body for which that gene is responsible. The gene is that of sickle-cell anaemia, common mainly among Negroes. When inherited from only one parent it provides some degree of protection against malaria, presumably because the blood cells of those so affected afford less oxygen to malaria parasites. When inherited from both parents it causes severe anaemia, and few so affected survive to maturity. Dr. Ingram explained that there is a chemical difference between haemoglobin of normal individuals and those with sickle-cell anaemia, people with the intermediate condition having probably a mixture of haemoglobins. He has shown this by breaking down the complete protein, which is haemoglobin, into 30 fragments and separating these as spots on a sheet of filter paper. Twenty-nine of the spots fell in the same positions in both cases. The thirtieth spot fell in different positions, according to whether the haemoglobin was from a normal individual or one with sickle-cell anaemia. The fragment of the protein molecule which this spot represented is therefore chemically distinct in the two cases. It is suggested that it is probably a chain which may contain some 20 or so amino-acids, the components of which proteins are built up.

HOUSE-FLY THREATENED.—The United Nations World Health Organization launched a campaign against disease-carrying insects, in which it included the house-fly, mosquito, tsetse fly, lice and flea. The mosquito is responsible for spreading malaria, yellow fever and other diseases. The house-fly spreads cholera,

typhoid fever, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, dysentery and infant diarrhoea, which can be fatal, and trachoma, which causes blindness. In nearly all parts of the world it has developed resistance to residual insecticides, but sanitation has never been known to fail in achieving fly control. It is the one thing to which flies will never develop resistance. Insecticides should be used only to supplement individual sanitary measures and not to replace them. The house-fly is described as "the murderer at your table." It feeds on an enormous variety of substances which are left about. It eats food-stuffs, particularly sweet substances and milk, vegetable and animal matter in decomposition, and it has been established experimentally that it can pick up poliomyelitis virus, eliminated in human excrement. Modern methods of "tagging" insects with radioactive isotopes, which enables them to be followed with detection devices, may solve this problem of disease transmission. Germs picked up by insects may also be "tagged" so that subsequent disposal of them may be observed. The tagging system has shown that most house-flies have a range of two kilometres (just over one mile) or less, but a maximum range of 32 kilometres (about 20 miles) has been recorded.

INSECTS ON HIMALAYAN ICE.—In 1954 and 1955 expeditions to study the insects of the Himalayas were made into the north-west area of glaciers and ice-falls, no part of which is below 10,000 ft. They were led by Professor M. S. Mani and among the team of eight was Dr. A. P. Kapur, of the Zoological Survey of India. Over 5,000 insect specimens were collected. Professor Mani stated in *The Times* that on the snowy wastes, at altitudes rarely reached by human beings, there habitually live a remarkable variety of insects. Dry barren rock that gets heated in the summer sun to an uncomfortable degree, damp moss-covered rock, snow fields, glaciers, torrential streams, glacial puddles, caves, cracks and crevices have their insect inhabitants. Certain types occur almost exclusively on the Himalayas. Subtropical or even tropical forms occur as high as 10,000 ft. In contrast to the polar forms, the Himalayan insects are heavily pigmented, undoubtedly as a protection against glare and ultra-violet radiations. The adult period is exceedingly short. Quite a number of the insects were found hibernating under stones covered by several feet of snow. On a glacier at 14,000 ft. was a hibernating mass of ladybird beetles. With the melting of the snow as the short summer advances, the noon-day sky, with the air four degrees below zero, becomes filled with gigantic swarms of mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, butterflies, gnats, and other forms, which mate, lay eggs, and perish before evening. Only a few high-altitude insects thrive on lichen, moss, or algal slime. The bulk of the food supply is "air-lifted" from the plains of India. Spores, pollen grains, tiny insects like aphids, gnats, and even butterflies and moths are carried over vast stretches of the country by upper air currents to be thrown up on snow fields or glaciers. Swarms of butterflies and noctuid moths are blown up on snow fields from about 13,000 ft. to more than 16,000 ft. An unexpected snow storm nearly annihilated a huge flight of butterflies migrating from Tibet, scattering a vast desert of snow at about 16,000 ft. with the dead. Hordes of earwigs, beetles, flies, and Himalayan birds were attracted to the feast. A wide range of micro-climatic niches, with conditions for specific types of insects, occurs between 10,000 ft. and 20,000 ft. Attilid spiders, snow-flies, and scavenger flies were found flourishing at 20,000 ft., where no other animals are found. Insects such as snow-flies have fol-

lowed closely behind the lichen and moss and have created the necessary conditions for others. The success which the insects have had at extreme altitudes is due to their having taken advantage of the micro-climatic niches.

JUPITER SENDS OUT SIGNALS.—When the United States Department of Terrestrial Magnetism detected radio signals emanating from the planet Jupiter, investigation into this phenomenon was undertaken by Australian radio astronomers. They looked through the automatic records of radio disturbances, made by them in 1950 and 1951, which confirmed the conclusion of the Washington observers that the signals came from Jupiter and that the intervals between signals corresponded in length with the rotation period of the planet. This period, nearly 10 hours, is not a fixed quantity, because Jupiter, like the sun, rotates at different rates in its various latitudes; so that such differences apply at least to the outer layers of the planet's atmosphere, which alone are observable from the earth. The interval between the radio signals was found to correspond with the rotation period shown by clouds in and near the north and south tropical zones of Jupiter, a little way from the equatorial zone, which rotates in a period about five minutes shorter. British amateur astronomers have found that there was, in 1950 and 1951, a prominent white spot or cloud in the south tropical zone of Jupiter, and it is suggested that the radio signals were received at their greatest strength when this spot was central in longitude on the disc. The radiations are said to have the characteristics of the atmospheres seen during terrestrial thunderstorms, but in order to be seen at the enormous distance of Jupiter such storms would have to be of tremendous violence.

LIGHT IMAGES MADE BRIGHTER.—A new technique for amplifying light, which is held to have great possibilities in medical diagnosis and treatment with X-rays, in astronomy and in industrial and military applications, because of its capacity for increasing the brightness of an image by as much as 50,000 times, was demonstrated in New York. The Lumicon, as it is called by its developers, the Bendix Aviation Corporation, enabled observers to "see in the dark," and Dr. Albert Wilson, director of the Lowell Observatory in Arizona, said the new technique might make it unnecessary to build any more optical cameras like the great 200 in. telescope at Palomar Observatory. He predicted that electronic telescopes would be built instead. The amplification employs a television camera which has a sensitive image detector tube. This is linked through amplifiers to a monitor unit like that in a standard television picture tube, but where commercial television utilizes 525 lines for each picture, the special television link uses 1,024. Dr. Wilson said that the system, when used at the Lowell Observatory 18 months ago, when Mars was only 39,800,000 miles from the earth, had produced the best view of the planet they had ever had, amplifying many times the faint wavering light from it. It should be possible to use Lumicon to make the 200 in. reflecting telescope at Palomar Observatory the equivalent of a 1,200 in. optical telescope. Dr. Russell Morgan, chief radiologist at Johns Hopkins Hospital, who was one of the devisers of Lumicon, said that it had proved invaluable in many forms of treatment of disease, particularly where the trouble was deeply seated. During the demonstration in a large room where the lights were turned out, the apparatus on being focused on a seated model made it possible to see details of the model's face and clothing when the unaided eye

could see nothing; and when the demonstrator lit a match the illumination was so much increased that the image became brilliant.

MEASURING OCEAN CURRENTS.—For the first time direct and reliable measurements of the currents in the deep ocean basins have been made free from the uncertainties involved in using a conventional current meter from an anchored ship. Dr. J. C. Swallow, of the National Institute of Oceanography, has developed a technique whereby a neutrally buoyant float can be followed for several days by listening to the acoustic signals that it transmits. The density of the float, which consists principally of two 10 ft. aluminium scaffold tubes sealed at the ends, is carefully adjusted to be greater than that of water at the surface of the sea and less than that of the bottom water, so that it floats at a predetermined depth in mid-water.

MITHRÆUM EXCAVATION.—New light on the Mithræum under the Church of Santa Prisca on the Aventine has been thrown by Dr. C. C. van Essen, director of the Netherlands Institute in Rome. His discoveries are of interest to British archaeologists in connection with the recent findings of Mithræa in Walbrook and at Carrawburgh. The earliest church on the site was built in about A.D. 400. The Mithræum beneath the east end of the present church was discovered in 1935 by Professor A. Ferrua, and in 1952 further excavations were undertaken by Dr. van Essen and Dr. M. J. Vermaseren. The temple is remarkable for its size and for its structure and decoration. On either side of the main hall are wall-paintings with a procession of members of the various grades of the initiates in the Mithraic hierarchy bearing the elements of the sacred feast, bread and wine and a cock, and another procession is on the way to celebrate the sacrifice of a boar, a ram, and a bull. Lines of Mithraic hymns accompany the wall paintings. Beneath these paintings, dating from about A.D. 220, are traces of earlier ones, and the Mithræum itself appears to date from the time of Trajan. It was built into a large pre-existing house which may have been the *Domus Traiani*. Dr. van Essen advances the hypothesis that after the emperor had taken up residence in the Imperial Palace, he gave this house to be converted to the worship of Mithras. The objects found in the temple include a stucco head of Serapis resembling the marble one found at Walbrook. This belonged to a recumbent figure of Serapis-Oceanus, who presided at the rock-birth of Mithras. In the rear was a cult figure of Mithras slaying the bull. The excavators found also subsidiary rooms in which other parts of the ritual were celebrated. The report on the ritual pit at the Mithræum at Carrawburgh on the Roman Wall helped Dr. van Essen to identify in one room a similar pit in which the candidate for initiation lay awaiting his ordeal. Another relic of the practices of this religion was a cylindrical terracotta vessel inscribed "I brand you, O Saturn, O Atar, O Ops." This was made to hold the red-hot ashes into which the iron was plunged to be heated before a branding ceremony.

MITHRAIC TEMPLE: SILVER CASKET.—Professor W. F. Grimes exhibited at the Society of Antiquarians a Roman silver casket which had been discovered on the north side of the Temple of Mithras, in Walbrook. Because of the place in which it was unearthed, he said, apart from the buried statuary and at a higher level, the casket was first thought to be of the eighteenth century. Since then it had been cleaned and polished and its real date had been decided. About 3½ in. to 4 in. in height and 3 in. in diameter, the casket has

a silver strainer inside it which suggests that it was filled with liquid, perhaps the blood of an animal, and used in ritual by worshippers. The sides are ornamented with scenes of huntsmen in pursuit of animals and of men in combat. Those engaged on research on the temple, he said, found that eight floors had been constructed during the centuries of its existence. At some period the stone columns were removed and in its later stages the temple had only an inadequate roof of birch timber which could not have properly spanned its stone walls. Birch and alder trees grew by the banks of the Walbrook, then about 40 ft. below the present street level. He presented a picture of the temple in its later years standing on desolate waste ground in the heart of the city. Gradually it fell into decay, but during that time worshippers managed to maintain it in spite of the coming of Christianity. The temple lasted for four centuries, and was built either at the end of the second century or the beginning of the third.

MONGOLIAN WILD HORSE.—A Przewalskii, a rare Mongolian wild horse, was born at Whipsnade Zoo. The young parents of the foal were obtained from Prague in 1954 in exchange for animals valued at £3,600. The natural home of the animals is in the Altai Mountains region of Mongolia, where a Russian traveller was the first to obtain specimens of the pure-bred wild horse which still exist. The horse is of small stature, standing about twelve hands at the shoulder. The root of the tail is short-haired, and the mane short and upright, without forelock. The body colour is yellow dun, the mane and tail black, as well as the lower part of the legs, and there is a dark stripe down the back. The muzzle in pure-bred specimens is white. A decided character is shown by the great size and length of the row of cheek-teeth, it being one-third larger than the same row of teeth in a Dartmoor pony of the same stature.

MOULD THAT PREVENTS CORROSION.—In recent years research work has gone steadily ahead into means of combating rust, the most formidable form of wastage in steel. The annual report of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research states that this work has now entered a new phase. The identification of a microscopic mould called *actinomycetes* as the substance responsible for preserving ancient metals long interred in the ground may lead to the isolation of chemical materials which will supersede the palliative forms of protection now in use. The mould grows freely on tannins and also flourishes in peaty soils. It has been estimated that the cost of rust to Britain is £200 millions every year. It is suggested that one of the first applications of the new methods of rust prevention will be in regard to underground metal pipes which have been known to corrode through within a year, and there have been cases where twenty miles of pipeline has had to be replaced after only ten years. As more structural steelwork is used in British building, the cost of air corrosion increases. Much of this steel is erected in industrial areas where sulphur vapours from burning coal or oil in the air eat into the metal. Tests of rusting rates of mild steel show that corrosion is one hundred times faster in Sheffield than in Khrطوم and four times faster in industrial Birmingham than in agricultural Godalming. Mild steel in Derby rusts at the rate of nearly seven-thousandths of an inch a year and in Sheffield at the rate of nearly six-thousandths.

MOUNTAIN BUILDING UNDER THE SEA.—A scientific cruise by H.M.S. *Telemachus* (Lt.-Cmdr.

J. E. Moore, R.N.) under joint Australian-American auspices, has made a distinct contribution to our knowledge of how mountains are formed. During the cruise, which lasted from June 1 to August 1, *Telemachus* crossed the Tasman Sea from Sydney to New Zealand, then zig-zagged across the Tonga-Kermadec trench between the Tasman Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and returned to Sydney. About 130 gravity measurements were made from the submerged submarine at depths of from 50 ft. to 200 ft., where disturbances from surface waves are sufficiently reduced to allow of precise scientific measurements. The Tonga-Kermadec trench, which extends from Samoa to New Zealand—about 1,200 nautical miles—lies at a depth of 10,000 ft. and its sides are a further 15,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. deep, making the distance from the surface of the ocean to the bottom of the trench 25,000 ft. to 30,000 ft.—one of the deepest ocean floors in the world. The *Telemachus* observations will be used to determine the types of rocks and their thicknesses in this ocean region, and the information will be pooled with other gravity observations for a more precise determination of the shape of the earth, which has been a long-sought goal of scientists. The Tonga-Kermadec trench is believed to be an initial stage in the development of a new mountain range. Gravity measurements by the *Telemachus* will furnish new details of this mountain-building process.

MURAL FOUND IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—A remarkable portrayal of the Archangel Michael weighing good and bad souls in a balance is part of a mural, painted 600 years ago, recently discovered in the Byward Tower of the Tower of London. This 14th century version of the Last Judgment was found under a thick coat of limewash and black oil paint when an old fireplace was being examined by an artist of the Ministry of Works. The mural, which is believed to have been a representation of Christ in majesty, consists of four figures. The central figure of Christ was lost when a fireplace was built into the wall during the sixteenth century. The figures, which retain in parts their original brilliant colours, are about three feet high depicted with outspread wings of a brilliant pink colour. On the one side of the missing central figure is Michael. In one pan of his balance is a green devil. On the same side is a figure of the Virgin painted in Byzantine style in a blue veil and mantle over a carmine robe. Her hands, with long delicately shaped fingers, are clasped before her. On the other side of the fireplace is a female figure with a halo, robed in blue with a carmine and yellow mantle; and a painting of John the Baptist, which has suffered considerably. A vermilion book bearing the *Agnus Dei* is to be seen in the saint's hand. The four figures are looking inwards towards the missing central figure.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCIENCE.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the report of the Scientific Advisory Council, he proposed to provide for the establishment of a national reference library of science and a lending library. The sum of £2,500 would be available during the current year for the purchase and binding of scientific periodicals as a beginning to the lending library. A sum of £10,350 had been included in the Estimates for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Patent Office library. This library would eventually form the basis for the reference library.

POLYTETRAFLUORETHYLENE.—If polytetrafluorethylene does all that is claimed for it skiers may be able to increase their speed to a considerable extent.

This material has a very low coefficient of friction and is used for dry, self-lubricating bearings and for non-sticky coverings for rollers handling sticky materials. When applied to the running surfaces of skis in place of the conventional waxes polytetrafluorethylene results in less friction and therefore increases speeds. The possibilities of the material were first realised by Dr. F. P. Bowden, of the Department of Physical Chemistry, Cambridge University, in the course of researches on friction. In one of his tests a weighted plasticised ski travelled down a gentle 700-feet slope in 42 seconds compared with 61 seconds for a waxed ski. It is expected that the new skis will give a definite advantage in the longer, slower, downhill races. Skis run easily on snow because the frictional heat of their passage melts the surface of the snow and the resulting film of water between the snow and the ski acts as a lubricant. Heating increases and friction decreases with speed, so that on a steep slope the advantage of polytetrafluorethylene is not so marked. But on the longer downhill races with their gentler slopes the plastic's remarkable frictional properties will come into their own.

PREHISTORIC REPTILES FOUND.—Remains of two prehistoric reptiles have been found at Shipston-on-Stour, near Stratford-on-Avon. One of them has been identified as an ophthalmosaurus, a marine fish-lizard, with an elongated snout and enormous eyes. The second is apparently a vertebral section of a large dinosaur, or so it is thought at the museum in Birmingham. It has been suggested that the beast fell off a crag and broke its neck, but the geology of the region does not support this explanation. The midland area, where these two reptiles were found, was covered by an extensive sea in the Jurassic period of over a hundred million years ago. At first, the waters were transparent and the surrounding land surfaces yielded relatively little sediment. But afterwards the mud-laden waters of the sea spread over the area of the old basins, destroying the clear-water coral faunas. The deposits of the sea form the Oxford clay, and persist across the country from Dorset to Yorkshire. It is suggested that the remains of the lizard unearthed at Shipston-on-Stour were swept down in a river flowing from, perhaps, the highlands of the Welsh border. And there they remained, fossilized, for over a hundred million years.

RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN.—The report of the Medical Research Council on the hazards to man of nuclear and allied radiation covers the whole ground from present sources of penetrating radiation to the effects of war using nuclear weapons. X-rays used in medical diagnosis are a bigger source of exposure to man-made radiations than either nuclear tests or atomic energy, and present practices should be reviewed. Only a comparatively small increase in the frequency of test explosions would be needed to cause injury to individuals through the increased amount of radioactive isotope, strontium-90. The amount of radio-active strontium in human bone should continue to be watched, and an increase of anything much more than tenfold above the present level should demand "immediate reconsideration". Other sources of radiation which contribute very small amounts cannot be disregarded. The practice of examining the feet by X-rays when fitting shoes is of dubious value and, in view of the possibilities of multiple exposures to children, may even be dangerous. Radiation from watches and clocks with luminous dials is small, but real. The main hazard is to workers in the luminizing industry. Circumstances require the use of instru-

ments with self-luminous dials. For the majority, however, there is no such necessity and the risk could be minimized if the amount of radioactive material in these instruments were reduced to the lowest possible level. Television sets give rise to small amounts of X-rays, but radiation from this source is not either a personal or a significant genetic hazard. Nevertheless the possibility of radiation should be borne in mind when considering the design and operation of such instruments. In sets used by the public most of the radiation is normally absorbed in the apparatus itself and is insignificant at the usual viewing distances.

RADIO SIGNALS FROM VENUS.—Several strong radio signals from the planet Venus were detected by a radio telescope at the radio observatory of Ohio State University during May 1956, when the planet was approaching the earth at a speed of 500,000 miles a day. The director of the observatory, Dr. John Kraus, said that it was the first time the planet had been heard from. The signals were observed on each occasion for a period of several hours. They consisted of crackling sounds similar to radio static from thunderstorms, and the signals, it was suggested, might indicate similar storms on Venus.

RAIN TO ORDER.—The committee on weather control appointed by President Eisenhower reported that the results of experiments in the United States indicate that rainfall can be increased by up to 17 per cent. by modern cloud-seeding techniques, and that it may be possible also to control hailstorms and, eventually, even to "inhibit" lightning and "modify" tornadoes. In what is described as "the first scientific appraisal of man-made rain," the committee describes how the release into the atmosphere of silver iodide smoke from ground generators produces results which can be very important to the weather economy of the nation. It has been shown that a 1 per cent. increase in rainfall during the growing season would pay for cloud seeding, and in five out of six cloud-seeding operations in Pacific coast states an increase in rainfall of from 9 to 17 per cent. had been obtained. Personal testimony from committee members who had been present at one of these experiments indicated almost absolute suppression of hail, and this bore out the result of other studies in Switzerland. Twelve minutes after "cloud-seeding" with 37 two-inch naval rockets containing sea salt at Tabora, Tanganyika, there were repeated downfalls of rain. Through the partial failure of seasonal rains the reservoir at Kazima Dam, on which Tabora is dependent for its water, was dangerously low, and it was decided to try out the cloud-seeding technique evolved by the East African Meteorological Department in conjunction with the Admiralty and the Ministry of Supply. The Colonial Secretary stated that under suitable conditions cloud-seeding does produce rain. At the conclusion of the experiments the level of the reservoir was 2½ inches above the level at the beginning of the experiments, despite a daily consumption of 250,000 gallons and a high loss through evaporation.

RARE WILD ANIMALS.—A list of 26 mammals now threatened with extinction was presented to the International Union for the Protection of Nature at their assembly in Edinburgh. The list is as follows:—Tasmanian wolf; Asiatic lion (India); Persian wild ass; Indian one-horned rhinoceros; Javan one-horned rhinoceros; Samatran rhinoceros; Mindoro tamarau (Philippine Islands); Arabian oryx; Przewalskii wild horse (Mongolia); Bactrian camel (Mongolia); Wisent or European

bison; Cretan wild goat; Addo bush elephant (South Africa); Angolan giraffe (Portuguese Angola); Giant sable antelope (Portuguese Angola); Mountain zebra (South Africa); Nubian wild ass (North Africa); South American chinchilla; Chinchilla, all species; Solenodon (Caribbean area); Black-footed ferret (North America); Florida key deer (United States); Caribbean monk seal; Guadalupe fur seal (Mexico); Hawaiian monk seal; Suleiman markhor. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1956, p. 990). Mr. H. J. Coolidge, of the Survival Service of the Union, stated that during his recent visit to Cambodia, he was greatly disturbed at what is happening there to wild animals, especially to several species of wild cattle, since Cambodia achieved independence and the strict enforcement of the French game laws ceased. The species were the gaur (the largest of the wild cattle), the bantian (a smaller kind), the water buffalo, and the kouprey, a rare species, a relic of former ages, of which only 500 survived two or three years ago. His information was that in the last two years probably half the game animals in Cambodia have been destroyed.

ROMAN FORT OLDER THAN LONDON WALL.—A Roman fort older than the Roman wall round London has been excavated in the Cripplegate area by Professor W. F. Grimes, after six years' investigation. The plan of the fort is roughly square and covers 11 acres, lying between London Wall on the north and Grisham Street on the south. It was built in the first century A.D., and when the City wall was built, about A.D. 200, the fort was incorporated in it. This accounts for the unusual course of the London Wall in this area, a peculiarity which has long been a puzzle. The excavations reported in 1950, by which Professor Grimes proved the existence of the fort, were made chiefly at the south-west corner. He returned to the fort to make the most of the few weeks remaining before its site—a bombed area—was filled in to allow the new road from Aldersgate to Moorgate to be made. The excavation of what he considered the probable situation of the west entrance to the fort has proved successful; it has brought to light the foundations of the northern guard-tower or turret of the west gate. The remains of the corresponding south guard-tower are presumably under Falcon Street, which runs from west to east across part of the site.

● **SALMON HATCHED ARTIFICIALLY.**—The supply of salmon in the Baltic has been the subject of research by Sweden's Migratory Fish Committee. Although naturally bred fish stand a better chance of survival, experiments with artificially propagated salmon justify the artificial repopulation of rivers where dam building has meant death to the original stock of salmon. Ten years ago it became apparent that the continuous harnessing of Sweden's many waterfalls was threatening the replenishment of salmon stock in the Baltic. This was due not only to the obstacles placed in the way of the fish trying to reach their natural spawning grounds but also to the conditions in the rivers being so changed that no places suitable for the growing or young salmon would be left. The Committee tagged the seawards migrating salmon and collected data about the places of final catch, the rate of growth, and other factors pertinent to salmon fishing. To improve the methods for salmon conservation, a rearing station and laboratory with possibilities for expansion was built in the Indal River at Hölle, near Sundsvall. The artificially hatched salmon are kept in their containers for two or three years until they reach a size of about six inches. They are then released into the lower parts of the river

or on the coast. Most of the tagged fish have been caught in the sea, and about eighty tagged fish were caught in returning to their native river. Out of these, only two missed their "home" river, going about thirty miles farther north. Salmon put back directly on the coast seem to find their way home amazingly well. According to calculations, a return of at least 5 per cent. of the released salmon would be necessary to make artificial propagation a paying proposition.

SATURN'S RINGS.—Dr. G. P. Kuiper, who has carried out an examination of Saturn with the 200-in. telescope at Palomar, has advanced a new theory as to the great gap in the appearance of the rings of that planet. It has been established that Saturn's rings consist of vast numbers of small particles, revolving round the planet in orbits confined closely to the plane of its equator. The particles are probably composed of frozen gases. The unequal brightness of the various parts of the system is due to the concentration of the particles, which are most closely packed and brightest in the middle, much less so in the outer, and least of all in the innermost ring. There is a clearly marked division, between the middle and outer rings about 2,000 miles wide, which appears as a narrow black line. It is by no means free from particles, as can be seen when the rings are presented almost edgewise to our view. Dr. Kuiper is of opinion that what has been seen with smaller instruments is partly an illusion, and that the great gap is the only true division in the ring.

SEA DEPTHS SECRETS.—In his Joule memorial lecture at Manchester, Sir Edward Bullard outlined some of the plans which are in the scientific mind for the exploration of the depths of the sea. Research teams at Cambridge and at two American universities have done much since the war to find out what collects on the bottom of deep oceans. By sending down long, weighted pipes they have recovered sections of the deposits there. By dredging they have been able to study the nature of large areas of ocean bed. By using echo-sounding apparatus of the "Asdic" type they can map the contours of the ocean bottom. It has been possible to tell how quickly the deposits on the sea bottom accumulate by measuring the radio-activity in different parts of the cores brought to the surface. The sea contains a little radio-active ionium (formed by the radio-active decay of uranium) in the deposits which disappears by radio-active decay, half of it every 83,000 years. The amount of ionium in a part of a core is therefore a guide to the age of that part. These measurements have suggested that the bottom of the Pacific accumulates one centimetre of deposit every 100,000 years. The sea bottom is believed to be a good place to look for evidence of the Ice Ages. When sea animals grow their shells of calcium carbonate from minerals in the sea, the exact proportion of the different isotopes of oxygen (not radio-active) which they incorporate varies slightly with the temperature. These varying proportions can be measured, and the temperature of the sea when the animals were alive can therefore be deduced. Their age can be told from their depth below the surface of the core in which they are found. Analysis has shown that there have been between two and six Ice Ages in the last million years. Sir Edward Bullard is of opinion that it would be profitable to dredge the ocean bottom in a search for meteorites. Meteorites with a large content of iron are easily found on land, but those of stone often escape notice. Since the relative numbers of the two are important, a search should be made in the sea or even in the Antarctic ice.

SEARCHLIGHTS SEEN 300 MILES AWAY.—Four great searchlights, of such power that their beams may be seen from the air as far away as Boston and Baltimore, and 300 miles out over the Atlantic, have been mounted on the ninetieth storey of the Empire State Building, New York, to serve nightly as beacons of welcome to visitors from far and near. One of these beams aims straight up; the others are directed outward at an angle five degrees above the horizontal. Altogether the searchlights generate nearly 2,000 million candle-power. Moving counter-clockwise at the rate of one revolution a minute, each in turn serves as the vertical beam while its forerunner returns to the horizontal position. These beacons indicate the great change that has come in this era of aircraft, and emphasize the fact that more visitors arrive in the United States by air than by sea. The welcome which the Statue of Liberty has given to visitors for 70 years has lost some of its significance. The searchlights on the Empire State Building, creating "the brightest continuous source of man-made light in the world," cost \$250,000 each, and weigh a ton each. Each is four feet in diameter and contains a 2,500 watt short-arc mercury bulb, and a highly polished reflector. Because temperatures in the lights reach 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit the bulbs are made of quartz instead of glass.

SEAWEED IN SCOTLAND.—The Institute of Seaweed in its latest report stated that the seaweed harvest of the shores of Scotland is worth £1,000,000 a year. For a long time it was used as manure, and it still is on the crofts in the Outer Isles. One of the first industrial uses of seaweed was in the manufacture of iodine. Great masses of the weed were gathered and burnt, and from the resultant kelp iodine was obtained. The trade flourished until it was discovered that iodine could be obtained more cheaply from the nitrates of Peru and Chile. Then came the discovery just after the Second World War that seaweed could be made the base of many products from cosmetics to custard powder and ice-cream. Seaweed has thus again brought a measure of prosperity to Scotland. To-day, on the sandy shore of the western coast of South Uist, the seaweed is raked into heaps to be collected by cart for transport to the factory on the south-west of the island. Here the seaweed is stacked, dried, milled and then sent to the mainland for further treatment. The search for seaweed has taken gatherers to every accessible point on the shores of the islands and Scottish mainland, and there have been inquiries on the possibility of acquiring supplies from Ireland. The trouble is that the weed is being used more quickly than it grows. It takes three years for a decent growth to accumulate.

SQUIDS' INK MAY BE A DECOY.—Mr. D. N. F. Hall, of the Fisheries Research Station at Singapore, has challenged the current belief that squids take evasive action when danger threatens by squirting out a cloud of ink and darting off behind it. After studying squirting squids he has come to the conclusion that the cephalopods are really producing inky ghosts of themselves, just as field commanders sometimes erect dummy tanks and guns to draw the fire of the enemy. The ejected ink hangs, suspended in the water, a discrete mass. Apparently the squid senses danger, retreats to a good tactical position, and then starts to change colour, as they are able to do. Mr. Hall chased one squid 3 in. long round its tub and made a grab at it when he got within reach of what seemed to be the small dark creature. But he found he had tried to grasp a darkening cloud of ink of almost

precisely the same size and colour as the squid, which had, in its light-coloured disguise, got round to the opposite side of the tub. It seems, therefore, that the ink of the squid functions primarily as a decoy, masking the rapid change of the animal to a lighter escape colour.

STAR READING DATES THE UNIVERSE.—According to scientists at the Lick, Mount Wilson and Palomar observatories, the universe is 5,400,000,000 years old. For seven years the problem has been receiving attention, but it is admitted that the figure may have to be altered as more accurate instruments and new techniques are used. The latest figure comes from Dr. N. U. Mayall, of Lick observatory, Dr. A. R. Sandage, of Mount Wilson, and Dr. M. L. Humason, of Palomar. They have analysed the light from 300 galaxies of stars and 26 clusters of galaxies. The most distant cluster they watched was the hydra cluster which was so far away that it could not be seen even with a 200 in. telescope. It was found by photographic plates. Astronomical calculation of the universe's age is based on the theory that long ago something happened to start all matter in space flying outwards from a common centre. Light from the farthest galaxies shows that this speeding into space still continues. The farther into space the galaxies are observed, the faster they are going away from the centre. The most recently observed cluster of galaxies was reported by Dr. Ira Bowen, director of the Palomar observatory, who said that it was located at a distance of about 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles—the distance covered by light moving at 186,000 miles per second in 1,000,000,000 years. The United States National Geographic Society has expressed the opinion that in recent years astronomical and geological estimates of the age of the earth and the universe have been coming closer into agreement.

STEELMAKING: CYCLOSTEEL PROCESS.—A new steelmaking process was described by Sir Charles Goodeve, Director, British Iron and Steel Research Association, at the British Association. The process was known under the name of "Cyclosteel". It was best suited for an ore in a finely divided state. The ore was to be preheated, probably in a fluidized bed to a temperature just below where it became sticky, and then injected into a very hot reducing gas, produced by pulverized coal or atomized oil with only sufficient air and oxygen partly to burn it. It was almost certainly necessary to use oxygen to maintain the necessary high temperature and low oxygen potential at one and the same time. It was known that two reactions, ore plus carbon monoxide going to iron plus slag and carbon dioxide, and coal plus oxygen and carbon dioxide going to carbon monoxide, were fast with finely divided particles, and only a short time in the reaction zone seemed to be necessary. The separation of the gas from the precipitated products would take place by gravity and cyclonic action, and a settling chamber finally separated the iron from the slag. A method of making steel from powdered ore and coal avoided the sinker plant and the coke ovens and widened the range of usable fuels. It was unlikely to replace the blast furnace for many years.

STONEHENGE: GROUP DISCOVERIES.—The site of a circular staked enclosure has been discovered on one of the barrows of the Stonehenge group by Mr. Paul Ashbee, a specialist on English barrows, who led a team of students and university undergraduates in the autumn. The discovery was completed with the finding of a second skeleton in the barrow—that of a small child of the early Bronze Age. The circle, two miles from Stonehenge and a mile from Woodhenge at New Barn, near

Amesbury, has been defined by Mr. Ashbee with black stakes. It is about 25 ft. in diameter. Across its perimeter lay the flexed skeleton of a Bronze Age man which had been partly dismembered before burial and was buried along one of the axes of the enclosure. The circle is considered to have been a mortuary enclosure, and the bowl barrow, which has been excavated to the bottom of the subterranean 5 ft. deep ditch surrounding it, has as its primary burial the larger of the skeletons. The discovery follows the find of a cremation burial complete with burial urn, amber and faience beads, bronze awl, and a boar's tusk in the neighbouring disc barrow. Mr. Ashbee regards it as probably the finest example of this type of burial discovered since the excavations of Sir Richard Colt Hoare more than 100 years ago.

STUMP-TAILED LIZARD.—A new arrival at the London Zoo was a stump-tailed or two-headed lizard (*trachysaurus rugosus*) from Australia. It is the sole representative of one of the most remarkable genera in the sub-order to which it belongs. With a short pyramidal depressed head of great width, a short neck, and a long, thick and flattened body, the lizard is clothed with an armour of rough, thick, brown scales. In length it measures about 14 inches. The thickened tail gives it the appearance of having a head at each end, but in fact the tail is a reserve food store. In the captive state the stump-tailed lizard is slow and lethargic in its movements, creeping about with the abdomen pressed to the ground. Its chief food consists of worms and insects, with occasional fruit and vegetables, and it can endure long fasts.

SUBMARINE ESCAPE AID.—Mr. George Ward Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that a method has been developed by which men trapped in a sunken submarine can escape in rapid succession in immersion suits by floating to the surface through canvas trunks, which extend down into the submarine from escape hatches. A system for providing purified air to the men before they escape is built into the submarine. Trials had shown that this method gives the best chance of escape from depths down to about 200 ft., and it has been decided to fit all submarines with this system.

TASTE CELLS.—Professor Y. Zotterman, of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Stockholm University, described to the British Association a course of research which promises to throw more light on the sensory basis of taste. In contrast with the former idea that taste cells on the tongue were of four kinds, corresponding with four classes of taste (sweet, sour, bitter and salt), he said that most cells give only a general sensation of taste, and that superimposed on this are signals from smaller numbers of more or less specific taste cells. The isolation of nerve signals from single taste cells (less than half as large as cells which respond to touch) is difficult and delicate research. The only specific kind of taste cell from which nerve cells have been isolated is a kind that responds to water. The most recent findings are that the cat, dog and pig all have taste cells of this kind, but that the rat has not. The rabbit has similar cells, which give only a delayed response.

TELEPHONE CABLE ACROSS ATLANTIC.—The first transatlantic line telephone service was inaugurated in London by the Postmaster-General on September 25, and came into public use. The cables, which were laid by H.M. Telegraph Ship *Monarch*, from Oban, Scotland, to Clarenville, Newfoundland, follow the contours of the Atlantic sea bed down to depths of 2,500 fathoms and have been

designed to withstand water pressures up to $\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the square inch. Throughout their lengths the cables are fitted with repeaters or amplifiers at intervals of 37 miles to re-establish the voice intensity as distance increases. The greater part of the 4,000 miles of cable was manufactured by a British company and the repeaters were made in the United States. The project, which cost \$40,000,000, was carried out by the British Post Office, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation in co-operation.

TEMPLE DISCOVERED AT AMMAN.—The Director of Antiquities in Jordan, Mr. G. W. L. Harding, has found what he considers to be conclusive proof that the lands to the east of the River Jordan were inhabited at the time that the Israelites led by Moses passed through them during their exodus from Egypt in the late Bronze Age, about the thirteenth century B.C. While he was waiting at the airport at Amman, one of the workmen presented to him four pieces of bronze, which, when fitted together, he identified as a Khepish sword, a ceremonial sword used in Egypt at the time of the Pharaohs of the late Bronze Age. Exploration on the site where the sword had been found revealed the floor and lower part of the walls of a small temple, made of local undressed stone and covering an area of about fifty feet square. The temple had four small rooms and an open courtyard on the south side; and that it was a temple is presumed from the layer of burnings found there, with many animal and bird bones from sacrifices. In the museum at Amman are other objects found in the temple, scarabs and alabaster vases imported from Egypt, beads, gold leaf, costume pins, ivory toilet accessories, and little cylinder seals used to roll an imprint on clay documents to seal them. There is much fine late Bronze Age pottery imported from Cyprus or even from Greece. The late Bronze Age objects from Egypt and Greece at Amman establishes the approximate date of the temple. Mr. Harding says the people who worshipped at the temple were probably Ammonites, one of the many groups in the great Semitic family and, since this is the first late Bronze Age discovery in East Jordan, it fills a gap in the archaeological history of the country.

TITANIUM: NEW PROCESS.—Sir Roy Dobson, of the Hawker Siddeley group, announced that a major step forward in processing titanium for jet engines had been taken. Canadian Steel Improvement had developed the process of forging titanium which results, it is said, in a substantial reduction in cost. "We can forge finished jet turbine blades," Sir Roy said, "as cheaply as rough forgings." The process itself was said to be secret, but the essential point of it was that it protected the metal during forging and heat treatment, and dealt with its chemical affinity for hydrogen and oxygen. Titanium is of importance in aviation because it is only slightly heavier than aluminium and has a strength comparable to alloy steel. Its power of retaining its strength when heated is of the utmost importance to turbine technology and to the construction of supersonic aircraft. Other special uses where titanium shows a large saving in weight over other materials are fireproof bulkheads and armour plating for military aircraft. Australia is believed to have the largest deposits in the world of titanium.

TONOMETER TO AID THE DEAF.—An ingenious apparatus, designed by Father Arthur Jones, a lecturer on African music at London University, has the promise of considerable value in teaching

the deaf to speak. The instrument, designed by Father Jones, makes a visible record of voice tones, originally as an aid to linguists studying Chinese and African languages. Most of the African languages are "tonal"; that is, the sense of many words depends largely on alterations in tone values. The new instrument, it is claimed, enables a speaker to "see" the tones of his own voice. As the deaf cannot hear what they say, only the more gifted deaf pupils can learn to master tonal values. The new apparatus, as described in *Nature*, comprises three units—a microphone, an amplifier and the tonometer. The tonometer consists of a wooden soundboard on which are mounted 66 metal reeds tuned to cover all the tones in a man's voice. A wider range of reeds will be needed to cover the scope of women's voices. When a tone enters the microphone vibration is caused in the soundboard which is imparted to the reed bank, but only that particular reed which has the same frequency as the original sound vibrates visibly. So when a person talks into the microphone he can see in the tonometer waves of movement in the reed bank which correspond with the rise and fall of his own voice. A scale is mounted in front of the reeds, giving the name of each semi-tone and by means of pointers attached to it he can mark the position of the tones made by himself and his teacher. Teachers of the deaf, it is claimed, have, therefore, a new way whereby they can show by their own speech how the voice should rise and fall. Deaf pupils have then only to practise until they produce the same effects on the instrument.

TOWER OF LONDON STILL MOVING.—According to the National Physical Laboratory, which has resumed its watch on the Tower of London, the displacement has amounted to less than an inch in thirty-five years (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1957). Calculations show that the 40 ft. thick quay wall is gradually shifting obliquely downward, away from the river. Measurements were begun in 1919, and after a temporary halt they have been re-started, more to develop the technique than because of any real fear for the Tower. The movement is caused by the shifting blue clay on which the Tower is built.

UNDERGROUND MAP OF WALES.—Plans for compiling an underground map of North Wales have been prepared by the Geological Departments of Birmingham and Liverpool Universities, and two experiments have been made on the sea beds near St. Tudwal's Islands, four miles south-east of the fishing village of Abersoch. The object of the first experiment was to determine whether the rocks on the mainland of the Cardigan coast were different from those under the sea. A number of gelignite charges were exploded electrically from a naval boat. Seismographs 20 sea miles apart were used to record the vibrations. The second experiment was to examine the sediment on the floor of Cardigan Bay, as a preliminary for a large-scale study of the Irish Sea by the Geological Department of Liverpool University. The long-term object is to determine the causes of the silting up of harbour entrances and river estuaries as well as to assist in finding out means for preventing coastal erosion. The prospect of the explosions caused great concern among the fishermen of Abersoch, Mochras and Barmouth who feared that their livelihood from the lobster beds would be interfered with. A cutter was sent out to a mile north of Puffin Island and lobsters in pots were lowered to the seabed at distances varying from 25 yards to 300 yards from the boat, and a 20 lb. gelignite charge in 50 ft. of water 10 ft. above the sea bed was exploded. When the pots were

recovered at low water all the lobsters were in good health, so the fishermen's fears were set at rest.

VERULAMIUM POCKET OF WORMS.—A pocket of earthworms, subsisting on buried remains of vegetation, was found during the excavations near the Verulamium Museum, St. Albans. They were 18 in number, and were discovered in wet clay among layers of blackened organic material between 8 ft. and 15 ft. below ground and submitted to the examination of Dr. Ronald M. Dobson, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. Here they were identified as *Eophila oculata* (Hoff), a species fairly widely distributed in Britain and Europe. The type does not occur in agricultural soil, but inhabits mud at the bottom of ponds, rivers and ditches and the wet soil of their banks. It has been dredged from the bottom of a lake at a depth of over 100 ft. The worms were found in the remains of a ditch that was filled in during the first century A.D. and then sealed over by the floors of successive buildings erected between the first and fourth centuries A.D. These floors formed a compact layer 8 ft. to 15 ft. thick, which had not been disturbed since Roman times. The upper parts of the ditch, at the place where the worms were found, contained soil mixed with a large quantity of partially decomposed blackened vegetation, among which holly leaves, bracken, and grass were recognizable. Many decomposed insect parts were also found, including pupal cases of flies. These discoveries, Dr. Dobson said, coupled with the presence of a mineral which is only laid down by nature in conditions deficient in oxygen, suggests that the ditch has been waterlogged and almost free from air since it was filled in. The first worms had clearly not been introduced accidentally during the digging. The nearest likely source of this type of worm is the River Ver, 250 yards away. It is unlikely that they invaded the ditch by penetrating the compacted layers above it, but they might have migrated along it horizontally if it connected with the river. The full extent of the ditch is not known, but it does not connect with the river, as the exposed portion turns away from the river and lies 10 ft. above it. There remains the possibility that the worms entered the ditch before it was filled in and have bred there ever since.

WATER SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN.—With many reservoirs half empty as a result of the drought in summer and autumn *Nature* undertook a survey of the water problem in Great Britain. The total amount of water supplied by water undertakings in England and Wales is estimated to be 1,750,000,000 gallons a day, an average of 40 gallons per head of the population. In 15 years time the supply needed will be twice the amount consumed in 1938. Water requirements are increasing faster than the growth of population, owing to improved sanitation and hygiene, and the shift from urban to rural areas. Increasing demands are being made by industry. The refining of one barrel of crude oil requires 18 barrels of water; the production of a ton of steel needs 65,000 gallons of water; a ton of sulphite paper needs 64,000 gallons; the processing of a gallon of alcohol 100 gallons; while 80 gallons are needed for each kWh. produced at thermal generating and atomic power stations. Many industrial establishments discharge acids, oils and chemicals to pollute the streams, and cooling water

returned to streams at high temperature complicates the supply. The total water supply in Great Britain is held to be adequate, but more water, it is suggested, might be impounded in reservoirs, and the artificial recharge of depleted underground sources be practised. In the London Basin 150,000 million gallons of the Thames flow might be preserved in this way. There seems strong grounds, says *Nature* for an overall national water policy.

WINDOW OF THE HEAVENS.—A new "window of the heavens," a radio telescope was dedicated at Harvard University, Massachusetts. It is expected to reveal details of the great spirals of the Milky Way and of lightless clouds of hydrogen said to contain 50 to 100 times as much material as the sun—clouds so big that it would take light 25 years to pass from one end of them to the other. The bowl-shaped antenna or "ear" of the telescope, which has a diameter of 60 ft., is mounted on a 50 ft. tower. It can be focused on any part of the sky, and weighs four tons. The instrument is the largest in the United States, but there is a larger one, 75 ft. high, in Holland, and both these will be dwarfed by the 250 ft. high instrument now being constructed at Jodrell Bank in England.

WIND TUNNEL TO COST £1,500,000.—The 25,000 h.p. motor which operates a new trans-sonic wind tunnel at the Bedford establishment of the Aircraft Research Association was set in motion on May 3. Although the principal aircraft firms had their own wind tunnels it was realized that more powerful equipment would be required to yield the data for high-speed aircraft. The main obstacle was expense. The Society of British Aircraft Constructors therefore evolved a scheme for a jointly owned wind tunnel and the Aircraft Research Association was formed to operate it. The financial contributions of the participating companies are related to the use they will make of the tunnels; thus a company contributing one-tenth of the initial and running costs has acquired a similar proportion of usage. The total cost will be £1,500,000. The new trans-sonic tunnel has a working section 9 ft. wide by 8 ft. high, through which a weight flow of 1½ tons of air a second can be blown by two 20-bladed fans, each of 21 ft. diameter. The main motor can maintain a power of 25,000 h.p. for two hours and of 20,000 h.p. continuously. A plant to cool the air in the tunnel can manage a flow of 600,000 gallons of water an hour. The tunnel has a range of 0.6 to 1.3 times the speed of sound, approximately 460 to 990 m.p.h. at sea level.

WINTERING DUCKS AND GESE.—The Wildfowl Trust stated that it was difficult to provide enough feeding grounds for wintering ducks and geese in Britain. In North America similar difficulties had been solved by buying tracts of farmland and turning them back into marshes, a policy aimed not only at the conservation of wildfowl but also at reversing the over-enthusiastic land drainage which had led to the creation of "dust-bowls". It might be feasible in Great Britain, since several kinds of duck will congregate and find good feeding on shallow fresh-water floods over grassland, for areas of grassland to be artificially flooded in rotation for short periods during the winter. To established grasslands with a marginal quality sward this would cause no deterioration.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL NATURE RESERVES

A list of 47 national nature reserves declared by the Nature Conservancy (see p. 411) up to September 30, 1956, and of 5 local nature reserves declared by county councils. Permits are required for access to the Reserves marked * and for access to some parts of the Reserves marked †. Applications for permits and for authority to undertake research or to collect specimens in any National Nature Reserve should be addressed to the Regional Officer of the Nature Conservancy, whose address appears on p. 411.

Berkshire

Cothill* (4 acres).—The fen has long been noted for the richness of its flora and fauna. It occupies a basin, on the edge of the Jurassic (Corallian) Calcareous Grit, which is the meeting point of several streams carrying highly calcareous water; the outflow is at Sandford Brook. It seems probable that much of the valley was flooded in mediaeval times; two ponds can still be found in the Ruskin Reserve. These show the succession from open water through various swamp associations to woodland of alder, birch, ash and other trees, the development of vegetation being accompanied by progressive acidification of the surface peat.

Cheshire

Wyburnbury Moss* (8 acres, 3½ miles south of Crewe).—This Moss is an unusually large example of "Schwingmoor," a type of bog not before described in Britain. It has been formed in a steep sided kettle-hole in sandy, glacial material. At the centre of the bog there is only a thin crust of sphagnum peat 6-10 feet deep floating on water, but at the margin deposits of both sphagnum and fen peat have accumulated to form a solid organic layer over the glacial sand. Surface vegetation shows a surprising variety for such a small area.

Devonshire

Yarner Wood* (354 acres).—Contains a good variety of woodland associations which provide excellent opportunities for experimental studies.

Azmouth-Lyme Regis Undercliffs† (794 acres, between Seaton and Lyme Regis).—Primarily of geological interest and a classical example of a form of landslipping.

Dorset

Arne* (9 acres, 2½ miles east of Wareham).—One of the two known places in the country which show the natural transition from dry woodland to salt marsh.

Hartland Moor (178 acres, 1½ miles south-east of Wareham).—The central interest of this area is that its vegetation is in parts dominated by the rare Dorset Heath (*Erica ciliaris*) which outside the district is found in only a few places in South Devon and Cornwall. A number of other rare bog plants are found on the Reserve and there are very interesting local variations in the flora which are probably related to the differences in the drainage water.

Morden Bog (168 acres, near Wareham).—A unique variant of Southern heathland, carrying a rich flora and fauna. It shares many characteristics with the heaths of Purbeck and the New Forest, including some of the rarities, e.g. a Grasshopper *Chorthippus vagans* and an Ant *Formica picea*, which nests in sphagnum bog. Two of the insects—a digging, predatory Wasp *Pompilus rufus* and an Ant *Formica pratensis*—are not known to occur elsewhere in Britain.

Essex

Hales Wood* (20 acres, 2½ miles north-east of Saffron Walden).—This is one of the best known examples in the country of oak-ash woodland on chalky boulder-clay where the true oxlip (*Primula elatior*) has replaced the primrose in the herb layer. This small Reserve covers only a sample area and was declared under a lease from the Forestry Commission, who hold the remainder of the Wood.

Hampshire

Old Winchester Hill (140 acres, 2½ miles south of West Meon between Petersfield and Winchester).—Most of the Reserve is rough chalk grassland, but there are patches of well grown yew and other chalk-loving trees. On the southern slopes there is a good growth of juniper.

Hertfordshire

Tring Reservoir† (49 acres, the banks only, of Wilstone, Marsworth, Little Tring and Startopend Reservoirs in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, 1 mile north of Tring).—The Reservoirs are sites of classic importance for the observation of breeding and migratory birds. The marshy ground also provides a habitat for certain plants which are rare in this part of the country; such as the Round-fruited Rush (*Juncus compressus*), the Orange Fox-tail (*Alopecurus aequalis*) and the Broad-leaved Ragwort (*Senecio juncatilis*).

Huntingdonshire

Monks' Wood† (387 acres, some 5 miles north-east of Huntingdon).—This ash-oak woodland is a typical example of the woodlands on the Oxford clay of this neighbourhood, and supports rare plants and insects.

Woodwalton Fen* (514 acres, 10 miles south-east of Peterborough, 4 miles south-west of Ramsay).—Administered since 1919 by the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, this Reserve has now been taken over by the Nature Conservancy. It has a very rich flora and fauna.

Holme Fen* (640 acres).—This Reserve adjoins the site of one of the last fenland meres, Whittlesey Mere, which was drained in 1851. It supports a relict raised-bog flora with uncommon plants and insects, fenland edge vegetation, reed-beds, woodland and roughs.

Kent

Swanscombe Skull Site (Geological Reserve) (5 acres, 4 miles east of Dartford).—This site is internationally famous for the discovery in 1935-36 of parts of a human skull thought to be closely ancestral to modern man and the earliest known in Europe.

Ham Street Woods* (239 acres, some 6 miles south of Ashford).—The Nature Conservancy acquired this area in 1954-53 chiefly to maintain the characteristic fauna and flora of the coppice-with-standards type of woodland, which is a typical but decreasing feature of this region.

Blean Woods* (76 acres).—The woods include sessile oak with hazel and hornbeam, coppice, chestnut and birch, and contain a variety of unusual plants. The importance and value of the Reserve is greatly increased by the presence of a species of butterfly, the Heath Fritillary, which occurs here and practically nowhere else in the country, though its food plant (a semi-parasitic species) is well distributed elsewhere.

Lancashire

North Fen (5 acres, 4 miles east of Coniston).—The central interest of North Fen is that it shows a vegetational succession characteristic of the climatic conditions found in north-western England, of open water rich in mineral salts to fen, carr and bog. It is mainly woodland, and is only just beginning to show signs of sphagnum bog development in contrast to the nearby Blelham Bog Reserve where there is very little left of the original

woodland. The Reserve lies in the Lake District National Park, and is established under a lease from the National Trust.

Blelham Bog (5 acres in North Lancashire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Ambleside).—Leased from the National Trust. This Reserve is a rare example of the development of sphagnum bog from wet willow woodland. The vegetation is mainly Sphagnum—Molinia—Myrica Bog and many of the bog mosses characteristic of this type of transitional environment.

Roudsea Wood* (287 acres, about 10 miles west of Grange-over-Sands).—The main part of the wood consists of two parallel ridges, one of limestone and one of slate. The limestone ridge is crowned by a yew wood and has interesting mixtures of oak and ash on its flanks with a luxuriant ground flora. The slate ridge is a typical Lake District slate oak wood, and between the ridges there is a small tarn and around it an abundance of fen plants and fen insects.

Norfolk

Scot Head (1,821 acres, 3 miles north of Burnham Market on the coast).—The land is leased from the National Trust and the Norfolk Naturalists' Trust and the Reserve is managed with the advice of a committee which includes representatives of both these bodies. It is famous for its bird life, but is probably of more outstanding interest for the study of coastal evolution and of sedimentation, as well as of colonization by sea-shore and salt-marsh plants.

Winterton Dunes (259 acres, 8 miles north of Yarmouth).—Extensively developed dunes, expanding into varied formation up to 600 yards wide. At Winterton there is an exceptionally wide range of heath, bog and dune habitats. The flora of the wet slacks or depressions above Winterton village is of special interest. These formations support a wet heath type of vegetation which is entirely different from the flora found in the slacks of the calcareous west coast dunes. Zoologically the area is of special interest because of the change from bog to heath, and then dune, in a very short distance.

Oxfordshire

Wychwood* (647 acres, about 7 miles west of Woodstock).—The remnant of a once extensive Royal Forest, the reserve carries mixed woodland, chiefly of oak standards and high scrub dominated by hawthorn with some hazel coppice, but also with beech, ash and field-maple of exceptional size, on a wide range of soils derived from limestone clays, marls, sands and siliceous drifts.

Soke of Peterborough

Castor Hanglands† (218 acres, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north-west of Peterborough).—Heath and woodland on Oolitic Limestone and calcareous clays, with a wide range of plant life.

Somerset

Bridgwater Bay† (6,000 acres, 12 miles south of Weston-Super-Mare).—The Somerset River Board, the owners of this Reserve, have entered into a Nature Reserve Agreement with the Nature Conservancy under which this area is protected, and wildfowl and waders can feed and roost undisturbed. Research is being initiated here into the growth of *Spartina townsendii* and other shore vegetation.

Suffolk

Cavenham Heath (132 acres).—The Nature Conservancy acquired this area chiefly to preserve a section of the uncultivated Breckland Heath, which has now so largely been afforested.

Orfordness-Havergate† (514 acres in East Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Orford).—The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds bought Havergate Island in 1948 and will continue to own and manage it

under a Nature Reserve Agreement. It has become famous in post-war years as the site to which the Avocet has returned. Orfordness shingle spit, which is also included in the Reserve, is of great interest not only for birds, but also for the study of coastal evolution.

Westleton Heath (117 acres in Suffolk two miles south of Dunwich).—The heath is well-known for its birds including the Stonechat, Woodlark, Red-backed Shrike, Stone curlew, Lesser Redpoll and Nightjar. It also has great importance as one of the few good surviving examples of the characteristic and formerly extensive East Suffolk heathlands, most of which have recently been reclaimed for agriculture or afforestation or have been absorbed by the needs of defence. The dry sandy and shingly soil is of low fertility and is underlaid by the Westleton Beds, sands and gravel of mid-Glacial (Pleistocene Age) laid down under marine conditions.

Sussex

Kingley Vale (230 acres).—The Nature Conservancy acquired this to preserve the famed natural yew woods; within a small area are displayed all stages of yew wood development.

Lullington Heath (155 acres, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Seaford).—This is one of the largest areas of unploughed chalk heath remaining on the South Downs. The botanical interest of the Reserve lies in the fact that shallow-rooted plants which need acid soil, such as Ling and Bell Heather, are mingled with deep-rooted plants such as Salad Burnet and Dropwort which need limy soil.

Westmorland

Moor House† (10,000 acres, bounded on the north and east by the uppermost reaches of the Tees).—The Nature Conservancy's Field Station here forms the centre for research on bog growth, peat erosion, the effects of grazing and burning, and the re-establishment of the high-altitude woodlands which grew on the drier soils before sheep-grazing began.

Wiltshire

Fyfield Down (612 acres, 3 miles west of Marlborough).—An area of high chalk downland rich in sarsen stones. The Sarsens are large blocks of sandstone apparently derived from a bed of sand which covered the site in Eocene times. They produce an effect of great botanical interest, being accompanied by pockets of acid soils, on which grow acid-loving plants such as Sheep's Sorrel—this is in contrast to the ordinary lime-loving plants of downland.

Worcestershire

Wren's Nest (51 acres).—A classic geological exposure of Upper Silurian rocks. The Wenlock Limestone has yielded a fossil fauna of probably well over 300 species, all in a state of perfection such as no other locality in Britain exhibits. This includes the trilobites, shells, corals, sea-lilies and other marine life of some 330 million years ago.

WALES

Anglesey

Newborough Warren and Ynys Llanddwyn† (1,256 acres, 6 miles west of Caernarvon).—Newborough Warren is one of the largest, and biologically richest, expanses of dunes in Western Britain. The island—Ynys Llanddwyn—has a varied flora and many rare birds visit it during migration.

Caernarvonshire

Cwm Idwal (984 acres, 6 miles west of Capel Curig).—Leased from the National Trust, this was the first Reserve to be declared in Wales and within a National Park. The wide variety of volcanic rocks carry an interesting flora dating from immediately after, or even perhaps before, the latest Ice Age.

Cardiganshire

Coed Rheidol (19 acres, 10 miles east of Aberystwyth).—Interesting examples of moist, mossy Sessile Oak woodlands with a rich associated flora and fauna. Although the woodlands are near the road they are so steep that their access is extremely difficult. They occupy a ravine of considerable depth and high humidity. This is one of the only places which give a guide to what woodlands and plants were once like all over Wales.

*Cors Tregaron** (1,524 acres, 12 miles south-east of Aberystwyth).—Lord Lisburne and his tenants have entered into a Nature Reserve Agreement with the Conservancy. Cors Tregaron is the best actively growing raised bog in England and Wales and is one of the largest areas of peat moss in Wales. The Reserve also contains rare plants and interesting birds and insects.

Merionethshire

Cader Idris (969 acres, about 4 miles south-west of Dolgelley).—Idris Ltd., the owners of the area, have entered into a Nature Reserve Agreement with the Nature Conservancy. The Reserve is of great interest geologically for its variety of Ordovician volcanic lavas with intrusive igneous rocks interbedded with fossiliferous mudstones and slates. These, with the altitudinal and physiological variations, make for a wide range of habitats and plant communities. It is one of the most southerly areas in Britain where plants characteristic of the arctic-alpine flora are found.

SCOTLAND

Fifeshire

Isle of May (140 acres, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth about 5 miles S.E. of Anstruther, Fife).—No fewer than 218 full species of birds have been recorded in this Reserve. In 1947 a Bird Observatory and Field Station was set up under the management of a Joint Committee. The Reserve is established under a Nature Reserve Agreement with the owners, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses.

*Morton Lochs** (47 acres, on Tentsmuir in north-west Fife).—These artificial lochs lie directly on a main migration route of wildfowl and waders.

Tentsmuir Point (92 acres, near to the Morton Lochs Reserve).—It is an outstanding area for the study of coastal accretion and plant colonization, and steps are being taken to measure these quantitatively.

Inverness-shire

Cairngorms (39,689 acres in Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire).—Most of this Reserve is not owned by the Conservancy, but is established under Nature Reserve Agreements. It is the largest National Nature Reserve in Great Britain and one of the largest in Europe. The flora includes the native Scots pine and birchwoods, moorland vegetation and the arctic-alpine plants of the corries, screes and exposed summits; the fauna is rich in varied species.

Kirkcudbright

Silverflowe (472 acres, in Kirkcudbright some 12 miles N.N.W. of New Galloway).—A unique species of seven raised bogs, undrained and virtually undisturbed by human interference. The Reserve is established under a lease from the Forestry Commission.

Ross-shire

Beinn Eighe (10,450 acres, 45 miles from Inverness and 24 from Kyle of Lochalsh).—This was the first National Nature Reserve to be declared in Britain, and was acquired primarily for the preservation and study of the fairly large remnant of Caledonian pinewood.

Rassall Ashwood (202 acres, near the head of Loch Kishorn, Wester Ross).—One of the very few natural or semi-natural ashwoods found in Scotland and the most northerly in Great Britain. The floor of the wood, which is growing on limestone pavement, is remarkable; it has a peculiar hummocky surface. The Reserve is established under a Nature Reserve Agreement with the owner, Mr. A. C. Greg.

Rona and Sula Sgeir (320 acres, some 47 miles North-West off Cape Wrath).—Notable as the home of the Atlantic Grey Seal, rarest of the world's 25 species. The Reserve is believed to hold about half the world's population of this seal. Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel has one of its few breeding places on the Eastern side of the Atlantic. Established under a Nature Reserve Agreement with the owner, the Barvas Estate.

Shetland

Hermaness (1,071 acres in the north-west of the island of Unst, Shetland).—An important breeding station of the Great Skua, a bird with a very restricted distribution in the northern hemisphere, but also breeding in the Antarctic. In addition to Great Skuas, Arctic Skuas, Red-Throated Divers, Eider Duck and Arctic Tern breed on the peninsula. The sea cliffs hold an expanding gannetry and also colonies of Guillemots, Razorbills, Kittiwakes, Puffins, Storm Petrels and other birds. Muckle Flugga and the Outstack are included in the Reserve.

Noss (774 acres).—Noss, with its great cliffs, is one of the most spectacular islands in Europe, and consists mainly of rough moorland. On the cliffs there are many nesting Gannets, Guillemots, Shags, Kittiwakes, Puffins, Greater Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls. On the moorland, colonies of Great and Arctic Skuas occur. The Eider Duck is another of the breeding species. Geologically, Noss exhibits striking erosion in sandstone and phyllites of the Old Red Sandstone Age.

LOCAL NATURE RESERVES

Five local Nature Reserves have been declared by County Councils. *Aberlady Bay* (1,439 acres, in East Lothian, Scotland), a wintering place for waders and wildfowl; *Castle Eden Dunes* (517 acres in Durham); *Drigg Dunes and Gully* (583 acres near Ravenglass in Cumberland), an important gully and ternery on an area of sand-dunes; *Farndale* (2,500 acres in Yorkshire), declared in 1955 to protect the wild daffodils which grow on either side of the River Dove in Farndale; *Gibraltar Point* (300 acres, in Lincolnshire), a sanctuary for migrant and wintering birds.

Humber Wildfowl Refuge.—Extending to some 20 square miles of tidal flats and water, its chief purpose is to protect the main Humber roosting area of the Pink-footed Goose. All shooting and access, other than navigation, is prohibited.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

In 1955 British publishers issued a total of 19,962 titles, of which 5,770 were reprints or new editions. The 1955 total was the highest ever recorded in the British book trade history, being greater by 774 titles than the 1954 total, which was itself a record. The increase was more than accounted for by new books, since reprints and new editions in 1955 were 76 fewer than in 1954.

Almost all categories of book reflected the general increase, the most striking exception being fiction; in 1955 the total figure (4,204) for this classification was not merely 502 less than in the previous year but even more considerably less than in the year preceding the war when the total production of new titles was smaller. This decline in the output of fiction was considered by *The Bookseller*, which compiles the statistics of book production, to be "probably a consequence of the jackpot-or-nothing economics which appear to govern the publishing of fiction today." While successful novels nowadays frequently attain sales that were undreamed of before the war, it has become increasingly difficult for the ordinary novel on which no spotlight has been directed to make or pay its way. The only other category in which there was a noticeable decline was in children's books; the 1955 total of 1,966 titles, fewer by 200 than the 1954 figure, reversed a trend that had been steadily developing during recent years (the 1954 figure had been higher by 376 titles than the previous year's). The categories which showed the greatest increases were Trade, Education, Technical Handbooks (here the 1955 total was approximately four times as large as it was before the war), Engineering and Art and Architecture.

The record output of new titles in 1955 was not viewed with any great enthusiasm, the general opinion being that the greatest impediment to book publishing prosperity lies in the production of more new books than the reading public can assimilate. Accordingly, in literary circles, there was relief at the end of September 1956 when it was found that the total output for the first nine months of 1956 was 13,930 titles, 722 less than in the corresponding period of 1955.

During 1956 the total sales of books by British publishers amounted to £49,439,087, an increase by more than £3m. over the previous year's figure. Of the 1955 total, export sales accounted for £18,156,084, or 36.8 per cent. (These figures represent publishers' receipts and not sales at retail prices.)

ITEMS OF INTEREST

COPYRIGHT.—In October, 1955, the Government introduced into the House of Lords a new Copyright Bill, designed to become the text of the Copyright Act, 1955. This was a successor to the Copyright and Television Exhibiting Right Bill, which failed to get through Parliament before the General Election in May, 1955. It was a far more comprehensive measure, intended to replace the Copyright Act of 1911 and to cover developments in photography, recording and broadcasting since the 1911 Act was passed.

Among the changes which the Bill proposed should be made to the 1911 Copyright Act was the repeal of the provisions providing for limited copyright protection during the second half of the 50 years following the death of an author. Copyright subsisting in a work "shall continue to subsist until the end of the period of 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire"; and the "existing provisions whereby, during the last 25 years of the copyright life of a work, that work can be pub-

lished as of right on payment of a statutory royalty, and where the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have power to order the issue of licences to permit republication or performance of a published work of a deceased author, are to be repealed and not re-enacted." This provision is necessary to enable this country to ratify the Brussels Copyright Convention (the revised convention drawn up for Berne Union members). The Bill also facilitates, subject to certain safeguards, the copying of certain copyright material by libraries, and the copying and publication of ancient unpublished manuscripts in public archives. The limitation of these privileges to libraries not conducted for profit led members of Parliament to appeal to the Government to extend the concessions to other libraries such as the technical libraries of important firms. Lord Mancroft stated that the Government had had to reconcile the interests of scholars with those of the authors of works. The introduction of microfilms, photostat procedure and other developments had, he said, put an entirely new aspect on the matter. "Every time one of these processes is used it is an erosion upon the rights of the author." The Government was not prepared to make further concessions to libraries.

The introduction of a measure far more complicated than the interim Copyright and Television Exhibiting Right Bill has, of course, delayed this country's ratification of the Brussels Copyright Convention and also of the Unesco Universal Copyright Convention, for which amendment of the law is necessary. This has also—to the regret of many concerned—delayed Great Britain's enjoyment of the protection given by the United States to her fellow-members of the latter convention.

OBSCENITY IN BOOKS.—A fresh attempt was made to get through Parliament the Obscene Publications Bill drafted by a committee sponsored by the Society of Authors. This, with some amendments, was the Bill introduced by Mr. Roy Jenkins during the previous Parliament. One of its main objects is to make relevant the *intent* of whoever publishes an obscenity; and it requires the prosecution to show that the accused intended to corrupt or was reckless as to whether the sale or publication of the work in question would have a corrupting effect. The revised Bill was introduced by Mr. Hugh Fraser, and the second reading took place on November 25th, 1955. It was "talked out" by the Government spokesman, Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, on the grounds that the subject matter of the Bill was as important as any that could be raised in a Private Member's Bill, and was certainly as controversial. In May, 1956, Sir Alan Herbert, who had been chairman of the committee which drafted the Bill, with Mr. Roy Jenkins, M.P., led a deputation to the Home Secretary. Major Lloyd George told the deputation that he could hold out no hope of Government legislation if the Bill failed to make further progress. Public opinion seemed to him to be fluid on this matter, and to embody in a Bill tests of obscenity was not free from difficulty.

POSTAGE ON BOOKS.—New postal rates introduced by the Government in November, 1955, had the effect of virtually doubling the postage on any book weighing less than a pound, and of much more than doubling it on books over that weight. It was a serious blow to the book trade, already contending against increased costs in every other direction. Particular sufferers were the book clubs, which distribute not less than seven million books a year, mainly by post. A letter calling attention to "the tragic results that may arise from the peculiar proposal that books shall no longer be allowed

favourable rates of postal transmission" was addressed to *The Times* by a distinguished group of signatories, including Mr. John Masefield, Sir Norman Birkett, Sir Henry Dale, Mr. Walter de la Mare, Mr. T. S. Eliot, Sir Richard Livingstone, Sir Stanley Unwin, Sir Harold Nicolson, Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams. Begging the Postmaster-General to reconsider his decision, they wrote: "Should this change be permitted, Great Britain will stand alone among the civilised countries of the world as having completed an entirely retrograde step." The Librarian of the London Library, pointing out that in 1920 the country subscribers to the Library paid almost exactly £1,000 in postal charges on books, said that it had taken 35 years for that sum to be doubled. The new proposals of the Postmaster-General would double it again overnight. Numerous other correspondents of *The Times* testified to the hardships imposed on scholars and libraries. The Postmaster-General received deputations from the Publishers and Booksellers Associations, and from the National Book League and other cultural and scientific bodies. The Postmaster-General, however, stated that, after considering carefully and sympathetically all the points which had been raised, he had come to the conclusion that in view of the fact that the service would still not quite pay its way, and against a background of rising costs, he would not be justified in modifying in any way the proposed increases. The increases accordingly came into effect on January 1st, 1956.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY.—Her Majesty the Queen opened the National Library of Scotland on George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, on July 4th, 1956. She recalled that she had during the previous summer declared open the completed building of the youngest national library in Britain, the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. She was now performing the same ceremony in the oldest of the national libraries, founded nearly 80 years before that of the British Museum itself. The National Library of Scotland, under that name, was only 30 years old, but as the Advocates' Library it dated back to the end of the 17th century. The new building on George IV Bridge was completed in December, 1955, when the Ministry of Works handed it over to the Library's board of trustees. The building, first planned in 1926, remained a skeleton throughout the war, and the main construction work was not put in hand till 1951. The total cost was estimated to be about £600,000 and it is considered that the shelf space provided will be sufficient for the Library's needs during the rest of the 20th century.

INTERNATIONAL P.E.N. CONGRESS.—The English P.E.N. were hosts to the International P.E.N. Congress, which was held in London in July, 1956. There had been no congress in England since 1941. The inaugural address was given by Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal and President of the Royal Society of Literature. The general theme of the discussions was: "The author and the public; problems of communication." The congress was attended by over 750 writers, including 250 from this country.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The 14th Congress of the International Publishers' Association was held in Florence in June, 1956. Some 30 British publishers attended. The opening address was given by Dr. Luther H. Evans, Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O.

FRANKFURT BOOK FAIR.—At the Frankfurt Book Fair, held in September, 1956, about 50,000 books,

including 14,000 new publications, were shown by over 1,000 publishers from more than 20 countries. The award of the Peace Prize of the German book trade took place in the Paulskirche in the presence of the President of the Bundesrepublik. It was given this year to Reinhold Schneider. The formidable task of selecting 50 British books for inclusion in the "Beautiful Books" section of the exhibition was undertaken by Sir Basil Blackwell at the request of the Publishers' Association.

LITERARY PRIZES.—The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1955 was awarded to the Icelandic author, Halldor Laxness. Announcing the award, the Royal Swedish Academy said that it went to Mr. Laxness for "his descriptive epics which have renewed the great Icelandic art of narration."

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for fiction was awarded to I. Compton-Burnett for her novel, *Mother and Son*. The prize for the best biography was awarded to R. W. Ketton-Cremer for his *Thomas Gray*.

The W. H. Heinemann Foundation for Literature prizes for 1955 were awarded to R. S. Thomas for his *Song at the Year's Turning*, to Vincent Cronin for his *The Wise Man from the West*, and to R. W. Ketton-Cremer for his *Thomas Gray*.

The Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry was awarded to Edmund Blunden.

The Somerset Maugham Award for 1956, for the most promising work by a British writer under 35, was given to Elizabeth Jennings for her book of poetry, *A Way of Looking*. This prize consists of £400 to enable the winner to travel abroad for three months.

The William Foyle Poetry Prize of £250, which is awarded annually to the author of what is considered to be the best volume of verse published in the United Kingdom, was given to Laurie Lee for his *My Many Coated Man*.

The Sunday Times Book Prize, consisting of £1,000 and a commemorative gold medal, was awarded to Richard Church for the first volume of his autobiography, *Over the Bridge*.

The Carnegie Medal, awarded by the Library Association for an outstanding book for children published during 1955, was given to Eleanor Farjeon for her *The Little Bookroom*, illustrated by Edward Ardizzone.

The John Llewellyn Rhys Prize was awarded to John Wiles for his novel, *The Moon to Play With*.

The Arts Council, on the recommendation of its Poetry Panel, awarded prizes of 100 guineas each to the Rev. R. S. Thomas for *Song at the Year's Turning*; to J. P. Fletcher for *Tally 300*; and to Wilfred Watson for *Friday's Child*. The first award was made for the best book of original verse published by a living poet during the period July 1st 1953 to June 30th, 1956; the second and third awards were for the best first books of original verse published by living poets during the same period. The Arts Council's Scottish prize for poetry was awarded to Robert McLellan for his unpublished poem, *Sweet Largie Bay*.

During the year a prize of £500 for books was established by Mr. Charles Forte, managing director of Forte & Co. Ltd., the present owners of the Café Royal. This Café Royal Book Prize is to be administered by a committee set up jointly by the National Book League and the Café Royal, and is to go to books from different fields each year. This year books on London entertainment were considered, and the prize went to Laurence Irving for his *Henry Irving*; in addition two prizes of £100 went to Mary Clarke for *The Sadler's Wells Ballet* and to M. Willson Disher for his *Melodrama*.

Arthur Guinness Son & Co., the famous brewers, announced that they would award annually prizes of £300, £200 and £100 for the three best poems, in English, published in print for the first time during the year following July 1st, 1956.

The *Evening Standard* announced the establishment of a £5,000 Book Prize, "to be awarded from time to time to any work of outstanding merit combined with high interest and appeal to the general reader."

The President of the Cheltenham Literary Festival, Sir George Dowty, offered a travelling scholarship of £350 to enable a young writer under 35 to travel to Canada and to report to the Festival on "Canada from the writer's point of view." The administration is being carried out by the National Book League, the International P.E.N. Club and the Cheltenham Literary Festival Society. The 1956 winner was Charles Whiting.

1,000TH "EVERYMAN".—The publication of the 1,000th volume in the world-famous Everyman's Library series of classics took place on March 29th, exactly 50 years after the originator of the series, J. M. Dent, launched the first volumes. The work chosen for the 1,000th volume was Aristotle's *Metaphysics*. The publishers felt that the work must be one whose claim to permanence was indisputable, and the *Metaphysics* had not hitherto been included in the series because of its intrinsic textual difficulties. There was wholehearted recognition from all quarters of the outstanding achievement of the series, the total sales of which amounted to 42 million volumes.

SHAW CENTENARY.—The centenary of the birth of George Bernard Shaw was celebrated on July 26th, 1956. The event was marked by both literary and dramatic activity, and the celebrations included a Bernard Shaw Centenary Luncheon held by the Society of Authors, at which the speakers were Lord Attlee, Mr. St. John Ervine, whose biography of Shaw was published on that day, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Elmer Rice, the American dramatist. Tributes which came from all over the world testified to Shaw's widespread influence.

HONOURS.—A knighthood was conferred on Mr. Basil Blackwell, the famous Oxford bookseller, in the Birthday Honours list. In the New Year's Honours List, 1956, Mr. Arthur Waley became a Companion of Honour for services to the study of Chinese literature, and authors who received the C.B.E. were Mr. L. P. Hartley, Sir Osbert Sitwell, Miss Agatha Christie and Miss C. V. Wedgwood.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1955, and October, 1956, were the following:

Biography

"Bernard Shaw: His Life, Work and Friends," by St. John Ervine; "Fifty Tumultuous Years," by the Earl Winterton; "In Time of Trouble," by Claud Cockburn; "Victor Hugo," by André Maurois; "Flowers of the Forest," by David Garnett; "Rudyard Kipling," by Charles Carrington; "Sir Robert Walpole," by J. H. Plumb; "From My Experience," by Louis Bromfield; "Dylan Thomas in America," by John Malcolm Brinnin; "Beaverbrook," by Tom Driberg; "Cities and Men, III," by Sir Harry Luke; "An Asian Prime Minister's Story," by Sir John Kotelawala; "Action in Cricket," by Godfrey Evans; "Commander Crabb," by Marshall Pugh; "One Marine's Tale," by Sir Leslie Hollis; "Lorenzo

Lotto," by Bernard Berenson; "Minding My Own Business," by Percy Muir; "The Reluctant Legionnaire," by Michael Alexander; "A Great Seaman," by Sir William James; "Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec," by Douglas Copper; "William Hale White (Mark Rutherford)," by Irvin Stock; "Imperial Woman," by Pearl S. Buck; "We and Me," by J. W. Robertson Scott; "Bare Feet in the Palace," by Agnes Newton Keith; "Marianne Thornton, 1797-1887," by E. M. Forster; "Memories," by Ethel Barrymore; "Enchanting Bellamy," by Cyril Hughes Hartmann; "The Archbishop and the Lady," by Michael de la Bedoyere; "Henry Clifford, V.C.," Introduction by Sir Bernard Paget; "Wing Leader," by 'Johnnie' Johnson; "Strawberry Fair," by Osbert Syndham Hewett; "Thackeray," Vol. I: The Uses of Adversity, 1811-1846, by Gordon N. Ray; "Geoffrey Dawson and our Times," by John Evelyn Wrench; "I am Fifteen and I do not want to Die," by Christine Arnothy; "Richard the Third," by Paul Murray Kendall; "Mountjoy: Elizabethan General," by Cyril Falls; "Horatio Bottomley," by Julian Symons; "The World that Fred Made," by Bernard Darwin; "Trumpets from Montparnasse," by Robert Gibbings; "Landfall at Sunset," by David Bone; "The Intelligent Heart," by Harry T. Moore; "Just a Little Bit of String," by Ellaline Terriss; "First Four Minutes," Roger Bannister; "Just My Story," by Len Hutton; "The Pursuit of Freedom," by Pierre Mendes-France; "Cell 2455 Death Row," by Caryl Chessman; "The Open Heart," by Edward Weeks.

Fiction

"The Quiet American," by Graham Greene; "The Red Priest," by Wyndham Lewis; "The Human Age," by Wyndham Lewis; "Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man," by Thomas Mann; "Anglo-Saxon Attitudes," by Angus Wilson; "The Towers of Trebizond," by Rose Macaulay; "Homecomings," by C. P. Snow; "The Dangerous Years," by Richard Church; "Thin Ice," by Compton Mackenzie; "French Leave," by P. G. Wodehouse; "A Perfect Woman," by L. P. Hartley; "A Certain Smile," by Françoise Sagan; "The Stumbling Block," by François Mauriac; "The Flight from the Enchanter," by Iris Murdoch; "Lucy Crown," by Irwin Shaw; "A Charmed Life," by Mary McCarthy; "Beyond the Black Stump," by Nevil Shute; "... And the Rain My Drink," by Han Suyin; "The Tribe that lost its Head," by Nicholas Monsarrat; "Ten North Frederick," by John O'Hara; "The Sleepless Moon," by H. E. Bates; "Island in the Sun," by Alec Waugh; "Girl in May," by Bruce Marshall; "A Beginning," by Walter de la Mare; "The Dead, the Dying and the Damned," by D. J. Hollands; "Aspects of Love," by David Garnett; "Deliverance," by L. A. G. Strong; "Winter in the Air," by Sylvia Townsend Warner; "H.M.S. *Ulysses*," by Alistair MacLean; "These Lovers Flew Away," by Howard Spring; "Thicker than Water," by Frank Tilsley; "The Patriot Son," by Mary Lavin; "Red Over Green," by Robert Henriques; "The City Boy," by Herman Wouk; "Disquiet and Peace," by William Cooper; "The Squire and his Relations," by Esmé Wingfield-Stratford; "The Last of the Wine," by Mary Renault; "Suzanna," by Isobel Strachey; "A Tale for Midnight," by Frederick Prokosch; "Lord of the East," by Ronald Fraser; "The Treasure of Pleasant Valley," by Frank Yerby; "The Night-Comers," by Eric Ambler; "The Ambassador's Wife," by Philip Gibbs; "The Crusader's Tomb," by A. J. Cronin; "The

Tree of Man," by Patrick White; "The Return of the King," by J. R. Tolkien; "The Quick and the Dead," by W. A. Waterton; "The Prophet," by Sholem Asch; "Mr. Hamish Gleave," by Richard Llewellyn; "The Mary Deare," by Hammond Innes; "The Long View," by Elizabeth Jane Howard.

Politics and World Affairs

"Years of Trial and Hope," by Harry S. Truman; "Year of Decisions, 1945," by Harry S. Truman; "What I Think," by Adlai E. Stevenson; "Defeat into Victory," by Field Marshal Sir William Slim; "Beatrice Webb's Diaries, 1924-1932," Ed. Margaret Cole; "World Indivisible," by Konrad Adenauer; "An American Vista," by Dean Acheson; "Lord Crewe, 1858-1945," by James Pope-Hennessy; "My Father: The True Story," by A. W. Baldwin; "Contemporary Capitalism," by John Strachey; "Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945," Eds. Paul R. Sweet, Margaret Lambert and Maurice Beaumont; "France, 1940-1955," by Alexander Werth; "The Foreseeable Future," by Sir George Thomson; "Reflections on Hanging," by Arthur Koestler; "The Central Blue," by Sir John Slessor; "The Call to Honour," Vol. I, by Charles de Gaulle; "Changing Attitudes in Soviet Russia: The Nationalities Problem and Soviet Administration," Ed. Rudolf Schlesinger; "Lincoln the President," by J. G. Randall and Richard N. Current; "The Decline of American Liberalism," by Arthur A. Ekirch; "Two Nations and Kashmir," by Lord Birdwood; "Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought," Ed. Ernest J. Simmons; "The Russian Marxists and the Origins of Bolshevism," by L. H. Haimson; "Lenin and his Rivals," by Donald W. Treadgold; "Philosophy, Politics and Society," Ed. Peter Laslett; "Inside Africa," by John Gunther; "A Life for a Life," by Sir Ernest Gowers; "Mr. Lyward's Answer," by Michael Burn; "Against the Law," by Peter Wildeblood; "Minos or Minotaur?" by John Bowie.

Literature and Criticism

"Walter Pater," by Lord David Cecil; "Collected Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1785-1806," Ed. E. L. Griggs; "Background with Chorus," by Frank Swinnerton; "Jean-Jacques Rousseau," by F. C. Green; "The Literary Situation," by Malcolm Cowley; "A Writer's Testament," by Neil Bell; "Study of George Orwell," by Christopher Hollis; "A History of Modern Criticism, 1750-1950," Vols. I and II, by René Wellek; "The Diary of John Evelyn," Ed. E. S. de Beer; "Thomas Hardy's Notebooks," Ed. Evelyn Hardy; "Chosen Words," by Ivor Brown; "The Shock of Recognition," ed. Edmund Wilson; "All the Books of My Life," by Sheila Kaye-Smith; "The Letters of George Santayana," Ed. Daniel Cory; "Ruskin's Letters from Venice, 1851-1852," Ed. John Lewis Bradley; "The George Eliot Letters," Ed. Gordon S. Haight; "The Craft of Letters in England," Ed. John Lehmann; "The Man who was Shakespeare," by Calvin Hoffman; "Literary Essays," by David Daiches; "The Hero in Eclipse in Victorian Fiction," by Mario Praz; "The Diaries of John Ruskin, 1835-1887," Ed. Joan Evans and J. Howard Whitehouse; "Literary Essays," by David Daiches.

Poetry

"A Way of Looking," by Elizabeth Jennings; "Bread rather than Blossoms," by D. J. Enright; "Early Light," by Dorothy Wellesley; "Green

with Beasts," by W. S. Merwin; "One Foot in Eden," by Edwin Muir; "A Letter from Li Po," by Conrad Aiken; "The Oxford Nursery Rhyme Book"; "The Faber Book of Modern American Verse," Ed. W. H. Auden; "The Penguin Book of English Verse," Ed. John Hayward; "New Lines," Ed. Robert Conquest; "The Chatto Book of Modern Poetry, 1915-1955," Eds. C. Day Lewis and John Lehmann; "New Poems," Eds. Stephen Spender, Elizabeth Jennings and Dannie Absie; "A Word Carved on a Sill," by John Wain; "The Scale of Things," by Patric Dickinson; "The Witnesses," by Clive Sansom; "The Collected Poems of Kathleen Raine"; "The Mulberry Bush," by Angus Wilson; "Waiting for Godot," by Samuel Beckett; "Moon's Farm," by Herbert Read; "The River Steamer and Other Poems," by E. J. Scovell.

Religion

"Approaches to God," by Jacques Maritain; "Communism and Christianity," by Father Martin D'Arcy; "Some Christian Words," by W. R. Matthews; "Old Priest and New Presbyterian," by Norman Sykes; "The Sheepfold and the Shepherd," by Columba Cary-Elwes; "New Testament Christianity," by J. P. Phillips; "Answer to Job," by C. G. Jung; "St. Anne: Grandmother of Our Saviour," by Frances Parkinson Keyes.

History

"A History of the English-Speaking Peoples," Vol. I, The Birth of Britain, by Sir Winston Churchill; "Gallipoli," by Alan Moorehead; "History in a Changing World," by Geoffrey Barraclough; "Piecing together the Past," by V. Gordon Childe; "The Shirt of Nessus," by Constantine FitzGibbon; "The Tudors," by Christopher Morris; "Scotland under Charles I," by David Mathew; "The Ultimate Viking," by Eric Linklater; "A Mirror for Narcissus," by Negley Farson; "Last and First in Burma, 1941-1948," by Maurice Collis; "The Second International, 1889-1914," by G. D. H. Cole; "Edward VII and his Circle," by Virginia Cowles.

Travel

"East of Everest," by Sir Edmund Hillary and George Low; "The Epic Voyage of the Seven Little Sisters," by William Willis; "Red, Black, Blond and Olive," by Edmund Wilson; "The Lycian Shore," by Freya Stark; "The Land of the Sherpas," by Ella Maillart; "Starlight and Storm," by Gaston Rebuffat; "Zoo Quest to Gulana," by David Attenborough.

Miscellaneous

"Old Fourlegs," by J. L. B. Smith; "Naught for Your Comfort," by Father Trevor Huddleston; "Gift from the Sea," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh; "The Long Walk," by Slavomir Rawick; "Love in the South Seas," by Bengt Danielsson; "Children of the Game," by Jean Cocteau; "The Englishman's Flora," by Geoffrey Grigson; "The National Gallery, London," by Sir Philip Hendy; "The Singing of the Travels," by Violet Alford; "The New Outline of Modern Knowledge," Ed. Alan Pryce-Jones; "The Brabazon Story," by Lord Brabazon of Tara; "Women in Antiquity," by Charles Seltman; "Of Whales and Men," by R. B. Robertson; "From Darkness to Light," by Victor Gollancz; "The Search for Bridey Murphy," by Morey Bernstein; "In a Great Tradition," Ed. Benedictines of Stanbrook Abbey; "The Outsider," by Colin Wilson; "In Balloon and Bathyscape," by Auguste Piccard.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selection of the main ones whose names are most familiar to the general public. The list is not complete, but a full list of names and addresses is available, price 5s. 6d. per copy.

- Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allan (Ian), Craven House, Hampton Court, Sy.
 Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Allenson & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
 Allman & Son, 17 Creech Church Lane, E.C.3.
 Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4.
 Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1.
 Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
 Arrowsmith, Winterstoke Rd., Bristol.
 Art & Technics, 58 Frith St., W.1.
 Bagster (S.), 80 Wigmore St., W.1.
 Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Barker (Arthur), 30 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Barrie (James), 3 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Barsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
 Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.
 Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 16 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Blackwell (Basil), 49 Broad St., Oxford.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh and 1-8 Bateman's Bldgs., W.1.
 Blandford Press, 16 West Central St., W.C.1.
 Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Boardman (T. V.), 14 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
 Bowes & Bowes, 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Brockhampton Press, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow.
 Browne & Nolan, 41 & 42 Nassau St., Dublin.
 Brythson Press, 9 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.
 Burke Pub. Co., 55 Britton St., E.C.1.
 Burns, Oates & W., 28 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 Burrow (Ed. J.), Imperial House, Cheltenham.
 Business Dictionaries, 133-137 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1, and Cambridge.
 Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Carey Kingsgate Press, 6 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 Cassell & Co., 37-38 St. Andrews Hill, E.C.4.
 Caxton Publishing Co., 25-26 St. George St., W.1.
 Century Press, 79 Gt. Titchfield St., W.1.
 Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
 Chapman & Hall, 37-39 Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Children's S.S.M., 5 Wigmore St., W.1.
 Christophers, 40 William IV St., W.C.2.
 C.M.S., 6 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh.
 Clarke (Jas.) & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
 Cleaver-Hume Press, 33 Wright's Lane, W.8.
 Clonmore & Reynolds, 29 Kidare St., Dublin.
 Clowes (Wm.), Little New Street, E.C.4.
 Collingridge, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.
 Country Life, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Cresset Press, 11 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Dakers (Andrew), Spring House, Spring Place, N.W.5.
 Daniel (C. W.), Ashington, Rochford, Essex.
 Davies (Peter), 38 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
 Davis (R. Hart-), 36 Soho Square, W.1.
 Dean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Deffie, 238 Edgware Rd., W.2.
 Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Deutsch (A.), 12 Carlisle St., W.8.
 Dobson (Dennis), 80 Kensington Church St., W.8.
 Dropmore Press, 9 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Dryad Press, 42 St. Nicholas St., Leicester.
 Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Duffy & Co., 38 Westmoreland St., Dublin.
 Edinbrough House P., 2 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
 Eldon Press, 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Elliot (A. G.), Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey.
 Encyclopædia Britannica, 102 Dean St., W.1.
 English Universities Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.
 Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 15 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Foulis (G. T.), 7 Milford Lane, W.C.2.
 Foulsham & Co., 20-21 Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
 Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Gale & Polden, 23 Craven St., W.C.2.
 Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Gee & Co., 27-28 Basinghall St., E.C.2.
 Geographia, 68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Gibbons (Stanley), 391 Strand, W.C.2.
 Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
 Gill (George), 67 Chandos Place, W.C.2.
 Ginn & Co., 18 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Grant (House of), 91 & 93 Union St., Glasgow.
 Grayson & Grayson, 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Green (W.), 2 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
 Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 H.M. Stationery Office, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Hachette, 34 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
 Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hammond, Hammond & Co., 87 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Harvill Press, 23 Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1.
 Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Heinemann (Wm.), 99 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hill (Leonard), Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Hodge & Co., 12 Bank St., Edinburgh.
 Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Hollis & Carter, 25 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 Homœopathic, 152 Landor Road, S.W.9.
 Hughes & Son, 16 Westgate St., Cardiff.
 Hulton Press, 43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Hurst & Blackett, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Hutchinson & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Iliffe & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Independent Press, Memorial Hall, E.C.4.
 Jarrolds, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Jenkins (Herbert), 3 Duke of York St., S.W.1.
 Johnson (C.), 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
 Johnston (W. & A. K.), Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 Jordan & Sons, 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Joseph (Herbert) 10 Fitzroy St., W.1.
 Joseph (Michael), 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Juvenile Productions, 37 Hertford St., W.1.
 Kaye (N.), 104 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Kelly's Directories, 186 Strand, W.C.2.
 Kimber & Co., 46 Wilton Place, S.W.1.
 Kimpton (Henry), 25 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
 Lane (John), 28 Little Russell St., W.C.1.
 Laurie (T. Werner), 1 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Lawrence & Wishart, 81 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Lindsey Press, 15 Gordon Square, W.C.1.
 Link House, 24 Store St., W.C.1.
 Livingstone (E. & S.), 17 Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.
 Lockwood (Crosby), 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Long (John), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Longmans, Green & Co., 6 Clifford St., W.1.
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 25 Gilbert Street, W.1.
 Lutterworth Press, 4 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Macdonald & Co., 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 McDougall's Educational Co., 30 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, 7.
 MacGibbon & Kee, 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 McGraw-Hill, 95 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 MacLellan (Wm.), 240 Hope St., Glasgow.
 Macmillan & Co., 10 St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
 Marshall (Percival), 19 Noel St., W.1.
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Medici Society, 7 Grafton St., W.1.
 Melrose (Andrew), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Mills & Boon, 50 Grafton Way, W.1.
 Moray Press, 57 George St., Edinburgh.
 Mowbray, 28 Margaret St., W.1.
 Muller (F.), 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Murby & Co., 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.
 Museum Press, 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Naldrett Press, 98 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 National Magazine Co., 28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1.
 National S.S.U., 104-5 Newgate St., E.C.1.
 Nelson (T.), 36 Park St., W.1.
 Nevill (P.), 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
 New-Church Press, 20 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
 Newman Neame, 50 Fitzroy St., W.1.
 Newnes (G.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Nicholson & Watson, 32 Gosfield St., W.1.
 Nisbet & Co., 22 Berners St., W.1.
 Nonesuch Library, Standard Road, N.W.10.
 Novello & Co., 160 Wardour St., W.1.
 Odhams Press, 67-68 Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Oliphants, 33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 Oxford Univ. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Pan Books, 8 Headfort Place, S.W.1.
 Parrish (Max), 55 Queen Anne St., W.1.
 Paternoster Press, 11 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Paul (Stanley), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Pearson (C. A.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
 Phaidon Press, 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.
 Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
 Philip (George), 32 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Phoenix House, 38 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Pickering & Inglis, 229 Bothwell St., Glasgow.
 Pitkins, 9 John St., W.C.1.
 Pitman (Sir Isaac), 39-41 Parker St., W.C.2.

Playfair Books, 19 Charges St., W.1.
 Putnam & Co., 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Quality Press, 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Reinhardt (Max), 66 Chandos Place, W.C.2.
 Religious Education Press, 85 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
 Rich & Cowan, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Rider & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Rivingtons, 34 King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
 Rockliff, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Scribners, 23 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Secker & Warburg, 99 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 Seeley, Service, 196 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
 Selwyn & Blount, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Sheed & Ward, 33 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, W.C.1.
 Skeffington & Son, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 S.P.C.K., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.
 Spon (E. & F. N.), 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Sporting Handbooks, 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Stanford (Edward), 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Staples Press, Mandeville Place, W.1.
 Stevens & Sons, 119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Student C. M. P., 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Studio, 66 Chandos Place, W.C.2.
 Swan (Gerald G.), 17 Chapel St., N.W.1.
 Sweet & Maxwell, 2-3 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Sylvan Press, 5 Museum House, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Talbot Press, 89 Talbot Street, Dublin.
 Technical Press, 1 Justice Walk, S.W.3.
 Temple Press, Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1.
 Thames & Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Thom (Alex.), 2 Crow St., Dublin.
 Times Publishing Co., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Tiranti (Alec), 72 Charlotte St., W.1.
 Todd Publishing Group, 132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tuck (Raphael), Raphael Ho., Stanhope Gate, W.1.
 University of London Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 University of Wales Press, Cathays Park, Cardiff.
 University Tutorial Press, Euston Rd., N.W.1.
 Virtue & Co., 53 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.
 Ward, Lock, 143 Piccadilly, W.1.
 Warne, 1-4 Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Waterlow, 85-86 London Wall, E.C.2.
 Watts & Co., 40 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 7 Cork St., W.1.
 Wells Gardner, Darton, 49 Brighton Rd., Redhill.
 "Whitaker," 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Williams & Norgate, 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Wills & Hepworth, Angel Press, Loughborough.
 Wingate (Allan), 12 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3.
 Witherby (H. F. & G.), 5 Warwick Court, W.C.1.
 World's Work, Windmill Press, Kingswood, Surrey.
 Wright (John), Bath Rd., Bristol.
 Wright & Brown, 18 Stukley St., W.C.2.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of The Publishers Association, whose address is 19, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.—President: J. Alan White (Methuen & Co., Ltd.); Secretary, F. D. Sanders.

BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountant by individual publishers) show a marked increase in book exports since the outbreak of war in 1939. The totals for the years 1944 to 1955 are shown below:—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1944.....	£20,500,516	£4,895,349	1950.....	£37,158,652	£11,394,220
1945.....	21,979,554	5,139,222	1951.....	41,553,760	13,740,323
1946.....	26,961,622	6,715,212	1952.....	42,790,387	14,482,036
1947.....	30,203,763	7,412,905	1953.....	44,892,291	15,566,874
1948.....	33,241,431	8,739,236	1954.....	46,270,953	16,527,054
1949.....	34,297,252	9,798,838	1955.....	49,439,087	18,156,084

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1955

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of December 31, 1955, shows the books published in 1955 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6d. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Translations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics.....	107	37	1	—
Annuals and Serials.....	52	50	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology.....	38	2	1	—
Archæology.....	58	9	4	—
Art and Architecture.....	591	89	33	22
Astronomy and Meteorology.....	78	21	1	—
Banking and Finance.....	220	82	—	—
Bibliography and Literary History.....	304	47	9	9
Biography and Memoirs.....	496	89	34	3
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture.....	285	78	5	4
Calendars, Booklets and Albums.....	15	14	—	—
Chemistry and Physics.....	335	71	8	—
Children's Books.....	1,756	482	14	—
Classics and Translations.....	64	27	22	—
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias.....	116	22	—	—
Directories and Guide Books.....	411	258	2	—
Domestic Economy.....	221	42	—	—
	1,844	383	10	—
	413	165	3	—
Facetiae.....	118	25	12	3
Fiction.....	66	10	5	—
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining.....	3,702	1,453	255	6
History.....	157	67	12	—
Illustrated Gift Books.....	235	40	15	1
Law and Parliamentary.....	32	9	—	—
Maps and Atlases.....	437	164	3	—
Mathematics.....	81	22	—	—
Medical and Surgical.....	87	22	3	—
Music.....	785	239	13	—
Natural History, Biology and Zoology.....	121	25	7	—
Nautical.....	295	57	6	2
Naval and Military.....	133	57	4	—
Occultism.....	305	86	18	—
Oriental.....	48	17	2	—
Philately.....	15	4	7	—
Philosophy and Science.....	23	12	—	—
Poetry and Drama.....	187	41	31	1
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day.....	658	104	29	14
Psychology.....	651	122	15	—
Religion and Theology.....	119	26	13	—
Sociology.....	1,058	202	81	3
Sports, Games and Pastimes.....	405	96	10	1
Technical Handbooks.....	433	129	10	6
Topography, Local History & Folklore.....	881	320	4	2
Trade, Commerce and Industry.....	399	59	12	4
Travel and Adventure.....	626	246	3	—
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping.....	199	31	31	—
Wireless and Television.....	204	84	—	—
	98	33	2	—
Totals.....	19,962	5,770	750	81

COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with literary and artistic Copyright is the *Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade*, 25 Southampton Bldgs., London, W.C.2.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically, without registration, in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. Libraries entitled to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom, are the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 6s. for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies 6s. in either case. The fee for a search is 7s. Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

Address, The Registrar, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1955-1956

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1955 and Sept. 30, 1956:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1955) Dec. 14. *Such is Life*, revue (Messrs. Al Read and Jack Tripp and Miss Shirley Bassey).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1955) Oct. 11. *The Whole Truth*, by Philip Mackie (Messrs. Ernest Clark and Leslie Phillips and Mesdames Sarah Lawson, Ellen Blueth and Faith Brook). (1956) Feb. 15. *Doctor Jo*, by Joan Morgan (Messrs. Claude Jones and Hugh Williams and Mesdames Sonia Dresdel and Barbara Couper). June 14. *Man Alive*, by John Dighton (Messrs. Robertson Hare, Brian Reece and Geoffrey Dunn and Mesdames Joan Benham and Joan Sims). Aug. 30. *Mr. Bolffy*, by James Bridie, revived Messrs. Alastair Sim, Duncan Macrae, Owen Holder and George Cole and Mesdames Sophie Stewart, Eileen Moore and Annette Crosbie).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1955) Nov. 9. *Summertime*, by Ugo Betti (Messrs. Dirk Bogarde, Mark Dignam and Michael Gwynn and Mesdames Geraldine McEwan and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). (1956) March 20. *One Bright Day*, by Sigmund Miller (Messrs. Clive Brook, Derek Farr, Naunton Wayne and Milton Rosmer and Mesdames Renee Asherson and Mary Hinton). June 5. *For Amusement Only*, revue by Peter Myer (Messrs. Hugh Paddick and Ronnie Stevens and Mesdames Thelma Ruby and Dilys Laye).

COLISEUM, St Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1955) Oct. 13. *The Pajama Game*, musical comedy based on American novel (Messrs. Edmund Hockridge and Max Wall and Mesdames Joy Nichols and Elizabeth Seal).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W. 1.—(1955) Dec. 14. *Morning's At Seven*, by Paul Osborn (Messrs. Frederick Leister, Charles Heslop and Frederick Piper and Mesdames Margaret Vines and Tucker McGuire). (1956) Jan. 26. *Fresh Airs*, revue by Laurie Lister (Messrs. Max Adrian and Julian Orchard and Mesdames Moyra Fraser, Rose Hill and Patricia Lancaster). July 24. *The Quare Fellow*, by Brendan Behan (Messrs. Maxwell Shaw and Gerry Raffles).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1956) March 27. *The Wt z of the Toreadors*, by Jean Anouilh (Messrs. Hugh Griffith and Walter Hudd and Mesdames Beatrix Lehmann and Brenda Bruce).

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, Drury Lane, W.C. 2.—(1956) Jan. 25. *Plain And Fancy*, musical play by Joseph Stein and Will Glickman, music by Albert Hague (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, Jack Drummond and Richard Dern and Mesdames Grace O'Connor, Joan Hovis and Shirli Conway).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C. 2.—(1956) March 8. *Tabitha*, by Arnold Bailey and Mary Cathcart Borer (Messrs. Jack Watling and Philip Stainton and Mesdames Marjorie Fielding, Christine Silver, Janet Barrow, Gillian Lind and Ann Leon). May 1. *The Silver Whistle*, by Robert McEnroe (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Robin Bailey and Alfie Bass and Mesdames Mary Merrill and Olga Lindo). July 18. *Someone To Talk To*, by George Bernberg (Mr. John Justins and Mesdames Helen Haye and Marian Spencer).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1956) March 15. *The Good Soldier Schweik*, adapted by Ewan MacColl from the German novel (Messrs. Maxwell Shaw, Howard Goorney and Gerry Raffles and Mesdames Avis Bunnage and Barbara Brown). May 9. *The House By The Lake*, by Hugh Mills (Messrs. Andrew Cruickshank and Paul Lee and Mesdames Flora Robson, Jenny Laird and Sylvia Coleridge).

FORTUNE, Drury Lane, W.C. 2.—(1955) Dec. 24. *Puss in Boots*, by Nicholas Stuart Gray, revived (Messrs. Alan Judd, Richard Gale and Nicholas Stuart Gray and Miss Joy Parker). (1956) June 6. *To My Love*, adapted by Hugh Burden from the Spanish (Messrs. Dennis Price and Hugh Latimer and Senorita Conchita Montes).

GARRICK, 3 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1955) Nov. 3. *La Plume De Ma Tante*, French revue with English lyrics (Messrs. Robert Dhéry and Christian Duvalier and Mesdames Colette Brosset and Nicole Parent).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1955) Dec. 22. *Charley's Aunt*, revived (Messrs. Frankie Howard and Wensley Pithey and Mesdames Joy Rodgers, Wendy Williams and Jane Downs). (1956) March 22. *A Likely Tale*, by Gerald Savory (Messrs. Robert Morley and Richard Pearson and Mesdames Margaret Rutherford, Violet Farebrother and Judy Parfitt).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1955) Oct. 26. *The Queen And The Rebels*, by Ugo Betti, translated by Henry Reed (Messrs. Leo McKern and Duncan Lamont and Mesdames Irene Worth and Gwendoline Watford). (1956) April 11. *The Chalk Garden*, by Enid Bagnold (Mr. Felix Aylmer, Dame Edith Evans and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft, Judith Stott and Rachel Gurney).

HER MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1956) Aug. 23. *No Time for Sergeants*, by Ira Levin, adapted from the novel by Mac Hyman (Messrs. Barry Nelson, Will Holles, Hugh Stewart, John Turner, Timothy Bateson, Leslie Dwyer, Lucky Todd, Anthony Sharp, Douglas Blackwell, Macdonald Parke and Noel Carey).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—(1955) Nov. 4. *Meet Me On The Corner*, musical show (Messrs. Max Bygraves and Channing Pollock). (1956) May 3. *Wild Grows The Heather*, musical play adapted by Hugh Ross Williamson from Sir James Barrie's *The Little Minister*, music by Robert Lindon (Messrs. Bill O'Connor, Paul Curran and Peter Sinclair and Mesdames Valerie Miller and Madeleine Christie). June 4. *The Vanishing Island*, musical play by Peter Howard and Cecil Broadhurst. June 13. *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial*, by Herman Wouk (Messrs. Lloyd Nolan, Nigel Stock, Esmond Knight and Richard Newton).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W. 6.—(1956) Feb. 8. *Misalliance*, Bernard Shaw's comedy, revived (Messrs. Donald Pleasence, Alan Webb and Roger Livesey and Mesdames Ursula Jeans, Miriam Karlin and Diana Fulkner). April 4. *The Good Sailor*, by Louis O. Coxé and Robert Chapman, based on novel by Herman Melville (Messrs. Philip Bond, André Morell and Leo McKern). June 1. *Love Affair*, by Dulcie Gray (Messrs. Michael Denison and Brian Oulton and Mesdames Dulcie Gray and Julie Somers). June 20. *Anything May* . . . Cambridge Footlights revue (Messrs. Brian Welsh, Dan Massey and Tim Berrington).

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1955) Nov. 30. *Anniversary Waltz*, by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields (Messrs. Bernard Braden, Anthony Valentine and Nicholas Joy and Mesdames Barbara Kelly, Pauline Henriques and Aletha Orr). (1956) Feb. 14. *Ring For Catty*, by Joan and David de Bethel (Messrs. William Hartnell and Patrick McGoohan and Mesdames Joan Drummond and Mary Mackenzie). April 25. *South Sea Bubble*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Arthur Macrae, Ian Hunter and Ronald Lewis and Mesdames Vivian Leigh and Joyce Carey).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1956). *Gigi*, by Colette and Anita Loos (Messrs. Tony Britton

and Esmé Percy and Mesdames Leslie Caron, Ena Burrill and Estelle Winwood). Sept. 20. *Under Milk Mood*, by Dylan Thomas (Messrs. William Squire, Donald Houston and Aubrey Richards and Mesdames Gwyneth Owen and Diana Maddox).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1955) Nov. 1. *The Winter's Tale*, revived (Messrs. Paul Rogers, John Neville and Job Stewart and Mesdames Margaret Rawlings and Wendy Hiller). Dec. 13. *King Henry V*, revived (Messrs. Richard Burton, Richard Wordsworth, Job Stewart, Zena Walker and Rachel Roberts). (1956) Feb. 21. *Othello*, revived (Messrs. John Neville, Richard Burton and Richard Wordsworth and Mesdames Rosemary Harris and Wendy Hiller). April 3. *Troilus And Cressida*, revived (Messrs. John Neville, Paul Rogers and Dudley Jones and Mesdames Rosemary Harris and Wendy Hiller). May 22. *Macbeth*, revived (Messrs. Paul Rogers and Jack Gwillim and Miss Coral Browne). June 12. *Romeo And Juliet*, revived (Messrs. John Neville, Paul Rogers and Jack Gwillim and Mesdames Coral Browne and Valerie Clark). July 1. *Barbarians At The Gate*, revived (Messrs. John Neville, Paul Rogers, Jack Gwillim and Charles Gray and Miss Jacqueline Ellis). July 16. *Major Barbara*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Derek Godfrey and Joseph O'Connor and Mesdames Moira Lister and Marie Burke). July 30. *Caesar And Cleopatra*, by Bernard Shaw, revived (Messrs. Geoffrey Bayldon, Ronald Hines and Bernard Hepton and Miss Doreen Ains). Sept. 5. *Timor of Athens*, revived (Sir Ralph Richardson, Messrs. Richard Gale, Dudley Jones, Brian Panter, Leon Gluckman, Derek Francis, Bernard Warwick, Paul Curran, David Dodimead and John Humphry). Sept. 11. *Cymbeline*, revived (Messrs. Derek Francis, Derek Godfrey, David Dodimead, Dudley Jones, Leon Gluckman, Paul Curran, John Humphry, Brendan Barry, Bernard Warwick, Richard Gale and John Rye and Mesdames Barbara Jefford, Joan Sanderson and Margaret Whiting).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1955) Oct. 24. Brief season of the Chinese Classical Theatre in sketches and dances. Dec. 21. *Cinderella*, pantomime (Messrs. David Nixon, Billy Nelson, Chuck O'Neil and Billy Morris and Mesdames Erica Yorke, Jean Telfer and Paula Marshall). (1956) March 21. *Trevallion*, comic opera by Roy and Philip Philips (Messrs. Martin Lawrence, Dennis Noble and Richard Goodlen and Miss Janet Hamilton-Smith). April 16. Season of Théâtre National Populaire opened with *Le Triomphe De L'Amour*, by Marivaux. Aug. 27. Season of German plays by Bertolt Brecht.

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1956) May 17. *Rocking The Town*, revue (Mr. Harry Secombe and Mesdames Alma Cogan, Beryl Reid and Winifred Atwell).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1955) Dec. 8. *Hamlet*, revived (Messrs. Paul Scofield, Alec Clunes and Ernest Thesiger and Mesdames Mary Ure and Diana Wynyard). (1956) April 5. *The Power And The Glory*, adapted by Gilbert Cannan and Pierre Bost from novel by Graham Greene (Messrs. Paul Scofield, Harry H. Corbett and Roger Delgado). June 7. *The Family Reunion*, T. S. Eliot's play, revived (Messrs. Paul Scofield and David Horne, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). Sept. 6. *A River Breeze*, by Roland Culver (Messrs. Roland Culver, Naughton Wayne, Patrick Cargill and Moray Watson and Mesdames Ann Firbank, Phyllis Calvert and Jane Downs).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1955) Nov. 15. *The Strong Are Lonely*, by Fritz Hochwälder (Messrs. Donald Wolffit, Robert Harris, Ernest Milton and Derek Oldham). Dec. 15. *A Girl Called Jo*, musical play adapted from novels of

Louisa M. Alcott (Messrs. Peter Dynely and Denis Quilley and Mesdames Joan Heal, Bessie Love, Marion Grimaldi and Virginia Vernon). (1956) April 24. *Commemoration Ball*, by Stanley Parkes (Messrs. Michael Shepley and Norman Wooland and Miss Isabel Jeans). May 17. *Romanoff And Juliet*, by Peter Ustinov (Messrs. Peter Ustinov, Frederick Valp and Edward Atienza and Miss Katy Vail).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1955) Dec. 23. *Noddy In Toyland*, children's play by Enid Blyton (Messrs. Hugh Manning, Leslie Sarony and Bunny May). Dec. 24. *The Famous Five*, children's play by Enid Blyton (Messrs. Hugh Manning and Brian Badcoe and Miss Betty Stockfield). (1956) Feb. 16. *Summer Song*, musical play by Eric Maschwitz and Hy Kraft with Anton Dvorak's music (Messrs. Laurence Naismith, Edric Connor, David Hughes and Michael Golden and Mesdames Sally Ann Howes and Bonita Primrose).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1955) Oct. 5. *The Sun of York*, by O. and I. Wigram (Messrs. Valentine Dyllal and Leslie French). Nov. 10. *Suspect*, by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham (Messrs. Peter Williams and John Welsh and Mesdames Flora Robson and Betty Henderson). (1956) Feb. 9. *The Threepenny Opera*, musical play by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill (Messrs. Bill Owen and Eric Pohlmann and Mesdames Lisa Lee and Daphne Anderson). April 2. *The Mulberry Tree*, by Angus Wilson (Messrs. John Welsh and Kenneth Haigh and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Helena Hughes, Agnes Lauchlan and Rachel Kempson). April 9. *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller (Messrs. George Devine and Michael Gwynn and Mesdames Mary Ure and Rosalie Crutchley). May 8. *Look Back In Anger*, by John Osborne (Messrs. Kenneth Haigh and Alan Bates and Mesdames Helena Hughes and Mary Ure). May 15. *Don Juan and The Death of Salan*, by Ronald Duncan (Messrs. Keith Mitchell, Michael Gwynn and Nigel Davenport and Mesdames Rosalie Crutchley and Rachel Kempson). June 26. *Cards Of Identity*, by Nigel Dennis (Messrs. Michael Gwynn, Kenneth Haigh and George Devine and Mesdames Joan Greenwood, Agnes Lauchlan, Rachel Kempson and Joan Plowright). July 24. *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, Bernard Shaw's play revived (Mr. Terence O'Brien and Mesdames Ellen Pollock and Julia Worth).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W.1.—(1956) Aug. 1. *The Long Echo*, by Lesley Storm (Mr. Denholm Elliott and Mesdames Moira Lister, Joyce Redman and Marjorie Fielding). Sept. 4. *Towards Zero*, by Agatha Christie (Messrs. Cyril Raymond, Frederick Leister, George Baker, Michael Scott, William Kendall, Max Brimmell and Michael Nightringale, and Mesdames Mary Law, Gillian Lind, Janet Barrow and Gwen Cherrell).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1955) Oct. 12. *Small Hotel*, by Rex Host (Messrs. Gordon Harker and Anthony Sharp and Mesdames Marjorie Fielding, Eleanor Bryan and Gladys Henson). (1956) Feb. 2. *She Smiled At Me*, musical play based on *Caste*, music and lyrics by Allon Bacon (Messrs. Robin Bailey, Peter Byrne, Hugh Paddick and Leslie Dwyer and Mesdames Jean Kent, Linda Gray and Mercy Haystead). March 1. *Cranks*, revue by John Cranko (Messrs. Anthony Newey, Gilbert Vernon and Hugh Bryant and Miss Annie Ross). May 31. *The Rainmaker*, by N. Richard Nash (Messrs. Wilfrid Lawson, Sam Wanamaker, Neil McCallum and Miss Geraldine Page).

SAVILLE, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1955) Dec. 21. *The Wild Duck*, Ibsen's play, revived (Messrs. Emlyn Williams, George Relph,

Laurence Hardy and Michael Gough and Mesdames Dorothy Tulin and Angela Baddeley). (1956) Feb. 23. *The Rivals*, Sheridan's comedy, revived (Messrs. John Clements, Laurence Harvey, Paul Daneman, Michael Medwin and William Mervyn and Mesdames Kay Hammond, Athene Seyler, Peggy Simpson and Petra Davies). Aug. 2. *The Seagull*, Chekhov's play, revived, new translation by David Magarshack (Messrs. Hugh Williams, George Relph and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Diana Wynyard and Perita Neilson).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1. (1955) Dec. 23. *Peter Pan*, revived (Messrs. Frank Thring and Russell Thorndike and Mesdames Peggy Cummins and Roberta Woolley).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1956) June 14. *Jubilee Girl*, musical play by Robin Fordyce and David Rogers (Messrs. George Benson and John Morley and Mesdames Joyce Barbour, Fenella Fielding and Maureen Quinney). July 30. *Doctor In The House*, adaptation by Ted Willis of Richard Gordon's novel (Messrs. Alan White, Edward Woodward and Philip Gilbert and Miss Jennifer Wright).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, S.W.1.—(1956) May 16. *Albertine By Moonlight*, by D. G. Bellini (Messrs. Emrys Jones and Bill Fraser and Miss Marcia Aston). June 29. *Night Of The Fourth*, adapted from H. Bratt's play by Jack Roffey and

Gordon Harbord (Messrs. Hugh Sinclair, Michael Shepley and Walter Rilla and Miss Isabel Dean).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1956) May 2. *Hotel Paradiso*, by Georges Feydeau and Maurice Desvallières, translation by Peter Glenville (Messrs. Alec Guinness, Douglas Byng and Frank Pettingell and Mesdames Martita Hunt and Irene Worth).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Strand on Oct. 9, 1955, *The Bandit's Hat*, by Eve Morganti (Mr. Noel Howlett and Miss Cecily Paget-Bowman); at Wyndham's on Nov. 6, *The Chertsey Apprentice*, by Frank Harvey (Messrs. Michael Aldridge and John Crocker and Miss Anne Ridley); at the Strand on Dec. 11 *Too Short A Date*, by Lyn Lockwood (Messrs. Arthur Brough and Bryan Coleman and Mesdames Jessica Spencer and Susan Lyall Grant); at the Strand on Jan. 22, 1956, *Subway In The Sky* by Ian Main (Messrs. Nigel Stock and Richard Leech and Miss Gwendoline Watford); at the Strand on March 4, *Things That Go Bump*, by Rex Frost (Mr. Basil Dignam and Miss Cecily Paget-Bowman); at Wyndham's on April 8, *Tolka Row*, by Maura Laverty (Mr. Philip Stainton and Mesdames Peggy Thorpe-Bates and Sheila Raynor); at the Strand on May 6, *Day After Tomorrow*, by Anne Walters (Mr. Hubert Gregg); at Wyndham's on June 3, *More Things In Heaven*, by Philip Leaver (Mr. Michael Allinson and Mesdames Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Isabel Dean).

THE FILMS, 1955-1956

The following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Oct. 1, 1955 to Sept. 30, 1956:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W. 1.—(1955) Oct. 28. *Marcellino*, Spanish. (1956) Jan. 13. *Summer Manoeuvres*, French (Gérard Philipe and Michèle Morgan). March 29. *Race for Life*, French. May 11. *Death of a Cyclist*, Spanish. June 18. *Honour Among Thieves*, French (Jean Gabin). Sept. 20. *Smiles of a Summer Night*, Swedish.

BERKELEY, 30 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1955) Nov. 14. *Hill 24 Doesn't Answer* (Edward Mulhare and Haya Harariti). (1956) Jan. 30. *Verdi*. June 14. *The Jackboot Muiny*, German (Bernard Wicki). July 16. *Oh La La Chérie*, French (Dany Robin). Sept. 27. *Chantage*, French (Raymond Pellegrin, Leo Genn and Magali Noel).

CAMEO-POLYTECHNIC, Upper Regent Street, W. 1.—(1955) Dec. 1. *The Fiends*, French (Paul Meurisse, Simone Signoret and Vera Clouzot). (1956) March 12. *The Light Across the Street*, French (Raymond Pellegrin). May 31. *The Card of Fate*, French (Jean Claude Pascal, Gina Lollobrigida and Arletty). June 14. *Ten Days to Die*, German (Albin Skoda). July 19. *The Heroes are Tired*, French (Yves Montand and Curd Jurgens). Aug. 16. *The Wicked Go to Hell*, French (Henri Vidal, Jerge Reggiani and Marina Vlady).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1955) Oct. 6. *The Virgin Queen* (Herbert Marshall, Richard Todd and Bette Davis). Oct. 27. *Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing* (William Holden and Jennifer Jones). Nov. 24. *The Tall Men* (Clark Gable and Jane Russell). Dec. 22. *Seven Cities of Gold* (Michael Rennie, Anthony Quinn and Richard Egan). (1956) Jan. 12. *Secret Interlude* (Richard Egan and Dana Wynter). Jan. 26. *The Lieutenant Wore Skirts* (Tom Ewell and Sherree North). Feb. 16. *The Rains of Ranchipur* (Richard Burton, Michael Rennie, Lana Turner and Eugenie Leontovich). March 14. *The Man Who Never Was*, British (Clifton Webb, Robert Fleming, André

Morell, William Squire, Stephen Boyd and Gloria Grahame). April 19. *Carousel* (Gordon MacRae and Shirley Jones). May 24. *The Many Loves of Hilda Crane* (Guy Madison and Jean Simmons). June 14. *Yield To The Night*, British (Diana Dors, Yvonne Mitchell and Athene Seyler). June 28. *Smiley*, British (Chips Rafferty, Sir Ralph Richardson and Colin Petersen). July 19. *The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit* (Gregory Peck, Fredric March and Ann Harding). Aug. 23. *D-Day Is The Sixth of June* (Richard Todd, Robert Taylor, John Williams, Edmond O'Brien and Dana Wynter). Sept. 11. *The King and I* (Yul Brynner and Deborah Kerr).

CINEPHONE, Oxford Street, W.1.—(1955) Nov. 21. *Mon Phoque*, French (François Periere and Moira Lister). (1956) Jan. 30. *Maddalena*, Franco-Italian (Charles Vanel and Marta Toren). April 26. *Nana*, French (Charles Boyer and Martine Carol). CONTINENTAL, 36 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1955) Dec. 19. *Villa Borghese*, Franco-Italian. (1956) Aug. 5. *Il Segno di Venere*, Italian (Vittorio de Sica, Alberto Sordi, Sophia Loren and Franca Valeri).

CURZON, Curzon Street, W.1.—(1955) Nov. 25. *La Strada*, Italian (Anthony Quinn, Richard Basehart and Giulietta Masina) and *The Bespoke Overcoat*, British (Alfie Bass). (1956) Feb. 23. *Frou-Frou*, French (Dany Robin). March 29. *New Faces* (Eartha Kitt) and *Papa, Mama, The Maid And I*, French. May 24. *The Shawl*, Mexican. July 6. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, French version of D. H. Lawrence's novel (Leo Genn and Danielle Darrieux). Aug. 2. *Le Defroqué*, French. Sept. 13. *Lettres de mon Moulin*, French.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1956) Feb. 2. *Jumping For Joy*, British (Frankie Howard). March 8. *Ali-Baba*, French (Fernandel). March 15. *Who Done It?*, British (Benny Hill). May 17. *Dakota Incident* (Linda Darnell).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1955) Oct. 13. *It's Always Fair Weather* (Gene Kelly, Dan Dailey, Michael Kidd and Dolores Gray). Nov. 3. *The*

Glass Slipper (Michael Wilding, Barry Jones, Leslie Caron and Elsa Lanchester). Nov. 16. *Cockleshell Heroes*, British (José Ferrer, Trevor Howard and Victor Maddern). Dec. 22. *The Tender Trap* (Frank Sinatra, David Wayne, Debbie Reynolds and Celeste Holm). (1956) Jan. 12. *Trial* (Glenn Ford and Arthur Kennedy). Jan. 26. *Diane* (Lana Turner). Feb. 9. *The Scarlet Coat* (Cornel Wilde, Michael Wilding and George Sanders). Feb. 16. *Now and Forever*, British (Jack Warner, Vernon Gray, Janette Scott, Kay Walsh and Pamela Brown). March 1. *Quentin Durward*, British (Robert Taylor, Robert Morley and Kay Kendall). March 22. *Tribute To A Bad Man* (James Cagney, Don Dubbins and Irene Papas). April 5. *Safari* (Victor Mature, Roland Culver and Janet Leigh). April 26. *The Swan* (Alec Guinness, Louis Jourdan, Grace Kelly and Jessie Royce Landis). May 24. *I'll Cry Tomorrow* (Richard Conte and Susan Hayward). June 28. *Gaby* (John Kerr and Leslie Caron). July 12. *Wedding Breakfast* (Ernest Borgnine, Barry Fitzgerald, Bette Davis and Debbie Reynolds). Aug. 2. *Viva Las Vegas!* (Dan Dailey and Cyd Charisse). Aug. 30. *Bhowani Junction* (Stewart Granger, Abraham Sofaer, Bill Travers, Francis Matthews and Ava Gardner). Sept. 19. *Guys and Dolls* (Marlon Brando, Frank Sinatra, Stubby Kaye, Johnny Silver, Sheldon Leonard, Jean Simmons and Vivian Blaine).

GAUMONT, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1955) Nov. 3. *To Hell And Back* (Audie Murphy). Nov. 24. *Simon and Laura*, British (Peter Finch, Ian Carmichael and Kay Kendall) and *On Such A Night*, British (David Knight). Dec. 15. *The Big Knife* (Jack Palance, Rod Steiger and Ida Lupino). (1956) Jan. 5. *Glory* (Margaret O'Brien and Charlotte Greenwood) and *The Treasurer of Pancho Villa* (Gilbert Roland and Shelley Winters). Jan. 26. *Lost*, British (David Knight, David Farrar, Eleanor Summerfield and Juba Arnall). Feb. 16. *The Rose Tattoo* (Burt Lancaster and Anna Magnani). March 29. *The Feminine Touch*, British (George Baker, Diana Wynyard and Belinda Lee). April 19. *Magic Fire* (Alan Badel and Yvonne de Carlo). May 10. *Patterns of Power* (Van Heflin and Everett Sloane) and *Nightmare* (Edward G. Robinson). May 31. *Walk Into Paradise* (Chips Rafferty and Françoise Christophe). and *The Maverick Queen* (Scott Brady and Barbara Stanwyck). June 21. *The Long Arm*, British (Jack Hawkins). July 12. *Away All Boats* (Jeff Chandler). Aug. 2. *The Ambassador's Daughter* (Adolphe Menjou, Edward Arnold, John Forsythe and Olivia de Havilland). Aug. 23. *Bandido* (Robert Mitchum, Zachary Scott, Gilbert Roland and Ursula Thiess). Sept. 13. *The Green Man*, British (Alastair Sim, Raymond Huntley, George Cole and Jill Adams).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1955) Oct. 20. *Joe Macbeth* (Paul Douglas and Ruth Roman). Nov. 10. *Queen Bee* (Joan Crawford). Nov. 24. *I Had Seven Daughters*, French (Maurice Chevalier). Dec. 13. *Richard III*, film version of Shakespeare's tragedy, British (Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir John Gielgud, Sir Ralph Richardson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Alec Clunes, Esmond Knight, Claire Bloom and Mary Kerridge). March 15. *The Black Tent*, British (Donald Sinden, Anthony Steel and André Morell). March 22. *Alexander The Great* (Richard Burton, Fredric March, Peter Cushing, Claire Bloom and Danielle Darrieux). April 26. *Johnny Concho* (Frank Sinatra). May 17. *Woman of the River*, Italian (Sophia Loren). June 28. *Odongo* (Macdonald Carey and Rhonda Fleming). July 19. *The Eddy Duchin Story* (Tyronne Power and Kim Novak). Aug. 30. *It's a Wonderful World* (Ter-

ence Morgan, George Cole, Ted Heath, Harold Lang, James Hayter, Mylene Nicole and Kathleen Harrison). Sept. 20. *Run for the Sun* (Trevor Howard, Peter van Eyck, Richard Widmark and Jane Greer).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1955) Oct. 13. *I Am a Camera* (Laurence Harvey, Julie Harris and Shelley Winters). Nov. 3. *Black Tuesday* (Edward G. Robinson and Jean Parker). Nov. 24. *The Night of the Hunter* (Robert Mitchum, Lillian Gish and Shelley Winters). Dec. 30. *Heidi and Peter*, Swiss (Thomas Klameth and Elizabeth Sigmund). (1956) Jan. 19. *Rebel Without a Cause* (James Dean, Sal Mineo and Natalie Wood). Feb. 23. *Othello* (Orson Welles, Michael MacLiammoir, Suzanne Cloutier and Fay Compton). April 5. *Charley Moon*, British (Max Bygraves and Dennis Price). April 19. *A Kiss Before Dying* (Robert Wagner). May 3. *Rosanna*, May 17. *The Bold And The Brave* (Wendell Corey, Mickey Rooney and Nicole Maurey). June 7. *Forbidden Planet* (Walter Pidgeon). June 28. *Foreign Intrigue* (Robert Mitchum and Genevieve Page). July 19. *Rock Around The Clock*. Aug. 2. *The Gold Rush*, revived (Charles Chaplin). Sept. 21. *X—The Unknown* (Dean Jagger, Edward Chapman and Leo McKern).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1955) Nov. 19. *Les Clandestines*, French (Nicole Courcel). (1956) Jan. 5. *The Fruits of Summer* French (Edwige Fenech and Etchika Choureaux). Feb. 9. *The Beginning Was Sin*, Yugoslavian. March 1. *Fire in the Skin*, French (Raymond Pellegrin and Giselle Pascal).

ODEON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1955) Oct. 6. *The Trouble Shooter* (Robert Mitchum). Oct. 31. *Royal Film Performance—To Catch A Thief* (Cary Grant, John Williams, Jessie Royce Landis and Grace Kelly). Dec. 8. *The Lady Killers*, British (Alec Guinness, Cecil Parker, Herbert Lom, Peter Sellers, Danny Green and Katie Johnson). (1956) Jan. 12. *The Man With the Golden Arm* (Frank Sinatra and Eleanor Parker). Feb. 9. *Picnic* (William Holden, Kim Novak and Rosalind Russell). March 1. *A Town Like Alice*, British (Peter Finch, Virginia McKenna, Marie Lohr and Renee Houston). March 22. *Alexander the Great* (Richard Burton, Fredric March, Harry Andrews, Claire Bloom and Danielle Darrieux). May 3. *The March Hare*, British (Terence Morgan, Cyril Cusack, Peggy Cummins and Martita Hunt). May 24. *Storm Centre* (Brian Keith and Bette Davis). June 14. *Jacqueline*, British (John Gregson, Kathleen Ryan and Jacqueline Ryan). July 5. *Reach For The Sky*, British (Kenneth More, Alexander Knox, Dorothy Alison and Muriel Pavlow). Sept. 7. *Oklahoma!* (Gordon MacRae, Rod Steiger, Shirley Jones, Charlotte Greenwood and Gloria Grahame).

ODEON, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1955) Nov. 11. *Storm Over The Nile*, British (Anthony Steel, James Robertson Justice and Mary Rue). Dec. 2. *An Alligator Called Daisy*, British (Donald Sinden, James Robertson Justice, Ernest Thesiger and Jean Carson). Dec. 22. *All For Mary*, British (Nigel Patrick, David Tomlinson, Jill Day and Kathleen Harrison). (1956) Jan. 12. *The Benny Goodman Story* (Steve Allen). Feb. 2. *The Conqueror* (John Wayne and Susan Hayward). March 15. *Jubal* (Rod Steiger, Glenn Ford and Valerie French). April 5. *The Harder They Fall* (Humphrey Bogart, Rod Steiger and Mike Lane). May 31. *Pacific Destiny*, British (Denholm Elliott, Michael Hordern and Susan Stephen). June 27. *Trapeze* (Burt Lancaster, Tony Curtis and Gina Lollobrigida). Aug. 9. *Child in the House*, British (Stanley Baker, Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert and Mandy Miller). Aug. 30. *The Solid Gold Cadillac* (Paul

Douglas and Judy Holliday). Sept. 20. *A Hill in Korea*, British (Harvey Landis, Harry Andrews, Ronald Lewis, Stanley Baker and George Baker).

PARIS-PULLMAN, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10. (1956) March 22. *Scarlet and Black*, French (Gérard Philipe and Danielle Darrieux). May 31. *Thérèse Raquin*, French, based on Zola's novel (Jacques Duby, Roland Lesaffre and Simone Signoret). Aug. 16. *Stella*, Greek (Aleko Alexand-Rakis, Georges Foundas and Melina Mercouri). Sept. 27. *Don Camillo's Last Round*, French (Fernandel and Gino Cervi).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1955) Oct. 27. *The Girl Rush* (Rosalind Russell). Nov. 10. *Josephine And Men*, British (Donald Sinden, Peter Finch, Jack Buchanan and Glynis Johns). (1956) Jan. 12. *The Desperate Hours* (Humphrey Bogart, Fredric March and Martha Scott). Feb. 9. *The Court Jester* (Danny Kaye, Cecil Parker, Angela Lansbury and Glynis Johns). March 15. *The Extra Day*, British (Richard Basehart, George Baker and Simone Simon). April 5. *The Vagabond King* (Oreste, Walter Hampden and Kathryn Grayson). May 3. *The Trouble With Harry* (Edmund Gwenn and Shirley MacLaine). June 7. *The Birds and the Bees* (George Gobel, David Niven and Mitzi Gaynor) and *The Leather Saint*. June 20. *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (James Stewart and Doris Day). July 12. *Anything Goes* (Bing Crosby, Donald O'Connor and Mitzi Gaynor). Aug. 9. *The Iron Petticoat* (Bob Hope and Katharine Hepburn). Sept. 7. *The Proud and Profane* (William Holden, Deborah Kerr and Thelma Ritter). Sept. 28. *The Silken Affair* (David Niven, Ronald Squire, Miles Malleon, Wilfred Hyde White, Howard Marion Crawford and Genevieve Page).

RIALTO, 3 Coventry Street, W.1.—(1955) Oct. 6. *House of Bamboo* (Robert Ryan, Robert Stack and Shirley Yamaguchi). Oct. 27. *How To Be Very, Very Popular* (Charles Coburn and Betty Grable). Nov. 18. *Oh, Rosalinda!*, British (Michael Redgrave, Mel Ferrer and Anton Walbrook). Dec. 8. *The Left Hand of God* (Humphrey Bogart and Gene Tierney). (1956) Jan. 5. *The Girl In The Red Velvet Swing* (Ray Milland, Farley Granger and Joan Collins). Feb. 2. *Good Morning, Miss Dove* (Jennifer Jones). Feb. 16. *Private's Progress*, British (Richard Attenborough, Ian Carmichael, Dennis Price, Terry-Thomas and William Hartnell). March 8. *Christopher Bean*, British (Gene Lockhart and Thelma Ritter). March 15. *Beyond the River* (Joseph Cotten, Van Johnson and Ruth Roman). April 12. *On The Threshold of Space*

(John Hodiak). May 3. *It's Never Too Late*, British (Phyllis Calvert). May 17. *The Rack* (Walter Pidgeon, Paul Newman and Wendell Corey). May 31. *It's Great To Be Young*, British (John Mills and Cecil Parker). July 9. *The Revolt of Mamie Stover* (Richard Egan and Jane Russell). July 26. *The Proud Ones* (Robert Ryan, Robert Middleton and Virginia Mayo). Aug. 16. *23 Paces to Baker Street* (Van Johnson, Maurice Denham, Cecil Parker, Vera Miles, Patricia Laffan and Estelle Winwood). Sept. 6. *Sailor Beware!* (Cyril Smith, Ronald Lewis, Gordon Jackson, Shirley Eaton and Thora Hird). Sept. 20. *Bigger Than Life*.

RITZ, Leicester:

The King's Thief

Edmund Purdom and Ann Blyth). (1956) April 19. *The Last Hunt* (Robert Taylor and Stewart Granger).

STUDIO ONE, 225 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1955) Dec. 19. *Davy Crockett* (Fess Parker and Kenneth Tobey). (1956) March 22. *The African Lion and Blue Men of Morocco*, Walt Disney nature films. June 21. *Goodbye My Lady* (Brandon de Wilde and Phil Harris). Aug. 16. *Walt Disney's The Great Locomotive Chase*, with Fess Parker and Jeffrey Hunter.

WARNER, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1955) Oct. 27. *King's Rhapsody* (Errol Flynn, Anna Neagle and Patrice Wymore). Nov. 11. *Master Roberts* (Henry Fonda, James Cagney and William Powell). Dec. 2. *I Died A Thousand Times* (Jack Parlane and Shelley Winters). Dec. 15. *Fun at St. Fanny's*, British (Fred Emney and Cardew Robinson). Dec. 22. *Sincerely Yours* (Liberace). (1956) Jan. 5. *The Phenix City Story* (Richard Kiley and Edward Andrews). Jan. 26. *Helen of Troy* (Jack Sernas, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Niall MacGuinnis and Rossana Podesta). March 1. 1984. version of George Orwell's novel, British (Michael Redgrave, Edmund O'Brien, David Kossoff and Jan Sterling). March 15. *One Man Mutiny* (Gary Cooper and Rod Steiger). April 12. *Hell on Frisco Bay* (Edward G. Robinson and Alan Ladd). May 4. *Land Of The Pharaohs*, British (Jack Hawkins, James Robertson Justice and Joan Collins). May 24. *Serenade* (Mario Lanza and Joan Fontaine). June 21. *My Teenage Daughter*, British (Kenneth Haigh, Norman Wooland, Anna Neagle, and Sylvia Syms). July 12. *The Baby And The Battleship*, British (John Mills, Richard Attenborough and Michael Hordern). Aug. 2. *The Searchers* (John Wayne). Sept. 13. *Satellite In The Sky*, British (Donald Wolfit, Kieron Moore, Bryan Forbes, Jimmy Hanley and Louis Maxwell).

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENTS AND BROADCASTING DURING THE YEAR

THE 14-DAY RULE

On Nov. 30, 1955, a debate took place in the House of Commons on the rule prohibiting broadcast discussions on political issues during the fortnight before the subject in question was to be debated in Parliament. The Postmaster-General moved that it was in the interests of Parliament and the nation to preserve the principle of some limitation to the anticipation of Parliamentary debates and proposed the appointment of a select committee to consider whether any changes were desirable in the methods of applying the principle. An amendment by a Labour member which sought to omit the approval of the principle was defeated on a free vote by 271-126, and the Government's motion carried. The select committee was duly set up and consisted of seven Conservative, five Labour and one Liberal members, with Sir Lionel Heald, ex-Attorney-General, in the Chair. Its report, which

was unanimous, was issued on June 22. It recommended that the restriction on discussion of all matters to be debated should be limited to seven days, that the Postmaster-General should have discretion to relax the rule in individual cases, and that a small panel of members should be set up to advise him in connection with applications for relaxation.

SCHOOLS TELEVISION

The B.B.C. announced on Nov. 23 that it would inaugurate an experimental service of school television in the autumn of 1957. It would consist in the first instance of two or three transmissions a week for secondary schools, and initially it would be probably concerned with current affairs and science. It was intended to make a fair and thorough trial of the possibilities and value of television for schools and the B.B.C. hoped to obtain

enough evidence to establish whether the service should become permanent. It had been ascertained that the Minister of Education was in favour of the experiment and that local education authorities were prepared to equip as many schools as were necessary. Miss Enid Love, Assistant Head of School Broadcasting, Sound, was appointed Assistant Head of School Broadcasting, Television.

COLOUR TELEVISION

At the request of the Television Advisory Committee, which had been asked by the Postmaster-General to carry out investigations into the whole field of television, the B.B.C. began in Oct. 1955 a series of experimental transmissions in colour from the Alexandra Palace Studios. The transmissions were mainly of "stills", demonstration colour films and simple studio shots. On April 3, 1956, pictures were transmitted from the experimental transmitter at a special demonstration. This was arranged for members of a study group of the Radio Consultative Committee of the International Telecommunications Union (C.C.I.R.). The delegates, representing 25 nations, visited a number of countries to see the systems of colour television in use or planned. Thirteen experimental colour television receivers produced by eight British manufacturers were on view at the demonstration. It was emphasised however that many problems remained to be solved before a public colour television service would be possible.

SIZE OF AUDIENCES

The B.B.C. estimated in November that the television public during the July-September quarter, 1955, was about 13,000,000, as compared with approximately 10,000,000 twelve months earlier. The average evening audience was about 4,200,000 as against 3,600,000. The Post Office announced that the five millionth television licence had been issued during October. Licences for sound only in force at Oct. 31 totalled 9,130,223, including 286,755 for sets in cars. Rival claims were made by the B.B.C. and I.T.A. about the number of people viewing their respective programmes during the first eight weeks of independent television. The B.B.C. said that about 56 per cent. of those whose sets were equipped to take both programmes chose the B.B.C., while the I.T.A. estimated its own share at 55 per cent. In May, however, after the I.T.A. Midlands transmitter had come into use, the B.B.C. computed its share at 41 per cent and the I.T.A. share at 59 per cent.

EXTENSION OF TELEVISION

On Nov. 15, the B.B.C. television station at Pontop Pike began operating on its full power of 12 kw. compared with its previous temporary power of 1 kw. It was estimated that in consequence television would become available to about 500,000 more people in north-east England. Two days later, the B.B.C.'s first television broadcast from Northern Ireland, relayed by radio links to the Kirk O'Shotts transmitter in Scotland, was successfully received. Lord Brookeborough, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, took part in the broadcast which was made in his room at Stormont.

CESSATION OF MORNING PROGRAMMES

During December it was announced that Saturday morning I.T.A. programmes would cease at the end of the month, and Associated Rediffusion, the London weekday programme contractors, later said that there would be no weekday morning

transmissions after Jan. 9. Press statements were to the effect that morning audiences had never risen above 10 per cent. of the potential and that the average figure was 4.6 per cent. It was further stated that the Midland programme contractors did not intend to make morning transmissions when independent television started in the Midlands.

I.T.A. RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

A joint statement by the I.T.A. and Associated Television Ltd. on Jan. 2, said that from Jan. 8 there would be regular religious programmes or services every Sunday at 7 p.m. on I.T.A., Channel 9, the first four programmes being discussions under the title "About Religion". The Central Religious Advisory Committee had agreed that the I.T.A., and the B.B.C., if it so desired, should be free to use this period on Sunday evenings for the purpose. The I.T.A. further said that it had appointed a panel of three consultants, one each from the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church and the Free Churches.

I.T.A. POLICY

Following upon the resignation of the editor-in-chief and the deputy editor of Independent Television News, the I.T.A. issued a statement on Jan. 17 about its news policy. It said that the inauguration of the news service was regarded as one of the outstanding successes of independent television and affirmed that there would be no change in the presentation of the news nor in broad editorial policy. The I.T.A. and the programme companies agreed that balanced programmes required at least 20 minutes of news bulletins each day. I.T.V. bulletins averaged 23 minutes a day, and there was no intention of reducing them. It was further said that audience-measurement figures did not suggest that placing the news at 10.45 p.m., instead of 10 p.m., caused a loss of audience.

On Jan. 24 the I.T.A. announced that it had decided to discontinue the practice of "spot" advertisements delivered by companies immediately before, after or during natural breaks in television programmes. It said that at present this type of advertisement was not entirely free from misunderstanding, though the Authority was prepared to review the position later. Meanwhile the programme companies would be allowed a month's grace to complete current commitments.

NEW I.T.A. STATIONS

The first independent television station outside the London area was opened on Feb. 17, when the new transmitter at Hints, near Lichfield, built in seven months at a cost of more than £250,000, went into operation. The I.T.A. estimated that in Birmingham and the surrounding districts, within a radius of 30 to 40 miles of the transmitter, there would be an audience of over a million.

The Granada network station at Manchester was inaugurated on May 3. It was covered by a transmitter at Winter Hill and was planned to provide weekday programmes for 13,000,000 people in an area extending from Lancaster in the north to Stoke-on-Trent in the south, and from Colwyn Bay in the west to Grimsby in the east.

CUTS IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT

As part of the Government's policy of economies, reduction of £1,500,000 in capital investment on broadcasting was announced. The Postmaster-General, replying to questions in the House of Commons on Feb. 22, said that this represented a

cut of about 20 per cent. in the original estimates for 1956-57 and would have the effect of slowing down extensions and improvements. Dr. Hill said that both the B.B.C. and the I.T.A. had applied for consent to provide a second television programme, but the Government had decided to postpone consideration of the question for two years. The postponement, he added, would have the advantage of allowing time for a better assessment of technical developments, including the use of colour. The I.T.A. announced in May that as a result of the Government's restrictions, plans for five new stations in the north-east, the Hampshire area, Northern Ireland, the south-west and East Anglia had been postponed.

NEW CRYSTAL PALACE STATION

On March 28, the new B.B.C. television station at the Crystal Palace came into regular operation and the former Alexandra Palace station was closed, though it continued to be used for experimental purposes. The programme of development at the Crystal Palace was planned to take place in three stages, the final aerial system on the high tower at the site being expected to be available before the end of 1957. This will carry a Band I radiator and two for Band III transmissions, one of which will be used by the I.T.A. The permanent installation, which will have an output of 200 kw., is expected to bring another 1,200,000 people within reach of the station and to provide greatly improved viewing on the south coast.

SUMMER PROGRAMMES

On April 20, the I.T.A. announced that summer afternoon programmes would be curtailed. Some of the afternoon features had not proved successful, and from April 23 all weekday programmes began at 4.45 p.m. instead of 4 p.m., while from May 6 week-end programmes started at 4 p.m., instead of 2 p.m. The B.B.C. said that they did not contemplate any change in their times of broadcasting during this period. Between June and September extra broadcasts, mainly of outside events, were arranged between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays.

On the same day it was stated on behalf of Associated Television, Ltd., that the company had

decided to increase its paid-up capital by £750,000 and that part of the new capital would be subscribed by the *Daily Mirror* Group.

I.T.A. SCOTTISH PLANS

The I.T.A. said on May 30 that it had accepted the application of Scottish Television, Ltd., for the appointment of Scottish programme contractors. The chairman of the Company was Mr. Roy Thomson, Chairman of Scotsman Publications, Ltd. The Scottish Station would be built at Black Hill, between Airdrie and Bathgate and would cover a population of 3,500,000. It was hoped that it would be ready to transmit programmes by August 1957—in time for the 1957 Edinburgh Festival.

B.B.C. GOVERNORS

Three changes in the composition of the board of governors of the B.B.C. were made with effect from July 1. The Earl of Balfour succeeded Mr. Thomas Johnston as national governor for Scotland, and Mrs. Cazalet-Keir and Dame Florence Hancock took the places of Lady Rhys-Williams and Dr. Barbara Wootton respectively. Mrs. Cazalet-Keir's term of office expires in 1960, and those of Lord Balfour and Dame Florence Hancock in 1961. Sir Philip Morris was appointed a governor and vice-chairman of the Corporation until June 30, 1958.

NEW V.H.F. STATIONS

The B.B.C. very high frequency sound broadcasting station at North Hessay Tor, on Dartmoor, was brought into service on Aug. 7. It was announced on Aug. 1 that the Postmaster-General had approved the Corporation's plans to build six new v.h.f. stations, at Rowridge, Isle of Wight, Kirk-o'-Shotts, Sandale, near Carlisle, Corwen, Anglesey and Rosemarkie on the Moray Firth. The first four are due for completion in 1957 and the other two in 1958. When all six are in operation, it is estimated that 96 per cent. of the population will be within range of sound radio without interference. Each station will transmit the Home, Light and Third programmes, except Corwen, which will broadcast the Welsh Home Service only.

BROADCASTING STATIONS

A select list of broadcasting stations in various Commonwealth and European countries, giving the name of the station and its administration followed by its strength in kilowatts; and (F.) wave-lengths in metres followed by frequency in kilocycles per second. Certain details of the stations in foreign countries are drawn from *Nomenclature des stations de radiodiffusion* by permission of the Director-General, International Telecommunication Union.

British Commonwealth

UNITED KINGDOM—B.B.C. Home Services. London. Brookman's Park (140 kw.). F. 330 (908 kc/s.). Midland. Droitwich (150 kw.) and Postwick (7.5 kw.). F. 276 (1,088 kc/s.). Northern Ireland. Lisnagarvey (100 kw.), Londonderry (0.25 kw.) and Stagshaw (100 kw.). F. 261 (1,121 kc/s.). North of England. Moorside Edge (150 kw.). F. 434 (692 kc/s.). Scottish. Burghhead (100 kw.), Redmoss (5 kw.) and Westerglen (100 kw.). F. 371 (809 kc/s.). Welsh. Townyn (5 kw.), Penmon (8 kw.), Washford (100 kw.) and Wrexham (2 kw.). F. 341 (881 kc/s.). West of England. Start Point (120 kw.). F. 285 (1,052 kc/s.). Bartley, Hants. (10 kw.) and Clevedon, Somerset (20 kw.). F. 206 (1,457 kc/s.). Low power transmitters now in operation to provide a local service in certain areas not covered by the

main stations are: Brighton, Bexhill, Folkestone and Redruth (206 m.), Ramsgate, Cardiff and Barrow (202 m.), Cromer and Whitehaven (434 m.), Scarborough (261 m.), Barnstaple (285 m.), and Dumfries (371 m.).

Light Programme. Droitwich (400 kw.). F. 1,500 (200 kc/s.). Brookman's Park (50 kw.), Burghhead (20 kw.), Lisnagarvey (10 kw.), Londonderry (0.25 kw.), Moorside Edge (50 kw.), Newcastle (2 kw.), Plymouth (0.25 kw.), Redmoss (2 kw.), Redruth (2 kw.) and Westerglen (50 kw.). F. 247 (1,214 kc/s.).

Third Programme. Daventry (150 kw.), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle and Redmoss (2 kw.). F. 464 (647 kc/s.). Belfast, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dundee, Exeter, Fareham, Leeds, Liverpool, Preston, Plymouth, Redruth, Swansea and Stockton (0.25-1 kw.). F. 194 (1,546 kc/s.).

V.H.F./F.M. SOUND SERVICES

Station	Frequencies Mc/s.		
	Light	Third	Home
Wrotham (120 kw.)	89.1	91.3	93.5
Pontop Pike (60 kw.)	88.5	90.7	92.9
Divis (60 kw.)	90.1	92.3	94.5
Meldrum (60 kw.)	88.7	90.9	93.1
North Hessary Tor (60 kw.)	88.1	90.3	92.5
Sutton Coldfield (120 kw.)	88.3	90.5	92.7
Norwich (120 kw.)	89.7	91.9	94.1
Blaen Plwy (60 kw.)	88.7	90.9	93.1
Holme Moss (120 kw.)	89.3	91.5	93.7
Wenvoe (120 kw.)	89.9	92.1*	94.3

* West Home Service. Fourth frequency allocation awaited for Third Programme.

TELEVISION SERVICES

B.B.C. Channel 1. Crystal Palace (120-200 kw.), Divis (Belfast) (12 kw.). Vision: 45 mc/s. Sound: 41.5 mc/s. Channel 2. Holme Moss (100 kw.), Trulicigh Hill, N. Hessary Tor (15 kw.). Vision: 51.75 mc/s. Sound: 48.25 mc/s. Channel 3. Kirk-o'-Shotts (100 kw.), Norwich (1.3 kw. temporary), Rowridge (32 kw.). Vision: 56.75 mc/s. Sound: 53.25 mc/s. Channel 4. Sutton Coldfield (100 kw.), Les Platons, Channel Islds. (1 kw.), Meldrum (12 kw.). Vision: 61.75 mc/s. Sound: 58.25 mc/s. Channel 5. Wenvoe (100 kw.), Douglas (0.25 kw.), Pontop Pike (12 kw.). Vision: 66.75 mc/s. Sound: 63.52 mc/s.

Independent Television Authority.—London (Beaulieu Heights, Croydon) (120 kw.). Vision: 194.75 mc/s. Sound: 191.25 mc/s. Channel 9. Midlands (Lichfield, Staffs.) (200 kw.). Vision: 189.75 mc/s. Sound: 186.25 mc/s. Channel 8. Northern Region (West) (Winter Hill, Bolton, Lancs.) (100 kw.). Vision: 194.75 mc/s. Sound: 191.25 mc/s. Channel 9. Northern Region (East) (Emley Moor, Huddersfield, Yorks.). (200 kw.). Vision: 199.75 mc/s. Sound: 196.25 mc/s. Channel 10. Planning is in progress for the opening in late summer, 1957, of a station to serve Central Scotland (Black Hill, Lanarkshire) and for opening in autumn, 1957, of a station to serve South Wales.

AUSTRALIA N.B.S.—Adelaide (5 kw.). F. 411 (730 kc/s.). Bega, N.S.W. (10 kw.). F. 370 (810 kc/s.). Brisbane (10 kw.). F. 380 (790 kc/s.). 508 (590 kc/s.). Canberra Regional (10 kw.). F. 353 (850 kc/s.). (2 kw.). F. 195 (1,540 kc/s.). Corowa (Riverina Regional) (10 kw.). F. 448 (670 kc/s.). Crystal Brook, S. Australia (North Regional) (10 kw.). F. 469 (640 kc/s.). Cumnock, N.S.W. (Central Regional) (10 kw.). F. 545 (550 kc/s.). Dalby, Queensland (Darling Downs Regional) (10 kw.). F. 400 (750 kc/s.). Darwin, Northern Territory. (0.2 kw.). F. 200 (1,500 kc/s.). Doon, Victoria (W. Regional) (10 kw.). F. 517 (580 kc/s.). Geraldton Regional, W. Australia (a kw.). F. 361 (830 kc/s.). Grafton, N.S.W. (N. Rivers Regional) (10 kw.). F. 429 (700 kc/s.). Hobart, Tasmania (2 kw.). (600 kc/s.; 940 kc/s.). Kelso, Tasmania (North Regional) (10 kw.). F. 423 (710 kc/s.). Longreach Regional, Queensland (10 kw.). F. 556 (540 kc/s.). Manila, N.S.W. (N. Tablelands Regional) (10 kw.). F. 462 (650 kc/s.). Melbourne, Victoria. F. 390

(770 kc/s.); (620 kc/s.). Newcastle, N.S.W. (Hunter River Regionals) (2 kw.). F. 366 (820 kc/s.); 244 (1,230 kc/s.). Perth, W. Australia (10 kw.). F. 370 (810 kc/s.); (5 kw.). F. 435 (690 kc/s.). Port Moresby, Papua (0.5 kw.). F. 240 (1,250 kc/s.). Rockhampton Regional, Queensland (10 kw.). F. 357 (840 kc/s.). Sale, Victoria (Gippsland Regional) (7 kw.). F. 361 (830 kc/s.). Smithtown, N.S.W. (Kempsey Regional) (10 kw.). F. 441 (680 kc/s.). Sydney, N.S.W. (10 kw.). F. 405 (740 kc/s.); 492 (610 kc/s.). Townsville, Queensland (N. Regional) (7 kw.). F. 476 (630 kc/s.). Wagin, W. Australia (S.W. Regional) (10 kw.). F. 536 (560 kc/s.).

N.B.S. Short Wave Stations.—Sydney (2 kw.). Brisbane (10 kw.), Lyndhurst, Victoria (5 and 10 kw.), Perth (2 and 10 kw.). Port Moresby (2 kw.), Shepperton, Victoria (50 and 100 kw.). Frequencies of these stations are varied as required to obtain optimum results.

CANADA—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. There are 282 broadcasting stations in Canada, including 33 television stations. Standard Band Stations Chicoutimi (10 kw.). F. 189.9 (1,580 kc/s.). Edmonton (50 kw.). F. 297.6 (1,010 kc/s.). Halifax, N.S. (5 kw.). F. 312.5 (960 kc/s.). Montreal (50 kw.). F. 434.8 (690 kc/s.); 319 (940 kc/s.), etc. Ottawa (5 kw.). F. 329.7 (910 kc/s.). Quebec (5 kw.). F. 306.1 (980 kc/s.). Sackville, New Brunswick (50 kw.). F. 280.4 (1,070 kc/s.), etc.; and C.B.C. International Short-wave Service. St. John's, Nfld. (10 kw.). F. 468.8 (640 kc/s.). Toronto (50 kw.). F. 405.4 (740 kc/s.); 348.4 (860 kc/s.). Vancouver (10 kw.). F. 434.8 (690 kc/s.). Regina, Saskatchewan (50 kw.). F. 556 (540 kc/s.). Windsor, Ontario (10 kw.). F. 194.7 (1,550 kc/s.). Winnipeg (50 kw.). F. 303 (950 kc/s.).

Television.—In 1956 there were 8 C.B.C. television stations in operation using 4 channels and 25 privately-owned television stations using 12 channels.

NEW ZEALAND—New Zealand Broadcasting Service. Principal medium-wave stations: Auckland (10 kw.). F. 400 (760 kc/s.); 280.4 (1,070 kc/s.). Christchurch (10 kw.). F. 434 (690 kc/s.); 273 (1,100 kc/s.). Dunedin (10 kw.). F. 384.6 (780 kc/s.); 288 (1,040 kc/s.). Wellington (60 kw.). F. 526.3 (570 kc/s.); 454 (660 kc/s.); (10 kw.). 306 (980 kc/s.). Short-wave stations: Titahi Bay, nr. Wellington (7.5 kw.). F. 31 (9,540 kc/s.); 31 (9,620 kc/s.); 25 (11,780 kc/s.); 19 (15,220 kc/s.); 19 (15,280 kc/s.).

‡ Commercial Station.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA—All India Radio. (Services in English, Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Gujarati, Tamil, Hindi, Pushtu, Persian and Arabic.) North Regional. Delhi A. (20 kw.). F. 337.1 (890 kc/s.); Short-wave. 60.48 (4,960 kc/s.); 48.47 (6,190 kc/s.); 41.15 (7,200 kc/s.); 19.75 (15,190 kc/s.); 13.82 (21,700 kc/s.). Delhi B. (20 kw.). F. 422.5 (710 kc/s.); 41.15 (7,290 kc/s.); 16.91 (17,740 kc/s.). Lucknow, Allahabad and Patna (5 kw.). F. 294.1 (1,020 kc/s.); 394.7 (760 kc/s.); 265.5 (1,130 kc/s.). Jullundur and Amritsar. F. 225.6 (1,330 kc/s.); 230.8 (1,300 kc/s.).

West Regional. Bombay A. (10 kw.). F. 243.9 (1,230 kc/s.); Short-wave. 41.78 (6,150 kc/s.). Bombay B. (10 kw.). F. 353 (850 kc/s.); Short-wave. 61.98 (4,840 kc/s.); 41.44 (7,240 kc/s.). Nagpur. F. 508.5 (590 kc/s.). Baroda and Ahmedabad. F. 250 (1,200 kc/s.); 312.5 (960 kc/s.). Dharwar. F. 405.4 (740 kc/s.). Hydrabad.

bad. F. 411 (730 kc/s.). Aurangabad. F. 322-6 (930 kc/s.).

South Regional. Madras A. (10 kw.). F. 211-3 (1,420 kc/s.); Short-wave. 49-30 (6,085 kc/s.); 31-28 (9,590 kc/s.). Madras B. (10 kw.). F. 270-3 (1,110 kc/s.); Short-wave. 60-98 (4,920 kc/s.); 41-32 (7,260 kc/s.). Tiruchi. F. 389-6 (970 kc/s.). Vijayawada. F. 357-1 (840 kc/s.). Trivandrum (5 kw.). F. 454-5 (660 kc/s.) and Calicut. F. 517-2 (580 kc/s.). Mysore. F. 309-3 (968 kc/s.); 49-46 (6,065 kc/s.).

East Regional. Calcutta A. (10 kw.). F. 370-4 (810 kc/s.); Short-wave. 61-48 (4,880 kc/s.); 49-92 (6,010 kc/s.); 41-61 (7,210 kc/s.). Calcutta B. (10 kw.). F. 300 (1,000 kc/s.); Short-wave. 41-61 (7,210 kc/s.). Cuttack. F. 222-2 (1,350 kc/s.). Shillong. F. 205-5 (1,460 kc/s.). Gauhati. F. 384-6 (780 kc/s.).

Radio Kashmir. Srinagar. F. 201-3 (1,490 kc/s.); 61-73 (4,860 kc/s.). Jammu. F. 303 (990 kc/s.).

PAKISTAN—Radio Pakistan, Karachi (14 transmitters.) Chittagong (1 kw.). F. 344-8 (870 kc/s.). Dacca. E. Pakistan (5 kw.). F. 256-4 (1,170 kc/s.). Hyderabad (1 kw.). F. 297 (1,010 kc/s.). Karachi (10 kw.). F. 361-4 (830 kc/s.). Lahore (5 kw.). F. 275-2 (1,090 kc/s.). Peshawar (10 kw.). F. 379-7 (790 kc/s.). Rajshahi (1 kw.). F. 223-9 (1,340 kc/s.). Rawalpindi (10 kw.). F. 260-9 (1,150 kc/s.). Short wave frequencies are in use by stations at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

SOUTH AFRICA.—S.A. Broadcasting Corporation. Short-wave stations may operate in the bands 90, 60, 50, 41, 31 and 25 metres.

NATIONAL NETWORKS

	English Programme		Afrikaans Programme		Commercial Programme	
	m.	kc/s.	m.	kc/s.	m.	kc/s.
Bloemfontein	445	674	506	593	384	782
Cape Town	457	656	538	557	412	728
Durban	530	566	433	692	375	800
East London	293	1,025	261	1,151	330	908
Grahamstown	484	620	428	701	371	809
Johannesburg:—						
West Rand	470	638	417	719	522	575
East Rand	290	1,034	363	827	233	1,286
Kimberley	280	1,070	242	1,241	312	962
Pietermaritzburg	392	764	451	665	355	845
Pietersburg	269	1,115	348	863	303	989
Port Elizabeth	228	1,313	288	1,043	255	1,178
Pretoria	208	1,439	273	1,097	236	1,268

CEYLON.—Radio Ceylon (100 kw.). F. 428 (703 kc/s.); 344-8 (873 kc/s.); 326 (920 kc/s.); 61-2 (4,970 kc/s.); 60-42 (4,980 kc/s.); 59-7 (5,030 kc/s.). Broadcasts in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to Ceylon. Commercial service broadcasting to S.E. Asia, India, Pakistan, Africa and Ceylon.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND—Rhodesia Radio. Bulawayo (1 kw.). F. 491 (611 kc/s.). Gatooma (2 kw.). F. 379 (791 kc/s.). Gwelo (1 kw.). F. 288 (1,043 kc/s.). Lusaka (0.5 kw.). F. 41 (7,220 kc/s.); 62 (4,826 kc/s.); 76 (3,914 kc/s.). Salisbury (12 kw.). F. 514 (584 kc/s.);

31 (9,505 kc/s.); 50 (6,018 kc/s.); 90 (3,396 kc/s.).

Foreign Countries

BELGIUM—Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion. Brussels I (150 kw.). F. 483-9 (620 kc/s.); Nat. Institut voor Radio-Omroep. Brussels II (150 kw.). 324 (926 kc/s.). Short-wave. F. 50-00 (6,000 kc/s.); 49-30 (6,085 kc/s.); 30-91 (9,705 kc/s.); 30-78 (9,745 kc/s.); 30-71 (9,767 kc/s.); 25-59 (11,720 kc/s.); 25-31 (11,850 kc/s.); 19-03 (15,280 kc/s.); 16-80 (17,845 kc/s.); 13-94 (21,510 kc/s.).

Television.—Brussels (French) (2 kw.). Vision 196-21 mc/s.; Sound 201-75 mc/s. Brussels (Flemish) (2 kw.). Vision 210-25 mc/s.; Sound 215-75 mc/s. Antwerp (Anvers) (Flemish) (6 kw.). Vision: 48-25 mc/s.; Sound: 53-75 mc/s. Liège (French) (6 kw.). Vision: 55-25 mc/s.; Sound: 60-75 mc/s.

DENMARK—Danish State Radio Service. Copenhagen I. (50 kw.). F. 202 (1,484 kc/s.). II. (10 kw.). F. 210 (1,430 kc/s.); 255-1 (1,176 kc/s.); Short-wave, 49, 47, 41, 31, 25, 19 and 16 metre bands. Esbjerg. F. 188 (1,594 kc/s.). Kalundborg I. F. 1,224 (245 kc/s.). Kalundborg II. F. 283 (1,061 kc/s.).

FRANCE — Radiodiffusion — Television française. National Programme. Paris I (150 kw.). F. 348 (863 kc/s.); Bordeaux I (100 kw.). F. 249 (1,205 kc/s.); Marseilles I (150 kw.). F. 422 (710 kc/s.); Strasbourg II (100 kw.). F. 233 (1,277 kc/s.). Lille II, Lyons II, Nancy II, Nice III, Pau, Quimper I, Rennes II (20 kw.). F. 242 (1,241 kc/s.). Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble I, Limoges II, Toulouse II (20 kw.); Nantes (10 kw.). F. 222 (1,349 kc/s.).

Paris Programme, Paris II (100 kw.); Marseilles II (20 kw.). F. 280 (1,070 kc/s.); Lille I (150 kw.). F. 218 (1,376 kc/s.); Rennes I (150 kw.). F. 445 (674 kc/s.); Limoges I (100 kw.). F. 379 (791 kc/s.); Toulouse I (100 kw.). F. 318 (944 kc/s.); Lyons I (100 kw.). F. 498 (602 kc/s.); Nancy I (150 kw.). F. 359 (836 kc/s.); Strasbourg I (150 kw.). F. 259 (1,160 kc/s.). Bordeaux II, Louvetot, Nice II, Quimper II (20 kw.), Montpellier (10 kw.). F. 213 (1,403 kc/s.).

Paris-Inter Programme. Alloué (250 kw.). F. 1,829 (164 kc/s.); Nice I (60 kw.). F. 193 (1,554 kc/s.).

Television Service. 819 lines. Paris, Lille. Vision: 185-25 mc/s.; Sound: 174-10 mc/s. Mulhouse, Marseilles. Vision: 186-55 mc/s.; Sound: 175-40 mc/s. Lyons. Vision: 212-85 mc/s.; Sound: 201-70 mc/s. Bourges. Vision: 190-30 mc/s.; Sound: 201-45 mc/s. Strasbourg. Vision: 164-00 mc/s.; Sound: 175-15 mc/s. And stations at Metz, Nancy, Dijon, Reims, Grenoble.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)—Baden-Baden. F. 363 (827 kc/s.); Berlin (Western Zone) (100 kw.). F. 303 (989 kc/s.). Bremen. F. 220-9 (1,358 kc/s.); Cologne 922-5 (326 kc/s.). Frankfurt (20 kw.). F. 505-8 (593 kc/s.). Hamburg (100 kw.). F. 309 (971 kc/s.). Hanover (20 kw.). F. 189 (1,586 kc/s.). Munich (100 kw.). F. 375 (800 kc/s.). Saarbrücken. F. 211-12 (1,421 kc/s.). Stuttgart (100 kw.). F. 522 (575 kc/s.).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND—State Radio. Athlone (100 kw.). F. 530 (566 kc/s.). Cork (5 kw.). F. 240 (1,250 kc/s.). Dublin (5 kw.). F. 240 (1,250 kc/s.).

ITALY—RAI (Radiotelevisione Italiana). National Programme. F. 225-4 (1,331 kc/s.). Bari, Bologna, Catania, Genoa, Palermo, Pescara, Reggio C., Rome, Udine. F. 333-7 (899 kc/s.). Milan (50 kw.). F. 457-3 (656 kc/s.).

Bolzano, Florence, Naples, Turin, Venice. F. 100-1 (1,578 kc/s.). Ancona, Brindisi, Carrara, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Lecce, Perugia, Taranto, Terni. F. 530 (566 kc/s.). Caltanissetta. F. 368 (818 kc/s.). Trieste. F. 283 (818 kc/s.). Cagliari. F. 202 (1,484 kc/s.). La Spezia, Verona. And on two short wave and 22 f.m. stations.

Second Programme. F. 202-2 (1,484 kc/s.). Bolzano, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Gorizia, Trieste. F. 207-2 (1,448 kc/s.). Florence, Palermo, San Remo, Turin, Ancona, Cagliari, Caltanissetta, Catania, Sassari, Udine, Avellino. F. 269-1 (1,115 kc/s.). Aosta, Bari, Bologna, Messina, Pisa. F. 290-1 (1,434 kc/s.). Genoa, Milan, Naples, Pescara, Venice. F. 355 (845 kc/s.). Rome. And 25 stations on F. 157 (1,578 kc/s.), 1 short wave station (Palermo) and 24 f.m. stations.

Third Programme. F. 219-5 (1,367 kc/s.). Bolzano, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Palermo, Rome, Turin, Venice, Verona, Bari, Bologna, Naples. F. 157 (1,578 kc/s.). Leghorn, Pisa, Trieste. And short wave (Rome) and 24 f.m. stations.

Television.—In 1956, 24 stations were operating in 5 channels.

LUXEMBOURG—Radio Luxemburg, Cie. *Luxembourgaise de R.* (150 kw.). F. Medium-wave, 208 (1,442 kc/s.). Short-wave (5 kw.). F. 49-26 (6,090 kc/s.); 31-49 (9,528 kc/s.); 19-54 (15,350 kc/s.); etc.

Television. *Tele-Luxemburg* (30 kw.). 819 lines. Vision 189-26 mc/s.; Sound 194-75 mc/s.

NETHERLANDS—N.R.U. (*Nederlandse Radio Unie*). Hilversum I. (120 kw.). F. 402 (746 kc/s.). Hilversum II. (120 kw.). F. 298 (1,007 kc/s.). *Radio Nederland Wereldomroep*. Huizen I. (40 kw.). F. 31-28 (9,590 kc/s.); 19-71 (15,220 kc/s.); Lopik IV (40 kw.). F. 49-79 (6,025 kc/s.); 25-58 (11,730 kc/s.). Television, *Nederlandse Televisie Stichting*. Lopik (20 kw.). Vision 62-25 mc/s.; Sound 67-75 mc/s. Eindhoven (20 kw.). Vision 182-25 mc/s.; Sound 187-75 mc/s. Regular transmissions, Tues., Weds., Thurs. and Sat. Incidental Eurovision and special events.

NORWAY—Norsk Rikskringkasting, Oslo. Bergen I (20 kw.). F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Finnmark (20 kw.). F. 428 (701 kc/s.). Fredrikstad (10 kw.). F. 190 (1,578 kc/s.). Kristiansand (20 kw.). F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Oslo (200 kw.). F. 1-376 (218 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 31-22 (9,610 kc/s.); 25-56 (11,735 kc/s.); 19-77 (15,175 kc/s.); etc.

Stavanger (100 kw.). F. 228 (1,313 kc/s.). Trondheim (20 kw.). F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Tromsø (10 kw.). F. 1,935 (125 kc/s.). Vigra (100 kw.). F. 477 (629 kc/s.). Bodø (10 kw.). F. 445 (674 kc/s.).

PAPAL STATE—Città del Vaticano, *State Radio* (60 kw.). Short-wave. F. 48-47 (6,190 kc/s.); 41-21 (7,280 kc/s.); 31-10 (9,646 kc/s.); 25-55 (11,740 kc/s.); 19-84 (15,120 kc/s.), etc.

PORTUGAL—*Emissora Nacional*, Lisbon I (20 kw.). Medium-wave. F. 452 (665 kc/s.). Short-wave. F. 30-0 (9,746 kc/s.); 47-0 (6,374 kc/s.). Oporto —as for Lisbon I.

SWEDEN—*State Radio*. Falun (100 kw.). F. 245 (1,224 kc/s.). Hörby (100 kw.). F. 255 (1,178 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 49-46 (6,065 kc/s.); 31-46 (9,535 kc/s.); 25-63 (11,705 kc/s.). Motala (150 kw.). F. 1,571 (191 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 41-27 (7,250 kc/s.).

SWITZERLAND—*State Radio*. Beromünster (150 kw.). F. 567-1 (529 kc/s.). Sottens (150 kw.). F. 392-6 (764 kc/s.). Monte Ceneri (50 kw.). F. 538-6 (557 kc/s.). Schwarzenburg, Berne. Short-wave (100 kw.). F. 48-66 (6,165 kc/s.); 31-46 (9,535 kc/s.); 31-04 (9,665 kc/s.); 25-28 (11,865 kc/s.); 19-60 (15,305 kc/s.); 19-59 (15,315 kc/s.); 16-87 (17,784 kc/s.); 13-94 (21,520 kc/s.); 13-88 (21,605 kc/s.). And six ultra short-wave stations.

Television. Uetliberg (Zurich). Vision: 55-25 mc/s. Sound: 60-75 mc/s. Chrischone (Basel). Vision: 210-25 mc/s. Sound: 215-75 mc/s. La Dôle (Suisse Romande). Vision: 62-25 mc/s. Sound: 67-75 mc/s. Bantiger (Berne). Vision: 48-25 mc/s. Sound: 53-75 mc/s.

UNITED STATES—On April 30, 1956, there were 6,841 broadcasting stations in operation or under construction in the United States. These included: Standard Band Broadcasting Stations, 2,990; Frequency Modulated Broadcasting Stations, 678; Television Stations, 642 and 3 International Broadcast Stations with a varying number of transmitters.

U.S. International Broadcast Stations are authorized to operate on International Broadcasting frequencies within the frequency bands shown below. As the frequency used by various International Broadcasting stations at any given time varies with the time of day and season, specific frequencies are not shown.

5,950-6,200 kc/s.	17,700-17,900 kc/s.
9,500-9,775 kc/s.	21,450-21,750 kc/s.
11,700-11,975 kc/s.	25,600-26,100 kc/s.
15,100-15,450 kc/s.	

MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1955-56

(1955) Oct. 4. The Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York played in the first of two concerts at the Festival Hall under its principal permanent conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos. The solo part in Brahms' D Minor concerto was played by Dame Myra Hess. 12. Opening of triennial Norfolk and Norwich Festival. The first concert included part of Vaughan Williams' *Tudor Portraits* composed for the Festival over twenty years before. Mendelssohn's violin concerto played by Campoli and Constant Lambert's *Summer's Last Will and Testament*. The Hallé Orchestra took part throughout the Festival. 13. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra performed in the first of a series of Beecham concerts at the Festival Hall. Denis Vaughan conducted, Sir Thomas Beecham himself being indisposed. 14. First of two concerts given by the Philharmonia Orchestra under Herbert von Karajan, before its departure for its first tour of the U.S.A. and Canada. 16. Forty-second season of London Symphony Orchestra concerts opened at

the Festival Hall. The conductor was Hermann Scherchen. 17. New season at the Royal Opera House opened with performance of Verdi's *Otello*, under the direction of Rafael Kubelick. 19. First concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's 144th season took place at the Festival Hall with Sir Eugene Goossens deputising for Sir Thomas Beecham as conductor. 26. New concerto for the unique combination of jazz band and symphony orchestra by Rolf Liebermann played in a B.B.C. winter symphony concert at the Festival Hall under the direction of Sir Eugene Goossens. 27. The Queen and other members of the Royal Family attended gala performance of Smetana's *The Bartered Bride* at Covent Garden in honour of the President of Portugal and Madame Craveiro Lopes. 28. The B.B.C. broadcast the first performance of Sir Eugene Goossens' oratorio, *The Apocalypse*, conducted by the composer. 29. A series of Youth Concerts, organised by Sir Robert Mayer, inaugurated at the Festival Hall. Dr

Vaughan Williams, who is President of the Youth and Music movement, conducted the Tallis Fantasia.

Nov. 9. First public performance in England of Frank Martin's oratorio *Golgotha* given at the Festival Hall by the B.B.C. Choral Society with Sir Malcolm Sargent as conductor and Gwyn Griffiths as chief soloist. **16.** Royal Philharmonic Society Concert at the Festival Hall devoted to works by Sir William Walton, conducted by the composer. Aldo Ferraresi, who was the soloist in the violin concerto, made his first appearance in England. **20.** The London Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall had as the first half of its programme three works by Holst, and as the second a new symphony, the fourth, by Stanley Bate. **21.** Annual St. Cecilia concert at the Festival Hall, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen. The London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult, the Croydon Philharmonic Society under Alan J. Kirby and trumpeters from the Royal Military School of Music took part in a programme which, except for one work by Dohnanyi, was all of music by British composers. **22.** Annual service for St. Cecilia's Day at St. Sepulchre, Holborn. Choristers from the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals and Westminster Abbey took part. A new anthem by Elizabeth Poston was commissioned for the occasion. **23.** English programme, consisting of works by Elgar, Delius, Holst and Rawsthorne in a B.B.C. concert at the Festival Hall. **27.** The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, took part in a concert at the Festival Hall entirely devoted to the works of Grieg. **28.** Leonid Kogan, the Russian violinist, played three concertos with the London Symphony Orchestra under Basil Cameron at the Festival Hall. **29.** Yehudi Menuhin took part in the first of two International Celebrity Concerts at the Festival Hall, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.

Dec. 4. Belgian National Radio-Symphony Orchestra visited London and gave a concert at the Festival Hall under its conductor Franz André in aid of the Save the Children Fund. **5.** Gioconda de Vito and Yehudi Menuhin played together in a recital of duets for violins by Viotti, Spohr, Purcell and Handel at the Festival Hall. **6.** Philharmonia Orchestra gave a programme of works by Sibelius at the Festival Hall in honour of the composer's ninetieth birthday. **8.** At a further concert in honour of Sibelius, given at the Festival Hall by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham, Sir Thomas was presented by the Finnish Ambassador and Foreign Minister with the Order of the White Rose, in recognition of his work in spreading the knowledge of Sibelius' music. **13.** A new orchestral work by Sir Arthur Bliss, *Meditations on a Theme by John Blow*, commissioned by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, was played at Birmingham under the direction of Rudolf Schwarz and broadcast in the B.B.C. Third Programme.

(1956) Jan. 6. Gala Twelfth Night performance of opera and ballet at Sadler's Wells to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Theatre's re-opening in 1931. **15.** Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra undertook a concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by Efreim Kurtz. The programme included Beethoven's violin concerto played by Gioconda de Vito, and Shostakovich's tenth symphony. **18.** A new work by Edmund Rubbra—*Improvisation for Violin and Orchestra*—was performed by the B.B.C. Orchestra with Sir Malcolm Sargent as conductor and Frederick Grinke as soloist in a Royal Philharmonic Society concert at the Festival Hall. **19.** New production of *The Magic Flute* at

Covent Garden to mark the bicentenary of Mozart's birth in January 1756. **23-29.** Commemoration concerts of Mozart's music at the Festival Hall by, among others, the London Symphony Orchestra under Josef Krips, the Philharmonia Orchestra under Otto Klemperer, the B.B.C. Chorus and Choral Society and the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra in the Mass in C Minor, the London Mozart Players and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Paul Hindemith.

Feb. 1. Production in the B.B.C. television service of Arthur Benjamin's opera, *Mañana*, the first opera specially written in this country for television. **5.** All-Russian programme presented by the London Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall under Anatole Rimsky-Korsakov, and Prokofiev's ballet suite, *The Stone Flower*, heard for the first time in London. **6.** Final concert of the Philharmonia Orchestra's Mozart tour of Europe under Herbert von Karajan took place at the Festival Hall. **7.** The Bach Choir performed Kodaly's *Missa Brevis* and Vaughan Williams' *Hodie* at the Festival Hall. **15.** The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's Festival Hall concert, conducted by Efreim Kurtz, included a symphony by Ernest Bloch, performed for the first time. **16.** The Royal Choral Society gave its annual performance of Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius*. **23.** Shostakovich's violin concerto played for the first time in this country by David Oistrakh, to whom it is dedicated, with the Philharmonia Orchestra at the Festival Hall.

March 7. At a B.B.C. symphony concert at the Festival Hall conducted by Eugen Jochum, a symphony (No. 3) by the Bavarian composer Karl Amadeus Hartmann, was heard for the first time in this country. **11.** Sir John Barbiroli visited the Festival Hall with the Hallé Orchestra and performed Gerald Finzi's cello concerto, which the orchestra first played at the 1955 Cheltenham Festival. **12.** The Salzburg Opera Company began a week's visit to the Palace Theatre for the production of Mozart's first opera, *La Finta Semplice*, which the company had performed in Salzburg during the Mozart bicentenary celebrations in January. **15.** Gala concert at the Festival Hall by the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir under Sir Arthur Bliss, Sir Adrian Boult and George Hurst. The programme included Mendelssohn's violin concerto and Bloch's *Sacred Service*. **17.** Vienna Boys' Choir sang in the Festival Hall. **18.** Annual Passion Sunday performance of *St. Matthew Passion* by the Bach Choir at the Albert Hall, with Eric Greene, Richard Standen, Jennifer Vyvyan and Elsie Suddaby among the soloists. **21.** Last of the B.B.C. winter concerts at the Festival Hall, consisting of two cantatas—Verdi's *Te Deum* and Vaughan Williams' *Dona nobis pacem*, and a new piano concerto by Edward Rubbra, heard for the first time, with Denis Matthews as soloist. **29.** Croydon Philharmonic Choir performed Verdi's *Requiem* at the Festival Hall, conducted by Sir John Barbiroli, with Richard Lewis, Scott Joynt, Constance Shacklock and Sylvia Fisher as soloists. **30.** Good Friday. The London Choral Society sang the *St. Matthew Passion* at the Festival Hall under John Tobin.

April 8. Yehudi Menuhin appeared with the London Symphony Orchestra in a concert at the Albert Hall. **11.** National Youth Orchestra gave its customary Easter concert at the Festival Hall with Jean Martinon as conductor.

May 2. Vaughan Williams' new symphony in D minor received its first performance, being played at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, by the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbiroli. The

last concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's season took place. The conductor was Rudolf Kempe and the concert consisted of two symphonies, Mahler's fourth and Beethoven's seventh. 7. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra on a visit to this country played at the Festival Hall with Rafael Kubelik as conductor, and Solomon as soloist in Brahms' second piano concerto. 8. At a second concert, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra played a programme of Mozart and Beethoven, conducted by André Cluytens. 9. First of two summer concerts at the Festival Hall by the B.B.C. orchestra under Pierre Monteux. 10. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, continuing its tour of this country, played Beethoven's Egmont overture and third and sixth symphonies at the Albert Hall. At the Festival Hall, Sir Thomas Beecham, after his return from America, conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a concert which included a new symphony by Leonard Salzedo. 12. The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra under John Pritchard appeared at the Festival Hall and included in its performance Peter Racine Fricker's *Dance Scene*, not previously heard in this country. 14. Vaughan Williams' new symphony received its first performance in London at a concert given by the Hallé Orchestra at the Festival Hall. 30. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the London Bach Group gave the first complete performance in this country of Monteverdi's *Vespers for the Feast of the Blessed Virgin*.

June 3 and 5. Jascha Heifetz made two appearances at the Festival Hall, playing in Mozart and Sibelius concertos with the Philharmonia Orchestra on the first occasion, and giving a recital which included music by Mozart, Beethoven, Tchaikowsky, Brahms and Sarasate in the second. 12. The Bach Choir performed the *B Minor Mass* at the Festival Hall with Peter Pears, Richard Standen, John Carol Case, Elsie Suddaby and Pamela Bowden as soloists. 14. Glyndebourne opera season, in which Mozart's bicentenary was celebrated by the presentation of his six principal operas, opened with a production of *Idomeneo*. 15. A new production of Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* presented at Glyndebourne. 17. Opening of the Aldeburgh Festival, the programme of which included Handel's oratorio *Samson*, Gustav Holst's opera *Savitri*, Blow's *Venus and Adonis* edited by Imogen Holst for the English Opera Group, and an evening recital of Mozart's chamber-music by Benjamin Britten and the Amadeus Quartet.

July 9. Opening of Cheltenham Festival of Contemporary British Music. Daniel Jones' third symphony received its first performance at the opening concert, being performed by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult. Later in the week the Intimate Opera Company produced a newly abbreviated version of Arne's *opéra bouffe*, *The Cooper*, and two new operas, Antony Hopkins' *Ten O'Clock Call* and *If the Cap Fits*, Geoffrey Bush's adaptation of *Les Précieuses Ridicules*. During the second week of the Festival, a clarinet quintet by Benjamin Frankel, specially commissioned by the B.B.C., was performed. The Hallé Orchestra took part in the second week's concerts under Sir John Barbiroli, and among new works which they played were *lambics*, a short symphonic piece by Francis Burt, Peter Fricker's *Litany* for double string orchestra, two *Symphonic Variations* by Iain Hamilton and a cello concerto by Kenneth Leighton. 19. *Die Zauberflöte* produced at Glyndebourne for the first time for many years. 22. King's Lynn Festival opened. During the Festival a new choral cantata *Fen and Flood*, by Patrick Hadley, with words by Charles Cudworth was performed.

Aug. 9. The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra took part in the Promenade Concerts for the first time; Basil Cameron was the conductor. 13. The Promenade Concert included a performance of Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast*, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, with the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, the B.B.C. Choral Society, the Royal Choral Society and Dennis Noble. 15. The Promenade Concert programme included a hitherto unperformed *Suite Concertante* for violin and orchestra by the Czech composer Martinu. Aug. 19-Sept. 8. EDINBURGH FESTIVAL. Her Majesty the Queen attended the opening concert of the Festival in the Usher Hall. During the first week the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gave five concerts, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. On Aug. 22 they performed a new overture, *Edinburgh*, written by Sir Arthur Bliss for the Festival, in a programme which also included his violin concerto, played by Campoli. Another new work introduced by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was Richard Amall's tone-poem, *Landscapes and Figures*. During the second week of the Festival, the Usher Hall was occupied by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which was celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary by a tour of Europe under its directors, Charles Münch and Pierre Monteux. On Sept. 2 the National Youth Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, appeared at the Usher Hall, and during its last week the Festival was visited by the complete company of the Vienna Hofmusikkapelle, which included among its performances two programmes devoted to Beethoven, the second, directed by Josef Krips, being the last concert of the Festival. Morning concerts at the Freemasons' Hall included solo recitals of Bach, Mozart, Schumann and Liszt, early Scottish vocal music, Bartok's string quartets and a performance of Schonberg's *Pierrot Lunaire* and Walton's *Façade*. The Hamburg State Opera visited the King's Theatre. The repertoire comprised Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* and *Mavra*, neither of which had previously been seen on the stage in Britain, Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte*, Cornelius' *Der Barbier von Bagdad* (little known on this country) and Richard Strauss' *Salome*.

Sept. 3-7. Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester. The opening concert included Walton's *Coronation Te Deum*, Brahms' *St. Antony Variations* and Mozart's *C Minor Mass*, with Margaret Ritchie, Joan Alexander and Wilfred Brown among the singers. Later performances included a presentation of Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius*, a programme of Bach by Meredith Davies, organist of Hereford Cathedral, with choir, soloists and the London Symphony Orchestra, and the first performance of Howard Ferguson's new cantata *Amore Languet*. Vaughan Williams' eighth symphony was also heard, and the composer himself conducted his *The Lark Ascending*, with Frederick Grinke as soloist. 13. New Sadler's Wells opera season began with production of Flotow's *Martha*. 15. Promenade Concerts ended before a record audience with the traditional final night's programme. 23. The Saxon State Orchestra of Dresden, visiting England for the first time for twenty years, gave a single concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by Lovro von Matačić, who was appearing for the first time in this country. 29. Tenth anniversary of the B.B.C. Third Programme celebrated by a special performance, broadcast from the Festival Hall, of Beethoven's *Mass in D*, played by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra with Otto Klemperer as conductor, and Josef Greindl, Anton Dermota, Anny Schlemm and Grace Hoffman as soloists.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS, 1955-56

THE V.C. CENTENARY

THE centenary year of the institution of the Victoria Cross provided an excellent opportunity for a commemorative exhibition, and the Inter-Services Committee which carried out the organisation arranged an exhibition which proved to be one of the most popular of recent years. It was held at Marlborough House, by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, from the middle of June, and it brought together exhibits ranging in time from the uniform worn by Queen Victoria at the first parade for the presentation of Victoria Crosses down to a stone carving of the Royal Artillery badge made by Col. J. P. Carne, V.C., of the Glosters while in captivity in North Korea. Among a few early relics were the Cross belonging to the first recipient of the V.C., Lieut. (later Rear-Admiral) C. D. Lucas, who won it at Bomarsund in 1884 and the actual disguise in which Mr. T. H. Kavanagh of the Bengal Civil Service, one of the very few civilians ever to receive the Cross, penetrated the rebel defences in Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny. Also shown was a shoe belonging to Flight Lt. J. B. Nicolson, which was torn by cannon shells in the aerial fight in 1940 in which he won the V.C. In the courtyard were the tank in which Lt. C. H. Sewell won a posthumous Cross at Fremicourt in 1918, the famous gun of "I" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, served by three members of the Battery who gained the V.C. at Nery in 1914 and an anti-tank gun manned in North Africa in 1942 by Private A. H. Wakenshaw, V.C. Many visitors to the exhibition were gratified by the additional interest of seeing for the first time the grounds and some of the rooms of Marlborough House, so long the home of Queen Mary.

THE GRENADEER GUARDS

Another commemorative exhibition of military interest was that opened at St. James's Palace on May 30 to mark the tercentenary of the founding by Charles II. of the regiment now known as the Grenadier Guards. The original design for the twelve colours ordered by the King in 1661 was on view, as was the Colour presented by the city of Brussels to commemorate the liberation of the city on September 3, 1944. Relics of the Duke of Wellington included his undress uniform boots, his uniform cap, a night-cap and shirt worn by him, and a campaign dressing-case made in Paris in 1772 and used by the Duke in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. The great Duke of Marlborough was remembered by a fine Bohemian glass goblet used by him at Malplaquet, and a silver wine bottle said to have been hung on a pack mule during his campaigns. Of interest to the artist as well as the historian were the painting by John Michael Wright, the 17th-century portrait-painter, of Colonel John Russell, Colonel of the Regiment in 1660, and the bust by Roubiliac of Field-Marshal Earl Lizotier. The portrait of Colonel Russell was hung in the "Colonel's Gallery" together with those of all the other nineteen Colonels in the Regiment's history.

SOANE'S EXHIBITION AT KENWOOD

Kenwood House and its contents deserve to be even better known to Londoners than they are, and in addition to the splendid permanent collection of pictures there, a policy has recently been adopted of staging temporary summer exhibitions of great interest. Last year the Angelica Kauffman exhibition was described and from May to September, 1956, there were shown a selection of nearly a

hundred architectural drawings by Sir John Soane or his draughtsmen. The selection was made from among the vast collection of drawings at the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, very few of which can be permanently exhibited. Drawings of many buildings designed by Soane himself were shown at Kenwood, including the Bank of England, the Dulwich Picture Gallery, the new Law Courts built at Westminster in 1821 and Soane's own house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, now the Museum. There were also a number of drawings of various London buildings of Soane's day, carried out to illustrate his lectures as Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy.

MOZART BICENTENARY

The bicentenary of Mozart's birth in January called forth, as well as a number of commemorative concerts, mentioned elsewhere in the ALMANACK, a notable exhibition in the King's Library at the British Museum. The earliest acquisition shown was a gift from the composer himself, who visited the Museum in 1765 at the age of nine, composed a special motet ("God is our refuge") for the occasion and presented the manuscript to the Museum. Another outstanding exhibit was the copy of Mozart's Op. 3, *Six Sonates pour le Clavecin*, presented to Queen Charlotte, to whom the work was dedicated. In addition to manuscript compositions and original letters, there was a comprehensive display of the first or very early printed editions of all Mozart's major works, most of which came from the Paul Hirsch collection, acquired by the British Museum in 1946. The first edition, dated 1787, of the E flat major piano quartet was exhibited side by side with Mozart's manuscript sketch for it. Of special interest among the many portraits of Mozart in the exhibition was a water-colour by L. C. de Carmontelle of the composer at the piano at the age of seven, with his father and sister.

CAPTAIN COOK

On May 17 the Australian High Commissioner opened a special exhibition in two rooms of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich in honour of Captain Cook. In addition to Cook relics in their own permanent collection, the Museum authorities were fortunate not only in the many exhibits lent from private sources, but in securing from the Admiralty much official Navy Board correspondence concerning Captain Cook and his voyages. Among the charts shown was one drawn by Cook as he sailed up the St. Lawrence with General Wolfe and a number of topographical drawings also made by the explorer himself. Miscellaneous exhibits included a piece of coconut tree from the Sandwich Islands, lent by the Royal United Services Institution, with bullet holes traditionally caused in the skirmish in which Cook lost his life.

RAEBURN BICENTENARY

Sir Henry Raeburn was born in March 1756 and the National Gallery of Scotland marked the bicentenary year of his birth by a very representative exhibition organised in conjunction with the Scottish Committee of the Arts Council. The exhibition, open from July to September, was happily timed to coincide with the Edinburgh Festival, and was visited by Her Majesty the Queen. Some fifty portraits were exhibited and they included not only a number of his best known works, such as "The Archers" and "Mrs. Colin Campbell

of Park", but some far less famous, though equally striking paintings, many from private collections. The portraits ranged from his earliest known work ("George Chalmers of Pittencreeff," painted in 1776), to his latest, the portrait of Sir James Maxwell of Pollok, left unfinished at Raeburn's death in 1823.

ACADEMY WINTER EXHIBITIONS

Two separate exhibitions occupied Burlington House last winter. The first, open from October 29 to February 19, was devoted to "Portuguese Art, 800-1800". It was the first full-scale exhibition of Portuguese art ever seen in this country, and as such introduced many English visitors to a sphere which was entirely fresh to them. Unlike many previous Academy winter exhibitions, it was not confined to painting and sculpture, and there was the widest possible selection of plate, ceramics, glass, furniture and carpets. Among the paintings, mainly religious, of fifteenth and sixteenth centuries when Portuguese painting was at its best, the work of Nuno Gonçalves, none of which had previously been seen in England, was particularly outstanding. One of his rare surviving works seen at Burlington House was a fine polyptych, "The Veneration of St. Vincent", regarded as his most important painting still extant. The applied arts in the exhibition ranged from Romanesque sculpture to fine seventeenth- and eighteenth-century furniture, much of which showed strong Eastern influence. Church plate was also a prominent feature and extended from a beautiful tenth-century silver-gilt chalice to ornate work of six hundred years later.

The second exhibition, entitled "English Taste in the Eighteenth Century", occupied seven galleries in the Royal Academy from the beginning of December. The exhibition was designed to illustrate the chief styles of the period, two rooms being devoted to Baroque and Rococo respectively, and one each to Chinoiserie, Gothic and Neo-classicism. In this exhibition the emphasis was on the furnishing of the rooms, and though suitable pictures were introduced, the exhibition created a precedent by treating them as adjuncts rather than as the main theme. Furniture by Kent, Chippendale and Adam (as well as a Moorfields carpet designed by the last-named for Syon House), pottery by Wedgwood, Soho tapestries, and busts by Roubiliac and Rysbrack were among the many splendid exhibits, and especial mention may be made of a mahogany bookcase made by Vile and Cobb for Queen Charlotte in 1762 and lent to the exhibition by Her Majesty the Queen.

BRITISH WATER-COLOURS

Continued interest in British water-colours and drawings was evidenced by a number of exhibitions during the year, including a second series of exhibits from the Gilbert Davis Collection shown at the Arts Council Galleries in October 1955. The Victoria and Albert Museum has new galleries planned for the display of a large number of its unique collection of English water-colours and drawings, and the Museum authorities hope that they may be ready by 1957. Meanwhile a selection was put on view temporarily in four rooms at the Museum in March 1956, and though the display was necessarily a small one, it contained a representative collection both of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century water-colours, and of sketches and monochrome drawings from Place and Barlow in the seventeenth century down to Ruskin.

THE ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

This year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition contained two portraits of the Duke of Edinburgh,

one by Anna Zinkeisen as Marshal of the Royal Air Force, and the other an informal study by Edward Halliday. Portraiture on the whole, however, was not outstanding, though Ruskin Spear's *Sir Laurence Olivier as Macbeth* attracted well-deserved attention. Purchases from the Chantry Bequest included R. O. Dunlop's landscape *Hurrah for the Spring!* and a pen and wash study by Stanley Spencer, *Joachim and the Shepherds*. Perhaps the most remarkable exhibit of all was Maurice Lambert's statue of Margot Fonteyn, made entirely of bronze and specially treated to give the silky effect of her ballet-dancer's dress. William McMillan, who carried out the memorial statue of George VI., contributed a fine bust of the late King. Sir Winston Churchill sent two paintings separated in time by thirty years, *Sir John Lavery's Studio, 1920*, and a landscape, *Marrakech, 1950*. Sir Alfred Munnings exhibited a *jeu d'esprit*, *Does the Subject Matter?*, showing a group of well-known art personalities examining a piece of modern sculpture. He was also represented by a number of more characteristic works, notably *The Whip* and *Land of My Dreams*. Finally, mention should be made of a popular work by Dame Laura Knight, *Summer in Hyde Park*.

REMBRANDT DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS

Rembrandt was born on July 15, 1606, and in the year which marked the 350th anniversary of his birth, the Department of Prints and Drawings of the British Museum arranged an exhibition entitled "Rembrandt and his Succession" of drawings and etchings from the Museum's collection. The great majority of the exhibits were by the master himself, but the display also included examples not only by his pupils such as Jan Livens and Gerard Dou, but also by later artists who had been influenced by Rembrandt, including Goya and Turner, and continuing to the present day with Augustus John. Several hundred prints and drawings were exhibited and the works by Rembrandt included a number of self-portraits executed at various ages, a small group of drawings of animals and such great and famous etchings as "Christ before Pilate", "Christ Presented to the People" and "Christ with the Sick Around Him, Receiving Little Children", known as the "hundred guilder print", from the price which it fetched in the early eighteenth century.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

During a programme of reorganisation much of the National Museum of Wales was closed to the public, and in January the opportunity was taken to show 70 of the best paintings from the Museum at Agnew's Gallery in Bond Street. For many years the collection of paintings at the Museum, which was founded in 1907, consisted mainly of Welsh scenes or works by Welsh artists. It was, however, transformed by the bequest to it in 1952 by the late Miss Gwendoline Davies, C.H., which not only widened the whole scope of the collection, but made it of international importance. The exhibition in London included some thirty paintings from the Gwendoline Davies Bequest, and these formed its chief attraction. Millet, Renoir, Cézanne, Manet, Monet, Daumier and Van Gogh were all represented, and there were also on view *The Virgin and St. John Adoring The Child* from the studio of Botticelli, and a replica of part of *El Repolio* from the Toledo by El Greco and his studio assistants. The Welsh side of the exhibition was not neglected; there were a number of landscapes by Richard Wilson and eight works by Augustus John, including a self-portrait and portraits of W. H. Davies and Dylan Thomas.

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1955-56

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and meetings have been held as follows:—

I 1896 Athens	VI 1916 Berlin**	XI 1936 Berlin
II 1900 Paris	VII 1920 Antwerp	XII 1940 Tokio, Helsinki**
III 1904 St. Louis	VIII 1924 Paris	XIII 1944 London**
IV 1908 London	IX 1928 Amsterdam	XIV 1948 London
V 1912 Stockholm	X 1932 Los Angeles	XV 1952 Helsinki
		XVI 1956 Melbourne

** The Games of 1916 were allotted to Berlin, but were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1940 were allotted first to Tokio, then in 1938 to Helsinki, but also were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1944 were awarded to London in 1939, but again were not held owing to the war. It is a rule of the Olympic Charter that the cancellation of any Meeting must not alter the numbered sequence.

The venue of each Olympic Meeting is fixed some time ahead by the International Olympic Committee, which has awarded the 1960 Games to Rome.

The 1956 Games took place in Melbourne from Thursday, November 22 to Saturday, December 8, and the programme covered the following sports—Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Water Polo, Weight-lifting, Wrestling and Yachting. The athletics events were staged at the famous Melbourne Cricket Ground, where a special new stand was erected to hold an additional 40,000 spectators, bringing the total seating accommodation up to 120,000. Owing to the stringent rules in Australia governing the quarantine of horses, the Equestrian events were staged in Stockholm, Sweden, in July. The VII Winter Games were held in January-February at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy.

OLYMPIC RECORDS

Athletics

MEN'S EVENTS

Event	Name	Country	Year	Time
				h. m. s.
100 metres	E. Tolan and J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1932 & 1936	10.3*
200 metres	J. C. Owens and A. W. Stanfield	U.S.A.	1936 & 1952	20.7
400 metres	V. G. Rhoden and H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1952	45.9
800 metres	M. G. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1948 & 1952	1 49.2
1,500 metres	J. Barthel and R. McMillen	Luxembourg and U.S.A.	1952	3 45.2
5,000 metres	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952	14 06.6
10,000 metres	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952	29 17.0
Marathon	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952	2 23 03.2
Steeplechase	H. Ashenfelter	U.S.A.	1952	8 45.4
10,000 metres Walk	J. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1952	45 02.8
50,000 metres Walk	G. Dordoni	Italy	1952	4 28 07.8
4 × 100 metres Relay		U.S.A.	1936	39.8
4 × 400 metres Relay		Jamaica	1952	3 03.9
110 metres Hurdles	H. W. Dillard	U.S.A.	1952	13.7
400 metres Hurdles	C. H. Moore	U.S.A.	1952	50.8
				ft. in.
High Jump	W. F. Davis	U.S.A.	1952	6 8½
Pole Vault	R. E. Richards	U.S.A.	1952	14 11½
Long Jump	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1936	26 5½†
Hop, Step	A. Ferreira da Silva	Brazil	1952	53 2½
Weight	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1952	57 1½
Discus	S. Iness	U.S.A.	1952	180 6½
Hammer	J. Csernak	Hungary	1952	197 11½
Javelin	C. C. Young	U.S.A.	1952	242 0½
Decathlon	R. B. Mathias	U.S.A.	1952	7 825 points

* J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) did 10.2 sec. with following wind in 1936.

† J. C. Owens (U.S.A.) jumped 26 ft. 5½ in. with strong following wind in 1936.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Event	Name	Country	Year	Time
				secs.
100 metres	M. Jackson	Australia	1952	11.5
200 metres	M. Jackson	Australia	1952	23.4
4 × 100 metres Relay		United States and Germany	1952	45.9
80 metres Hurdles	S. B. Strickland de la Hunty	Australia	1952	10.9
				ft. in.
High Jump	A. Coachman	U.S.A. }	1948	5 6½
	D. J. Tyler	G.B. }		
Long Jump	Y. Williams	N.Z.	1952	20 5½
Weight	G. Zybyna	U.S.S.R.	1952	50 1½
Discus	N. Romaschkova	U.S.S.R.	1952	168 8½
Javelin	D. Zátopkova	Czechoslovakia	1952	165 7

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

(All the world's records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
RUNNING	h. m. s.			
100 yards	9.3	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1948
"	9.3	H. D. Hogan	Australia	1954
"	9.3	J. Golliday	U.S.A.	1955
"	9.3*	M. Agostini	Trinidad	1956
"	9.3*	D. King	U.S.A.	1956
"	9.3*	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
220 yards	20.0*	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	20.2	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1949
440 yards	45.8*	J. Lea	U.S.A.	1956
"	46.0	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1948
880 yards	1 47.5	L. Spurrier	U.S.A.	1955
One mile	3 58.0	J. M. Landy	Australia	1954
Two miles	8 33.4	S. Iharos	Hungary	1955
Three miles	13 14.2	S. Iharos	Hungary	1955
Six miles	27 43.8*	S. Iharos	Hungary	1956
"	27 59.2	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1954
Ten miles	48 12.0	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
Fifteen miles	1 16 26.4	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952
100 metres	10.1*	W. J. Williams	U.S.A.	1956
"	10.1*	I. Murchison	U.S.A.	1956
"	10.2	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
"	10.2	H. Davis	U.S.A.	1941
"	10.2	L. La Beach	Panama	1948
"	10.2	H. N. Ewell	U.S.A.	1948
"	10.2	E. McD. Bailey	Trinidad	1951
"	10.2	H. Fütterer	Germany	1954
"	10.2*	R. Morrow	U.S.A.	1956
"	10.2*	I. Murchison	U.S.A.	1956
"	10.2*	T. Baker	U.S.A.	1956
"	10.2*	J. Parrington	Canada	1956
200 metres	20.0*	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	20.2	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1949
400 metres	45.2*	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1956
"	45.4	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1955
800 metres	1 45.7	R. Moens	Belgium	1955
1,000 metres	2 19.0	A. Boysen	Norway	1958
"	2 19.0	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1955
1,500 metres	3 40.6*	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1958
"	3 40.8	S. Iharos	Hungary	1953
"	3 40.8	L. Tabori	Hungary	1955
"	3 40.8	G. Nielsen	Denmark	1953
2,000 metres	5 02.2	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1955
3,000 metres	7 52.8*	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1956
"	7 55.6	S. Iharos	Hungary	1955
"	7 55.6*	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1956
5,000 metres	13 36.8*	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1956
"	13 40.6	S. Iharos	Hungary	1953
10,000 metres	28 30.4*	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1954
"	28 54.2	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1954
20,000 metres	59 51.8	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
25,000 metres	1 17 34.0	A. Ivanov	U.S.S.R.	1955
30,000 metres	1 35 23.8	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952
12 miles 809 yards	one hour	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8 39.8*	S. Rzhishchin	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	8 40.2	J. Chromik	Poland	1955
HURDLING	m. sec.	Name	Nation	Year
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.4*	J. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"	13.5	R. H. Attlesley	U.S.A.	1950
220 yards (2 ft. 6 in.)	22.2*	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	22.3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1947
440 yards (3 ft.)	51.3	Y. Lituyev	U.S.S.R.	1954
110 metres (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.4*	J. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"	13.5	R. H. Attlesley	U.S.A.	1950
"	13.5*	J. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres (2 ft. 6 in.)	22.2*	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	22.3	F. Wolcott	U.S.A.	1940
400 metres (3 ft.)	22.3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1947
"	49.5*	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"	50.4	Y. Lituyev	U.S.S.R.	1953

	Distance	Time	Nation	Year
RELAY RACING				
4 × 110 yards		40.1*	United States	1956
"		40.2	United States	1955
4 × 220 yards		1 24.0	United States	1949
"		1 24.0*	United States	1956
4 × 440 yards		3 08.8	United States	1952
4 × 880 yards		7 25.2*	United States	1956
"		7 27.3	United States	1954
4 × 1 mile		16 41.0	Great Britain	1953
4 × 100 metres		39.8	United States	1936
4 × 200 metres		1 24.0	United States	1949
"		1 24.0*	United States	1956
4 × 400 metres		3 03.9	Jamaica	1952
4 × 800 metres		7 15.8	Belgium	1956
4 × 1,500 metres		15 14.8	Hungary	1955
JUMPING AND THROWING				
High Jump	ft. in.	Name	Nation	Year
"	7 0½*	C. Dumas	U.S.A.	1956
"	6 11½	W. F. Davis	U.S.A.	1953
Pole Vault	15 7½	C. Warmerdam	U.S.A.	1942
Long Jump	26 8½	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
Hop, step	54 3½*	A. F. Da Silva	Brazil	1955
"	53 2½	L. Scherbakov	U.S.S.R.	1953
Weight	62 6*	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1956
"	60 10	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1954
Discus	194 6	F. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953
Hammer	217 9½*	M. Krivonosov	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	211 0½	M. Krivonosov	U.S.S.R.	1955
Javelin	274 5½*	J. Sidlo	Poland	1956
"	268 2½	F. W. Held	U.S.A.	1955
Decathlon	7,983 points*	R. Johnson	U.S.A.	1955
"	7,887 points	R. B. Mathias	U.S.A.	1952
Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
WALKING	h. m. s.			
2 miles	12 45.0	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
5 miles	34 32.8	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1955
7 miles	48 15.2	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
10 miles	1 10 45.8	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1954
20 miles	2 33 09.4	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1954
30 miles	4 12 03.4*	L. Moc	Czechoslovakia	1956
"	4 20 10.6	A. Roka	Hungary	1955
3,000 metres	11 51.8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
5,000 metres	20 26.8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
10,000 metres	42 39.6	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
15,000 metres	1 05 59.6	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1954
20,000 metres	1 27 58.2*	M. Lavrov	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	1 30 02.8	V. Golubnichij	U.S.S.R.	1955
25,000 metres	1 56 43.0	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1955
30,000 metres	2 20 40.2	A. Vedjakov	U.S.S.R.	1955
50,000 metres	4 05 12.2*	G. Klimov	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	4 29 58.0	J. Ljunggren	Sweden	1955
8 miles 1,025 yards	one hour	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1945
16 miles 126 yards	two hours	A. Vedjakov	U.S.S.R.	1955
WOMEN'S EVENTS				
RUNNING				
100 yards	10.4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952
220 yards	23.6*	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	24.0	M. Jackson-Nelson	Australia	1954
880 yards	2 06.6*	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	2 08.4	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1954
60 metres	7.3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1933
100 metres	11.3	S. B. de la Hunty	Australia	1955
200 metres	23.4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952
800 metres	2 05.8*	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1956
"	2 06.6	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1953
80 metres hurdles	10.6*	Z. Gastl	E. Germany	1956
"	10.8	G. Yermolenko	U.S.S.R.	1955
JUMPING AND THROWING				
High jump	ft. in.	Y. Balas	Roumania	1956
Long jump	5 8½	E. Krzesinka	Poland	1956
"	20 10*	W. Y. Williams	N. Zealand	1954
"	20 7½	G. Vinogradova	U.S.S.R.	1955
"	20 7½	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R.	1956
Weight (8 lb.)	54 8½*	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R.	1954
"	53 5½	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	1952
Discus	187 1½	N. Konyayeva	U.S.S.R.	1954
Javelin	182 0	G. Vinogradova	U.S.S.R.	1956
Pentathlon	4,767 points			

RELAY RACING	Distance	Time m. s.	Nation	Year
	4 × 100 metres	45.1*	E. & W. Germany	1956
	"	45.6	U.S.S.R.	1953
	4 × 110 yards	45.8*	E. Germany	1956
	"	46.3	Australia	1952
	4 × 200 metres	1 36.4	U.S.S.R.	1953
	4 × 220 yards	1 36.4*	E. Germany	1956
	"	1 39.9	Great Britain	1953
	3 × 800 metres	6 27.6	U.S.S.R.	1955
	3 × 880 yards	6 36.2	Hungary	1954

BRITISH ATHLETIC RECORDS

British (All-comers') Records are those made by any amateur athlete within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. British National records are those made by any British athlete, also within the United Kingdom. Where the latter differ from the former they are given with an asterisk.

Distance	Time h. m. s.	Name	Nation	Year
100 yards	9.6	E. Conwell	U.S.A.	1947
"	9.6	E. McDonald Bailey	Trinidad	1947, 1950 and 1951
"	9.6	L. Remigino	U.S.A.	1954
220 yards	20.9	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1952
440 yards	46.8	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica	1952
880 yards	1 48.6	B. S. Hewson		1955
1 mile	3 59.0	L. Tabori, Hungary 1955 (3 59.4* R. G. Bannister, 1954, G. D. Ibbotson, 1956)		
2 miles	8 33.4	S. Iharos, Hungary, 1955 (8 34.8* K. Woods, 1955)		
3 miles	13 23.2	C. J. Chataway		1955
6 miles	28 13.6	K. L. Norris		1956
10 miles	49 53.2	F. Norris		1956
15 miles	1 19 19.4	J. W. Stone		1954
12 miles 69 yards	one hour	F. Norris		1956
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8 46.6	J. I. Disley		1956
HURDLING	s.			
120 yards hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.9	W. F. Porter, U.S.A., 1948; H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952 (14.3* K. Doubleday, 1952; F. J. Parker, 1955, 1956; P. B. Hildreth, 1956)		
220 yards hurdles (2 ft. 6 in.)	23.3	P. B. Hildreth		1955
440 yards hurdles (3 ft.)	51.3	Y. N. Lituyev, U.S.S.R., 1954 (51.8* H. Kane, 1954)		
JUMPING AND THROWING	ft. in.			
High jump	6 8½	W. Davis, U.S.A. (6 7½* A. S. Paterson, 1947)		
Pole vault	14 8	R. E. Richards, U.S.A. 1951 (14 0* G. M. Elliott, 1954)		
Long jump	25 8	W. Steele, U.S.A., 1948 (24 9½* T. Bruce, 1948)		
Hop, step	51 3½	J. P. Metcalfe		1934
Weight	57 10	W. P. O'Brien, U.S.A., 1953 (56 4* W. B. L. Palmer, 1956)		
Discus	186 0	K. Merta, Czechs., 1956 (169 5½* G. Carr, 1956)		
Hammer	194 11	J. Csermak, Hungary, 1954 (193 3* M. Iqbal, 1954)		
Javelin	252 0	A. Walczak, Poland, 1956 (233 6* P. S. Cullen, 1956)		
Decathlon	7,139 points	R. B. Mathias, U.S.A., 1948 (6,739* P. M. Mullins, 1948)		
WALKING	h. m. s.			
2 miles	13 11.4	G. E. Larner		1904
5 miles	34 32.8	J. Dolezal, Czechs., 1955 (35 15.0* R. Hardy, 1956)		
7 miles	49 28.4	R. Hardy		1952
10 miles	1 14 30.6	F. J. Redman		1934
15 miles	1 56 41.4	R. Bridge		1914
20 miles	2 43 38.0††	A. E. Plumb		1932
20 miles	2 46 10.0	G. T. Galloway		1934
30 miles	4 29 31.8	H. H. Whitlock		1935
8 miles 474 yards	one hour	A. H. G. Pope		1932
15 miles 701 yards	two hours	R. Bridge		1914

†† Made on the road.

RELAY RACES

Distance	Time m. s.	Club or Country	Year
4 × 110 yards	40.7	United States Team, 1952 (41.3* Great Britain Team, 1952)	
4 × 440 yards	3 08.8	United States Team, 1952 (3 09.2* Jamaican Team, 1952)	
4 × 880 yards	7 29.2	United States Team, 1952 (7 30.6* British Team, 1951)	
4 × 1 mile	16 41.0	British Team	1953

In addition to the above records, the Amateur Athletic Association recognizes records at the following distances: *Running*: 300, 600, 1,000 and 1,320 yards; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20 and 25 miles, also 2 hours. *Walking*:

1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 25 miles. Many other achievements over distances varying from 120 yards to 50 miles' running, and 11 miles to 24 hours' walking, are acknowledged by the Association when authentic, and recorded in the Annual Handbook.

BRITISH RECORDS, WOMEN

60 metres—D. Saunders; B. Lock, 7.6 sec.
100 metres—E. Hiscock, 11.9 sec.; F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 11.9 sec.
100 yards—J. Paul; A. Pashley, 10.8 sec.
200 metres—F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 24.4 sec.; S. Cheeseman,* 24.5 sec.
220 yards—J. Paul, 23.8 sec.
400 metres and 440 yards—J. Ruff, 56.5 sec.
800 metres—U. Donath (Germany), 2 min. 07.5 sec; P. Perkins* 2 min. 07.9 sec.
880 yards—D. Leather, 2 min. 09.0 sec.
1,600 metres walk—J. Probeck (Czechoslovakia), 7 min. 38.2 sec.
1 mile—D. Leather, 4 min. 59.6 sec.
Mile walk—B. E. Randle, 7 min. 38.4 sec.
80 metres hurdles—S. B. Strickland (Australia), 11.0 sec.; M. A. J. Gardner; P. Seaborne,* 11.2 sec.
4 × 110 yards relay—Australian team, 46.3 sec.
4 × 220 yards relay—British Empire Team, 1 min. 38.7 sec.
3 × 880 yards relay—British Team, 6 min. 45.8 sec.
High jump—T. Hopkins, 5 ft. 8½ in.
Long jump—S. Hoskin, 20 ft. 2 in.
Weight—G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.) 52 ft. 3½ in.; S. Allday,* 45 ft. 5½ in.
Discus—O. Fikotova (Czechs.), 165 ft. 4½ in.; S. Allday,* 154 ft. 3 in.
Javelin—V. Roolaid (U.S.S.R.), 167 ft. 10 in.; D. Coates,* 148 ft. 7½ in.

* See note p. 1018.

BEST PERFORMANCES IN 1956 BY ATHLETES ELIGIBLE TO REPRESENT GREAT BRITAIN

100 yards—J. R. C. Young; B. Shenton, 9.8 sec.
100 metres—E. R. Sandstrom, 10.3 sec.
220 yards—J. R. C. Young; M. J. Ruddy, 21.6 sec.
400 metres—F. P. Higgins, 47.1 sec.
440 yards—F. P. Higgins, 47.5 sec.
800 metres—B. S. Hewson, 1 min. 47.5 sec.
880 yards—B. S. Hewson, 1 min. 50.3 sec.
1,000 metres—B. S. Hewson, 2 min. 19.9 sec.
1,500 metres—K. Wood, 3 min. 43.4 sec.
1 mile—G. D. Ibbotson, 3 min. 59.4 sec.
2 miles—D. A. G. Pirie, 8 min. 42.6 sec.
3 miles—G. D. Ibbotson, 13 min. 28.2 sec.
5,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie, 13 min. 36.8 sec.
6 miles—K. L. Norris, 28 min. 13.6 sec.
10,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie, 29 min. 17.2 sec.
Marathon—R. Clark, 2 hr. 20 min. 15.8 sec.
Steeplechase—J. I. Disley, 8 min. 46.6 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth; F. J. Parker, 14.3 sec.
400 metres Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth, 52.6 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—T. S. Farrell, 52.9 sec.
High jump—P. Wells, 6 ft. 7½ in.
Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott, 13 ft. 3 in.
Long jump—A. R. Cruttenden, 24 ft. 5 in.
Hop, step—K. S. D. Wilmschurst, 51 ft. 2½ in.†
Weight—W. B. L. Palmer, 56 ft. 4 in.†
Discus—M. Pharaoh, 174 ft. 0 in.†
Hammer—P. C. Allday, 195 ft. 7 in.†
Javelin—P. S. Cullen, 233 ft. 6 in.†

† Best ever or equals best ever by an athlete eligible to represent Great Britain in international competition.

GREAT BRITAIN v. HUNGARY

Budapest, September 29 and 30

100 metres—J. Kiss (H.), 10.5 sec.
200 metres—S. Jakabfy (H.), 21.4 sec.
400 metres—F. P. Higgins (G.B.), 47.3 sec.
800 metres—L. Szentgali (H.), 1 min. 51.9 sec.
1,500 metres—L. Rozsavolgyi (H.), 3 min. 41.0 sec.
5,000 metres—C. J. Chataway (G.B.), 13 min. 59.6 sec.
10,000 metres—K. L. Norris (G.B.) 29 min. 56.4 sec.
Steeplechase—J. I. Disley (G.B.), 8 min. 47.6 sec.
110 metres Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (G.B.), 14.4 sec.
400 metres Hurdles—R. D. Shaw (G.B.), 51.7 sec.
High jump—J. Hagya (H.), 6 ft. 2½ in.
Pole Vault—J. Ward (G.B.), 13 ft. 0½ in.
Long jump—A. R. Cruttenden (G.B.), 24 ft. 3½ in.
Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmschurst (G.B.) 49 ft. 10½ in.
Weight—J. A. Savidge (G.B.), 53 ft. 9½ in.
Discus—F. Kilcs (H.), 171 ft. 5 in.
Hammer—J. Csermak (H.), 205 ft. 4½ in.
Javelin—S. Krazsnai (H.), 223 ft. 7½ in.
4 × 100 metres Relay—Hungary (Kiss, Varasdi, Csanyi, Goldovanyi), 40.6 sec.
4 × 400 metres Relay—Great Britain (Kane, Rawson, Salisbury, Higgins), 3 min. 10.9 sec.

Hungary won by 108 points to 104.

Women

100 metres—J. Paul (G.B.), 11.6 sec.
200 metres—J. Paul (G.B.), 23.7 sec.
800 metres—P. Perkins (G.B.), 2 min. 07.3 sec.
80 metres Hurdles—O. Gyarmati (H.), 11.2 sec.
High jump—T. Hopkins (G.B.), 5 ft. 7 in.
Long jump—T. Hopkins (G.B.), 20 ft. 0½ in.
Weight—S. Allday (G.B.), 45 ft. 4 in.
Discus—S. Allday (G.B.), 152 ft. 6½ in.
Javelin—E. Vigh (H.), 172 ft. 10½ in.
4 × 100 metres Relay—Great Britain (Pashley, Paul, Scrivens, Hoskin), 45.2 sec.
3 × 800 metres Relay—Great Britain (Perkins, Wooler, Leather), 6 min. 32.0 sec.

Great Britain won by 70 points to 43.

GREAT BRITAIN v. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

White City Stadium, August 4 and 6.

100 yards—J. R. C. Young (G.B.), 10.0 sec.
220 yards—V. Mandlik (C.), 21.4 sec.
440 yards—F. P. Higgins (G.B.), 48.8 sec.
880 yards—M. Rawson (G.B.), 1 min. 55.0 sec.
Mile—K. Wood (G.B.), 4 min. 03.8 sec.
3 miles—G. D. Ibbotson (G.B.), 13 min. 28.2 sec.
6 miles—F. D. Sando (G.B.), 28 min. 59.4 sec.
Steeplechase—J. I. Disley (G.B.), 8 min. 46.6 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (G.B.), 14.3 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (G.B.), 52.9 sec.
High jump—J. Lansky (C.), 6 ft. 5 in.
Pole Vault—S. Stefkovic (C.), 13 ft. 3 in.
Long jump—Z. Prochazka (C.), 24 ft. 2½ in.
Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmschurst (G.B.), 51 ft. 2½ in.
Weight—J. Skobla (C.), 56 ft. 4 in.
Discus—M. Pharaoh (G.B.), 198 ft. 1½ in.
Hammer—M. Maca (C.), 194 ft. 0 in.
Javelin—P. S. Cullen (G.B.), 224 ft. 9½ in.
4 × 110 yds. Relay—Great Britain (Young, Sandstrom, Breacker, Shenton), 41.6 sec.
4 × 440 yds. Relay—Great Britain (Higgins, Salisbury, Wheeler, Johnson), 3 min. 13.4 sec.

Great Britain won by 119 points to 93.

Women

100 yards—J. Paul (G.B.), 11.1 sec.
 200 yards—J. Paul (G.B.), 24.4 sec.
 880 yards—P. Perkins (G.B.), 2 min. 14.3 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles—P. Elliott (G.B.), 11.3 sec.
 High Jump—T. Hopkins (G.B.), 5 ft. 5 in.
 Long Jump—S. Hoskin (G.B.), 19 ft. 7½ in.
 Weight—J. Vorobilova (C.), 43 ft. 5½ in.
 Discus—O. Fikotova (C.), 165 ft. 4½ in.
 Javelin—D. Zátopkova (C.), 158 ft. 9½ in.
 4 × 110 yds. Relay—Czechoslovakia, 49.0 sec.
 Great Britain won by 58 points to 46.

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, July 13 and 14, 1956

100 yards—J. R. C. Young (Bishop Vesey's School), 9.9 sec.
 220 yards—B. Shenton (Poly. H.), 21.8 sec.
 440 yards—M. K. V. Wheeler (Bournemouth), 47.7 sec.
 880 yards—M. A. Rawson (Birchfield H.), 1 min. 51.3 sec.
 Mile—K. Wood (Sheffield Utd. H.) 4 min. 06.8 sec.
 3 miles—G. D. Ibbotson (R.A.F.), 13 min. 32.6 sec.
 6 miles—K. L. Norris (Thames Valley H.), 28 min. 13.6 sec.
 *Marathon—H. J. Hicks (Hampstead H.), 2 hr. 26 min. 15.0 sec.
 Steeplechase—E. Shirley (Finchley H.), 8 min. 51.6 sec.
 2 miles Walk—R. F. Goodall (Woodford Gn. A.C.), 14 min. 20.8 sec.
 7 miles Walk—G. W. Coleman (Highgate H.), 50 min. 19.0 sec.
 120 yds. Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (Poly. H.), 14.5 sec.
 220 yds. Hurdles—P. A. L. Vine (Achilles), 24.4 sec.
 440 yds. Hurdles—I. Savel (Roumania) 52.2 sec.
 High Jump—I. Soeter (Roumania), 6 ft. 4 in.
 Pole Vault—L. Ward (Bury A.C.), 13 ft. 0 in.
 Long Jump—A. R. Cruttenden (Poly. H.), 23 ft. 9½ in.
 Hop, step—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (Walton A.C.), 49 ft. 9 in.
 Weight—W. B. L. Palmer (Achilles) 54 ft. 2 in.
 Discus—M. Pharaoh (Walton A.C.), 164 ft. 1 in.
 Hammer—P. C. Allday (London A.C.), 187 ft. 11 in.
 Javelin—P. S. Cullen (Rotherham A.C.), 214 ft. 2 in.
 **Decathlon—A. G. Brown (Loughborough) 4,934 points.
 Tug-of-War (100 stone)—Newhaw and Woodham.
 Tug-of-War (Catchweight)—Newhaw and Woodham.
 *4 × 110 yds. Relay—Thames Valley H., 43.0 sec.
 *4 × 440 yds. Relay—Birchfield H., 3 min. 17.8 sec.
 * Held at Port Sunlight on July 28.
 ** Held at Loughborough on August 10 and 11.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, August 10 and 11

100 yards—J. Paul (Spartan), 10.6 sec.
 220 yards—J. Paul (Spartan), 23.8 sec.
 440 yards—J. Ruff (Basingstoke), 56.5 sec.
 880 yards—P. Perkins (Ilford), 2 min. 13.2 sec.
 Mile—D. S. Leather (Birchfield), 5 min. 01.0 sec.
 Mile Walk—D. Williams (Birchfield), 7 min. 47.6 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles—P. Elliott (Essex L.), 11.1 sec.
 High Jump—D. J. Tyler (Mitcham), 5 ft. 3 in.
 Long Jump—S. Hoskin (Spartan), 18 ft. 6½ in.
 Weight—S. Allday (Spartan), 43 ft. 11½ in.
 Discus—S. Allday (Spartan) 154 ft. 3 in.
 Javelin—D. Orphall (Spartan) 133 ft. 11 in.

A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Port Sunlight, July 28, 1956

100 yards—J. R. C. Young (Bishop Vesey's G.S.), 9.9 sec.
 220 yards—J. R. C. Young (Bishop Vesey's G.S.), 22.6 sec.
 440 yards—D. H. Jones (Holywell, H.), 51.2 sec.
 880 yards—D. A. F. Haith (Thames Valley H.), 1 min. 57.6 sec.
 Mile—S. R. Langridge (S. London H.), 4 min. 18.4 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles—R. A. Woodland (Wimbledon A.C.), 14.8 sec.
 200 yards Hurdles—M. C. Stokeley (S. London H.), 24.0 sec.
 Mile Walk—M. S. Shannon (Welsh A.A.A.), 7 min. 07.4 sec.
 Mile Steeplechase—B. Hall (Manchester L.C.), 4 min. 50.4 sec.
 High Jump—D. Wilson (Hercules A.C.), 5 ft. 10 in.
 Pole Vault—A. J. F. Pitt (S. London H.), 11 ft. 9 in.
 Long Jump—J. R. Melville (Godiva H.), 22 ft. 3 in.
 Hop, Step—A. D. Evans (Cowbridge G.S.), 45 ft. 0 in.
 Weight—M. R. Lindsay (Queen's Pk. H.), 55 ft. 4 in.
 Discus—M. R. Lindsay (Queen's Pk. H.), 182 ft. 0 in.
 Hammer—P. A. Ritchie (City of London Sch.), 172 ft. 9 in.
 Javelin—A. J. Farmer (London A.C.), 211 ft. 0 in.
 4 × 110 yards Relay—Blackheath H., 43.8 sec.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

White City, April 7, 1956

100 yards—W. M. Weale (C.), 10.1 sec.
 220 yards—R. G. Roberts (C.), 22.4 sec.
 440 yards—D. J. N. Johnson (O.), 49.7 sec.
 880 yds.—D. J. N. Johnson (O.) 1 min. 51.9 sec.
 Mile—A. D. Gordon (O.), 4 min. 06.2 sec.
 3 miles—I. H. Boyd (O.), 13 min. 53.6 sec.
 120 yds. Hurdles—C. D. Carrington (O.), 15.2 sec.
 220 yds. Hurdles—J. Metcalf (O.), 25.0 sec.
 High Jump—C. M. G. R. Jenkins (O.), 6 ft. 0 in.
 Long Jump—D. E. F. Luke (O.), 21 ft. 11 in.
 Pole Vault—K. A. K. North (O.), 12 ft. 9 in.
 Weight—W. B. L. Palmer (O.), 54 ft. 11 in.
 Discus—P. Isbester (O.), 149 ft. 0 in.
 Javelin—W. W. Kretzschmar (O.), 195 ft. 9 in.

Oxford won by 87 points to 39 points.

The sports were first held in 1864. To date Oxford and Cambridge have each won on 38 occasions, and there have been 6 ties.

UNIVERSITIES' A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Manchester, May 25 and 26, 1956

100 yards—K. J. Box (Loughborough), 10.1 sec.
 220 yards—J. A. Spooner (London), 22.2 sec.
 440 yards—J. F. Groves (London), 48.6 sec.
 880 yards—R. J. Mackay (Dublin), 1 min. 54.1 sec.
 One mile—D. J. N. Johnson (Oxford), 4 min. 06.8 sec.
 Three miles—A. S. Jackson (Edinburgh), 14 min. 05.2 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles—T. Ernie (Loughborough), 15.2 sec.
 440 yards Hurdles—L. Richards (Loughborough), 54.3 sec.
 High Jump—G. Menta (London), 6 ft. 3 in.
 Pole Vault—W. McGraham (Dublin), 11 ft. 3 in.
 Long Jump—N. G. Hamilton (Belfast), 22 ft. 9 in.
 Hop, Step—E. Tan (Loughborough), 45 ft. 4 in.
 Weight—J. P. Jones (London), 44 ft. 2½ in.
 Discus—P. Isbester (Oxford), 146 ft. 7 in.

Hammer—I. S. Bain (Oxford) 176 ft. 1 in.
Javelin—R. A. C. Davies (London), 188 ft. 6 in.
Teams: London 90 points, 1; Loughborough 69, 2; Oxford 35, 3.

WOMEN

100 yards—M. Francis (Manchester), 11.7 sec.
220 yards—P. Price (Nottingham), 26.9 sec.
440 yards—R. Ashby (London), 1 min. 02.1 sec.
880 yards—R. Ashby (London), 2 min. 20.2 sec.
80 metres Hurdles—T. Hopkins (Belfast), 11.5 sec.
High Jump—T. Hopkins (Belfast) 5 ft. 7 in.
Long Jump—T. Hopkins (Belfast), 19 ft. 7 in.
Weight—M. Gili (London), 31 ft. 7½ in.
Discus—M. Gili (London) 134 ft. 2 in.
Javelin—M. Hosking (London), 105 ft. 6 in.
440 yards Relay—Nottingham 53.3 sec.
Teams: London 87 points, 1; Manchester 40, 2; Nottingham 33, 3.

ROAD WALKING

10 miles Championship

Regent's Park, London, March 10, 1956

	h.	min.	sec.
1 R. L. Hardy (Sheffield Utd. H.)	1	14	31
2 G. W. Coleman (Highgate H.)	1	15	07
3 B. Hawkins (Metropolitan W.C.)	1	15	40

Team Result.—1, Sheffield Utd. H. (21 pts.); 2, Highgate H. (46); 3, Metropolitan W.C. (49).

20 miles Championship

Sheffield, May 12, 1956

	h.	min.	sec.
1 R. L. Hardy (Sheffield Utd. H.)	2	36	27
2 A. Johnson (Sheffield Utd. H.)	2	43	31
3 R. F. Goodall (Woodford Gn.)	2	44	46

Team Result.—1, Sheffield Utd. H. (18 pts.); 2, Metropolitan W.C. (55); 3, Belgrave H. (59).

50 Kilometre (31¼ miles) Championship

Enfield, June 16, 1956

	hr.	min.	sec.
1 D. Thompson (Metropolitan W.C.)	4	24	39.0
2 E. Hall (Belgrave H.)	4	31	41.0
3 G. Chaplin (Godiva H.)	4	35	12.0

Team Result.—1, Belgrave H. (17 pts.); 2, Wood Green A.C. (53); 3, Surrey W.C. (54).

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Belfast, March 17, 1956

	min.	sec.
1 A. Mimoun (France)	45	18
2 F. D. Sando (England)	45	28
3 K. L. Norris (England)	45	28
4 F. Norris (England)	45	36
5 H. Ameur (France)	45	43
6 Ben Lahcen Allal (France)	45	44

Team Result:

	points
1 France (1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11)	42
2 England (2, 3, 4, 13, 17, 20)	59
3 Belgium (7, 16, 18, 19, 34, 37)	131
4 Scotland (12, 14, 33, 38, 39, 41)	177
5 Portugal (23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 47)	178
6 Spain (8, 15, 27, 42, 44, 49)	185

First held in 1903. England have won 29 times, France 13, and Belgium once.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Warwick, March 3, 1956

	min.	sec.
1 K. L. Norris (Thames Valley H.)	48	11
2 F. Norris (Bolton Utd. H.)	48	17
3 G. D. Ibbotson (R.A.F. Yatesbury)	48	35
4 F. D. Sando (Aylesford P.M.)	48	42
5 A. F. Perkins (Ilford A.C.)	48	45
6 K. Gates (Pembroke H.)	48	47

2 K*

Team Result

	points
1 Sheffield Utd. H. (7, 12, 20, 42, 45, 46)	172
2 Thames Valley H. (1, 21, 38, 61, 62, 67)	250
3 S. London H. (15, 19, 24, 59, 76, 77)	270
4 Bolton Utd. H. (2, 36, 58, 68, 75, 97)	336
5 Birchfield H. (18, 22, 49, 88, 99, 112)	388
6 Aylesford P. M. (4, 23, 73, 82, 122, 144)	448

WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

Sutton Coldfield, March 3, 1956

	min.	sec.
1 D. S. Leather (Birchfield H.)	15	53
2 P. Perkins (Ilford)	16	03
3 R. Ashby (Godiva)	16	07

Team Result

	points
1 Ilford L.A.C. (2, 17, 22, 25)	66
2 Birchfield H. (1, 11, 35, 37)	84
3 London Olympiades (12, 13, 23, 44)	92

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, May 19 and 21, 1956

100 yards—M. J. Ruddy (Kent), 9.9 sec.
220 yards—B. Shenton (Kent), 22.1 sec.
440 yards—F. P. Higgins (North and Durham), 47.5 sec.
880 yards—M. Rawson (Warwicks.), 1 min. 51.6 sec.
One mile—I. H. Boyd (Surrey), 4 min. 08.0 sec.
Three miles—G. D. Ibbotson (Yorks.), 13 min. 32.8 sec.
Six miles—F. D. Sando (Kent), 28 min. 24.0 sec.
Steeplechase—R. Dunkley (Middlesex), 9 min. 15.0 sec.
2 miles Walk—G. Howells (Glam.), 14 min. 12.0 sec.
7 miles Walk—G. W. Coleman (Beds.), 51 min. 08.4 sec.
120 yards—R. D. Shaw (Lancs.), 15.1 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—T. S. Farrell (Lancs.), 52.9 sec.
High Jump—C. Van Dyck (Middlesex), 6 ft. 1 in.
Pole Vault—G. E. Broad (Surrey), 12 ft. 0 in.
Long Jump—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (Surrey), 23 ft. 2 in.
Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (Surrey), 48 ft. 3 in.
Weight—M. Pharaoh (Lancs.), 47 ft. 3 in.
Discus—M. Pharaoh (Lancs.), 155 ft. 7 in.
Hammer—D. W. J. Anthony (Herts.), 170 ft. 11 in.
Javelin—P. S. Cullen (Yorks.), 212 ft. 4 in.
Teams: Surrey 84 points, 1; Middlesex 61, 2; Lancashire 60, 3.

L.A.C. SCHOOLS CHALLENGE CUP

MEETING

White City, April 20 and 21, 1956

100 yards—I. R. Smith (Dulwich), 10.7 sec.
440 yards—R. R. Grounds (Millfield), 50.9 sec.
880 yards—T. J. Blythe (Birkenhead), 1 min. 58.3 sec.
Mile—P. M. Collins (Wallington), 4 min. 24.8 sec.
120 yds. Hurdles—P. R. Brunyee (Worksop Coll.), 15.2 sec.
Steeplechase—T. J. Bryan (Monkton Combe), 4 min. 57.2 sec.
Mile Walk—M. S. Shannon (Newport), 7 min. 08.4 sec.
High Jump—M. G. Day (Ratcliffe), 5 ft. 10 in.
Long Jump—A. N. Ducrr (Shrewsbury), 22 ft. 2 in.
Pole Vault—A. J. Pitt (Kelly), 11 ft. 3 in.
Weight—M. R. Lindsay (St. Marylebone), 55 ft. 2 in.
Discus—M. R. Lindsay (St. Marylebone), 165 ft. 5 in.
Hammer—P. A. Ritchie (City of London), 162 ft. 2 in.
Javelin—M. F. Johnson (Sutton), 200 ft. 0 in.
4 × 120 yards Relay—Shrewsbury School 45.2 sec.

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of—
Flat Racing. The Jockey Club, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards for 1957 are: Lord Willoughby de Broke; Lord Howard de Walden; The Earl of Sefton.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee. Stewards for 1957 are: Earl Cadogan; E. C. Paget; Maj.-Gen. J. F. G. Combe.

Messrs. Weatherby & Sons act as Secretaries to both bodies from the Registry Office, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1956

(Flat Season up to Aug. 24)

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
Maj. L. B. Holliday	C. F. Elsey... £50,114
£33,039	C. Boyd-Rochfort
Sir V. Sassoon... 25,312	37,615
Marchese Incisa della	H. Cottrill... 33,039
Rochetta... 23,727	A. Head (in France)
M. P. Wertheimer	29,074
(France)... 21,873	J. Jarvis... 27,134
Lord Derby... 15,521	C. F. N. Murless 26,548
Mme. Leon Volterra	U. Penco (Italy) 23,727
(France)... 15,013	R. J. Colling... 22,544
Lord Rosebery... 12,142	J. A. Waugh... 18,924
Mr. A. G.	W. Nightingall... 18,457
Samuel... 11,898	G. Brooke... 18,273
M. M. Boussac	C. F. Jerdin... 18,054
(France)... 11,545	
Mrs. E. Foster... 11,319	
Baron Guy de	
Rothschild... 11,235	
The Queen... 11,133	

Leading Breeders, 1956

(Up to Aug. 24)

	Races	Winners	won	Value
Maj. L. B. Holliday...	18	34	1	£30,525
Raza Dormello-Oligiata...	1	1	1	23,727
Eve Stud. Ltd...	18	32	2	23,688
M. P. Wertheimer (France)	3	4	3	23,673
Mr. P. Bull...	7	20	16	16,593
Astor Studs...	14	23	23	16,412
Stanley Estate and Stud Co.	13	23	23	15,476

	Winners	Races won	Value
Mrs. R. McDonald-Buchanan	13	20	£15,181
Mme. L. Volterra (France)	1	1	15,013
Eveton Stud...	5	8	14,953
Sledmere Stud...	9	13	14,663
Limestone Stud...	13	16	13,163

Winning Jockeys, 1956

(Up to Aug. 24)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl.	Total Mts.
D. Smith...	121	93	73	277	567
L. Piggott...	99	55	51	246	451
A. Breasley...	79	73	54	157	363
E. Britt...	75	50	41	158	324
E. Mercer...	71	46	44	170	331
W. Carr...	69	53	41	202	365
J. Mercer...	53	43	44	177	317
W. Snaith...	53	44	39	249	385
E. Hide...	51	54	51	193	349
G. Littlewood...	47	35	29	150	261
E. Smith...	43	46	57	238	384
J. Sime...	42	35	38	161	276

Winning Sires, 1956

(Up to Aug. 24)

	Horses	Races Won	Value
Court Martial (1942) by Fair Trial...	30	44	£40,236
Honeyway (1941), by Fairway...	22	28	29,256
Tenerani (1944), by Bellini	8	9	27,219
Golden Cloud (1941), by Gold Bridge...	17	29	20,590
Nearco (1935), by Pharos...	19	30	19,331
Pardal (1947), by Pharis...	11	26	18,729
Prince Chevalier (1943), by Prince Rose...	10	17	18,258
Verso II (1940), by Pinceau	1	1	17,282
Krakatoa (1946), by Nearco	13	21	17,153
Dante (1942), by Nearco...	25	32	16,875
Panorama (1936), by Sir Cosmo...	15	20	16,483
Precipitation (1933), by Hurry On...	15	21	15,736

THE DERBY 1945-1956

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1945 see 1921-46 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1885), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945, substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, The Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He has also won 2 Oaks.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1946	Mr. J. E. Ferguson's Airborne ^o	50 to 1	T. Lowrey...	R. Perryman.	27
1947	Baron G. de Waldner's Pearl Diver (Fr.)...	40 to 1	G. Bridgland...	P. Carter....	17
1948	H. H. Aga Khan and M. L. Volterra's My Love (Fr.).....	100 to 9	W. R. Johnstone	R. Carver....	15
1949	Mrs. M. Glenister's Nimbus P*.....	7 to 1	E. C. Elliott...	G. S. Colling.	32
1950	M. M. Bousac's Galcador (Fr.).....	100 to 9	W. R. Johnstone	C. Semblat...	32
1951	Mr. J. McGrath's Arctic Prince.....	28 to 1	C. Spares.....	W. Stephenson	25
1952	H. H. Aga Khan's Tulyar ^o	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke.....	M. Marsh.....	33
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza.....	5 to 1 (ft.F)	Sir G. Richard.	N. Bertie.....	33
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Die ^o	33 to 1	L. Piggott.....	J. Lawson.....	22
1955	Mme. L. Volterra's Phil Drake (Fr.).....	100 to 8	F. Palmer.....	F. Mathet.....	23
1956	M. P. Wertheimer's Lavandin (Fr.).....	7 to 1	W. R. Johnstone	A. Head.....	27

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas, the St. Leger; P denotes Photo-Finish.

Record times, 9 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1952	M.M. Constant's Thunderhead II (Fr.) ..	100 to 7	R. Poincelet..	E. Pollet.....	27
1953	Mr. W. Humble's Nearula	2 to 1F.	E. Britt.....	C. Elsey.....	26
1954	Sir P. Loraine's Darius	8 to 1	E. Mercer.....	H. Wragg.....	19
1955	Mr. D. Robinson's Our Babu	13 to 2	D. Smith.....	G. Brooke....	23
1956	Mr. A. G. Samuel's Gilles de Retz.....	50 to 1	F. Barlow.....	C. F. Jerdein..	19

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9st. 17th Earl of Derby won seven, 1916, 8, 23, 30, 36, 43, 45.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1952	Sir M. McAlpine's Zabara.....	7 to 1	K. Cethin.....	V. Smyth.....	18
1953	Mr. H. D. H. Willis' Happy Laughter...	10 to 1	E. Mercer.....	J. Jarvis.....	20
1954	Mr. J. A. Dewar's Festoon	8 to 1	A. Breasley..	N. Cannon....	12
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld	11 to 4F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	12
1956	Sir V. Sassoon's Honeylight.....	100 to 6	E. Britt.....	C. Elsey.....	19

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ mile. Fillies. 9st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1952	Capt. A. M. Keith's Frieze	100 to 7	E. Britt.....	C. Elsey.....	16
1953	Lord Astor's Ambiguity	18 to 1	J. Mercer.....	R. J. Colling...	19
1954	Mme. R. Forger's Sun Cap (Fr.)	100 to 8	W. R. Johnstone	R. Carver.....	21
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld	7 to 14F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	13
1956	Mme. L. Volterra's Sicarelle (Fr.).....	3 to 1	F. Palmer.....	F. Mathet.....	14

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1½ mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1952	H. H. Aga Khan's Tulyart	10 to 11F.	C. Smirke.....	M. Marsh.....	18
1953	Brig. W. P. Wyatt's Premonition.....	10 to 1	E. Smith.....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	12
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Diet.....	100 to 30F.	C. Smirke.....	J. Lawson.....	21
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld	10 to 11F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1956	Mr. R. B. Strassburger's Cambremer (Fr.)	8 to 1	F. Palmer.....	G. Bridgland..	13

† Also won Derby.

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7l.	Newmarket Stakes. 3 yrs.—1 mile 2 furlongs.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1953	Sailing Light 4y 7st 11lb.	Good Brandy 8st 3lb.	Pinza 9st.	Zuchero 5y 8st 10lb.
1954	Nahar(Fr.) 7y 8st.	Sun Festival 8st 2lb.	Elopiement 8st.	Aureole 4y 8st 7lb.
1955	Military Court 5y 8st 2lb.	Counsel 8st 1lb.	Acropolis 9st.	Narrator 4y 8st 7lb.
1956	Three Star II 8y 6 st 13 lb.	Honeylight 8st. 7lb.	Pirate King 9st.	Tropique (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb.

	Ascot Stakes. Nov 2 mares.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs.—5 furlongs.	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1953	Pluchino 4y 7st 12 lb.	Soupey 5y 9st.	The Pie King (Ir.) 9st.	Northern Light
1954	Corydalis 5y 7st 2lb.	Elpenor (Fr.) 4y 9st.	Noble Chieftain 9st.	Popof
1955	Wildnor 4y 7st.	Botticelli (It.) 5y 9st.	Ratification 9st.	Phil Drake
1956	Zarathustra 5y 9st.	Macip (Fr.) 4y 9st.	Messmate 9st.	Vatel

	Chester Cup. Chester—2½m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1½m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1½m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1½ miles.
1953	Eastern Emperor 5y 9st 2lb.	Durante 5y 7st 11lb.	Argur (Fr.) 4y 9st.	Pinza 3y 8st 4lb.
1954	Peperium 4y 8st 6lb.	Chatsworth 4y 8st 10lb.	King of the Tudors 4y 9st 7lb.	Aureole 4y 8st 4lb.
1955	Prescription 4y 8st 9lb.	Swept 4y 7st.	Darius 4y 9st 7lb.	Vimy (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.
1956	Golovine 6y 8st 2lb.	Tudor Jinks 4y 7st 7lb.	Tropique (Fr.) 4y 9st 7 lb.	Ribot (It.) 4y 9st 4 lb.

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cheveley Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. Newk't 9 furlongs.	Middle Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs.—5 furlongs.
1953	High Treason 2y 7st 3lb.	Sixpence (Ir.) 8st 12lb.	Jupiter 3y 8st 2lb.	Royal Challenger 9st.
1954	My Beau 2y 7st 3lb.	Gloria Nicely 8st 12lb.	Mustard 3y 7st.	Our Babu 8st.
1955	Royal Palm 3y 9st.	Midget (Ir.) 9st 12lb.	Retrial 3y 7st 1lb.	Bulson Arden (Fr.) 9st.
1956	Ennis 2y 7st 3 lb.	Sarcelle 8st 12 lb.		Pipe of Peace 9st.

	Cesarewitch. Newk't 2½ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. Newk't 1½ m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 855 yds.
1953	Chantry 4y 8st 4lb.	Infatuation 9st 3lb.	Nearula 3y 8st 7lb.	Early Mist 8y 11st 2lb.
1954	French Design 7y 8st 3lb.	My Smokey 9st 9lb.	Narrator 3y 8st 7lb.	Royal Tan 10y 11st 7lb.
1955	Curry 4y 7st 6lb.	Dacian 8st 9lb.	Halfz II (Fr.) 3y 8st 7lb.	Quare Tunes 9y 11st.
1956	Prelone 3y 8st 3lb.		Hugh Lupus 4y 9st.	E.S.B. 10y 11st 2lb.

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. Pres.—Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton. Sec., Maj. R. Aird. Asst. Secs., J. G. Dunbar; S. C. Griffith.

County Championships.

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire have won 22 times; Surrey 14; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan 1; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

CONDITIONS.—Win, 12 points; Tie, 6 pts. Points awarded for lead in 1st innings, though losing match, or in drawn game, 4 (2 each if tie in 1st innings). Where there is no play on first two days the match comes under the laws for one-day games, except that a side may not declare its 1st innings closed until it has batted for at least sixty minutes. In such one-day matches without other than 1st innings conclusion, the side leading on 1st innings shall score 8 points.

DECLARATION LAW.—Captains of teams may now declare their innings closed at any time on the first day irrespective of score. This rule—experimental—does not apply to Test Matches where declaration on the first day of a match is not allowed by the Laws of Cricket. This amends the experiment which began in 1946 of allowing a Captain to declare the innings closed on the first day of a County match after the score had reached 300.

Cricket.—Laws, etc., 1956.

Selectors for 1956: G. O. Allen (Chairman); L. E. G. Ames; C. Washbrook; W. Wooller.

Hours of Play.—Northamptonshire's proposal concerning an alteration in the hours of play during a county match was accepted as an experiment. On the second day of a match play might continue until 8.15 p.m. No extra half-hour could be allowed on this second day.

Declarations.—The experimental law allowing a declaration at any time on the first day of a match continued in 1956 and the Australians agreed to this experiment for their matches.

Appeals against the Light.—The counties agreed that for the 1956 season there might be one appeal by the batting side against the light during each session of play. No appeal against the light was allowed in England in 1954 and 1955.

New Ball Law.—The experiment of allowing a new ball after 65 overs have been bowled has now been incorporated into the notes to Law 5 of the cricket rules. A further change in the new ball law was adopted for 1956. A new ball is now available to the fielding side after 200 runs or 75 overs, whichever is the earlier.

1956. Cricket Feats

Firsts.—1,000 runs—D. J. Insole (Essex). 100 wickets—D. J. Shepherd (Glamorgan). 1,000 runs and 100 wickets—G. E. Tribe (Northants). 2,000 runs—T. W. Graveney (Glos.).

Low Scores.—Gloucestershire, 44 v. Australians; Leicestershire, 56 v. Surrey; Middlesex, 59 v. Hampshire; Somerset, 37 v. Hampshire.

Fastest Century.—A. C. Walton (Oxford University) 100 runs in 61 minutes, v. Sussex.

Bowling Feats.—J. C. Laker (Surrey and England). In the fourth Test match at Old Trafford, Laker took 9 Australian first innings wickets for 37 runs.

In Australia's second innings Laker took all 10 wickets for 53 runs. His analysis for the match was 19 wickets for 90 runs. He thus became the first bowler ever to take 19 wickets in any first class match. The previous best total for a Test match was by S. F. Barnes, who took 27 wickets for 159 runs v. South Africa in 1913. Earlier in the season Laker playing for Surrey v. Australia took all 10 wickets for 88 runs.

G. A. R. Lock (Surrey) 10 wickets for 54 runs, v. Kent. K. Smales (Nottinghamshire) 10 wickets for 66 runs, v. Gloucestershire.

County Championship Table, 1956.

County Order for 1956, 1955 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No dec.	First Innings Lead in Match		Points
						Lt.	On.	
Points Awarded	—	12	—	—	—	4	4	—
Surrey (1).....	28	15	5	6	2	1	4	200
Lancashire (9).....	28	12	2	12	2	0	9	180
Gloucester (12).....	28	14	7	5	2	1	1	176
Northants (7).....	28	8	5	15	0	2	11	148
Middlesex (5).....	28	11	9	7	1	1	2	144
Hampshire (3).....	28	9	6	10	3	1	7	140
Yorkshire (2).....	28	8	7	10	3	4	6	136
Nottingham (11).....	28	7	4	15	2	1	9	128
Sussex (4).....	28	7	10	9	2	2	5	112
Worcester (15).....	28	8	4	14	2	0	4	112
Essex (14).....	28	6	10	9	3	5	4	110
Derbyshire (8).....	28	7	6	11	4	0	4	102
Glamorgan (16).....	28	6	9	9	4	2	5	100
Warwickshire (9).....	28	5	11	9	3	3	2	80
Somerset (17).....	28	4	15	8	1	3	4	76
Kent (13).....	28	4	12	10	2	1	2	60
Leicestershire (6).....	28	3	12	9	4	1	4	56

The Nottinghamshire record includes eight points for first innings lead in drawn match restricted to last day.

The Derbyshire and Essex records include two points for the first in first innings in drawn match.

Figures in parentheses indicate positions in 1955 table.

Minor Counties Championship, 1956

Winners: Kent II.

Challenge Match.—Kent II beat Northumberland by an innings and 26 runs; Northumberland, 162 and 66; Kent II, 254.

Fielding Statistics

Catches.—Milton, 63; W. S. Surridge, 54; Wilson (J. V.), 49; Lock, 44; Oakman, 42; Richardson (D. W.), 39.

Wicket-Keeping.—Murray, stumped 14, caught 63, total 77; Taylor (B.), 15—60—75; Jordan, 7—56—63; Booth, 19—43—62; Rochford, 15—45—60; Binks, 12—46—58; Harrison, 14—44—58.

Large Attendances and Receipts.

350,534 persons were present at the Third Test between England and Australia at Melbourne in 1937, and the record for one day, 87,798 was also made during this match. Over 158,000 persons watched the England v. Australia match at Leeds in 1948—a record for this country. More money was taken at the Second Test Match between England and Australia at Lord's in 1953 than at any previous cricket match in the world. The total receipts for the five days was £57,716. The attendance was 137,925—not a record. Record receipts for any match in Australia of £38,346 for the 3rd Test Match between Australia and England at Melbourne in January, 1955.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1956.
(Qualification, 8 Innings.)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times not out	Average
Graveney	54	2,397	200	6	49.95
Livingston	47	2,006	188*	6	48.92
T. E. Bailey	38	1,186	141*	11	43.92
Brookes	52	1,916	205*	7	42.57
M. A. Eagar	21	713	125	4	41.94
Rev. D. S. Sheppard	17	670	113	1	41.87
Parks	51	1,884	129	6	41.86
D. J. Insole	48	1,988	162	3	41.41
Wharton	48	1,738	137	6	41.38
Kenyon	52	1,994	259	3	40.69
P. E. Richardson	45	1,718	147	2	39.95
M. J. K. Smith	32	1,163	126	2	38.76
A. C. Walton	33	1,200	152	2	38.70
Watson	49	1,540	149	9	38.50
M. C. Cowdrey	45	1,569	204*	4	38.26
Oakman	52	1,866	178	3	38.08
Leary	18	609	91	2	38.06
P. B. H. May	50	1,631	128*	7	37.93
McCool	53	1,966	141	1	37.80
R. M. James	20	675	116	2	37.50
Milton	59	1,915	138	6	36.13
D. R. W. Silk	12	325	106*	3	36.11
Washbrook	35	1,110	98	4	35.80
Lowson	44	1,428	183*	4	35.70
Compton	21	705	110	1	35.25
Smith (D. V.)	49	1,685	142	1	35.10
A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie	24	696	130*	4	34.80
Barrick	37	1,174	113	3	34.52
Grieves	44	1,296	88	6	34.50
Hallam	52	1,654	126	3	33.75
R. T. Simpson	44	1,485	150	0	33.75
Stewart (M. J.)	48	1,586	166	1	33.74
Gray	51	1,572	118*	4	33.44
Stocks	40	1,233	171	3	33.32
W. J. Edrich	58	1,831	208*	3	33.29
Clark	49	1,561	191	2	33.21
Gardner (F. C.)	44	1,311	120	4	32.77
Tribe	43	1,204	116	6	32.54
Wight	52	1,474	128*	6	32.04
E. R. Dexter	28	833	126	2	32.03
Hammer	45	1,341	120	3	31.92
Lee	51	1,482	116	4	31.53
Wilson (J. V.)	54	1,602	165	3	31.41
Parkhouse	52	1,565	201	2	31.30
Wolton	51	1,459	101	4	31.04
Barker	43	1,303	157	1	31.02
Horton (H.)	50	1,396	96	5	31.02
Richardson (D. W.)	47	1,356	84	3	30.31
R. W. Barber	24	667	91	2	30.31
Barrington (K.)	54	1,323	101*	10	30.06
Harvey (P. F.)	10	310	61	3	30.00
Giles	45	1,284	136	2	29.86
Reynolds	45	1,069	102	9	29.69
Emmett	54	1,480	132	4	29.60
Taylor (K.)	29	738	168*	4	29.52
Outschoorn	43	1,142	154*	4	29.28
B. C. G. Wilenkin	19	524	105	1	29.11
J. F. Pretorius	19	429	89*	4	26.60
Titmus	52	1,227	96	9	28.53
S. G. Metcalfe	17	456	75	1	28.50
Pullar	30	740	104*	4	28.46
Fletcher (D. G. W.)	31	762	112*	4	28.22
Pheby	56	1,459	96	4	28.05
Robertson	58	1,530	115	3	27.81
Suttle	52	1,305	100	5	27.76
C. C. P. Williams	20	526	125*	1	27.68
Horner	55	1,411	129*	4	27.66
Dews	45	1,157	132	3	27.54
Crapp	47	1,156	124	3	27.52
Padgett	44	1,046	107	6	27.17
Dyson	46	1,087	118*	6	27.17
Horton (M. J.)	46	1,077	87	6	26.92
Dawkes	44	963	81	8	26.75
Wilson (R. C.)	51	1,284	103*	3	26.75
Jackson (V. E.)	46	1,147	87	3	26.67
R. O'Brien	31	796	146	1	26.53
C. H. Palmer	46	1,110	120	4	26.42
Constable	49	1,188	114	4	26.40
Edrich (G. A.)	46	1,055	102	6	26.37

English Bowling Averages, 1956
(Qualification, 10 Wickets)

Bowlers	Overs (6 balls)	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Lock	1,058.2	437	1,932	155	12.46
Illingworth	620.5	204	1,348	103	13.08
Hilton (M. J.)	1,199.5	548	2,207	158	13.96
Cook (C.)	1,195.3	475	2,111	149	14.16
Platt	269	78	584	41	14.24
Laker	959.9	364	1,906	132	14.43
Tattersall	955.4	387	1,722	117	14.71
Statham	679.3	210	1,351	91	14.84
Shepherd	1,235.5	429	2,719	177	15.36
Loader	894.2	227	1,946	124	15.69
Wardle	1,241.1	466	2,482	153	16.22
Shackleton	1,273	455	2,288	140	16.34
Suttle	204	75	402	24	16.75
Greenhough	444.2	141	1,044	62	16.83
Moore	113.5	26	291	17	17.11
Appleyard	870.4	258	1,932	112	17.25
C. H. Palmer	519.2	243	880	51	17.45
Allen (M. H. J.)	307.3	128	646	37	17.45
Jenkins	589.4	123	1,783	101	17.65
Jackson (L.)	964.3	260	2,177	123	17.65
McHugh	259.4	68	536	30	17.86
Bedser (E. A.)	794.3	236	1,668	92	18.13
Cannings	766.1	271	1,561	86	18.15
J. J. Warr	909.3	220	2,108	116	18.17
Griffiths (S.)	1,190.1	438	2,289	123	18.60
Tribe	89.4	30	209	11	19.00
Gladwin	938.3	296	2,397	126	19.02
Ryan	921.5	327	2,014	104	19.36
Dooland	165	38	369	19	19.42
Thomson	1,198.4	400	2,883	146	19.74
Pratt (R. L.)	1,014.1	308	2,278	114	19.98
Bedser (A. V.)	169	30	521	26	20.03
Marshall	900.5	250	1,950	96	20.34
Manning	350.3	116	740	36	20.55
Titmus	932.3	297	2,400	116	20.68
G. Goonesena	1,033.3	371	2,189	105	20.84
Greensmith	603.2	175	1,496	71	21.07
Jepson	604.1	133	1,686	80	21.07
Bates	761	230	1,749	83	21.07
Hilton (J.)	154	37	380	18	21.11
Tyson	232.3	67	550	26	21.15
G. H. Chesterton	544.4	129	1,356	63	21.20
Smith (D. V.)	718	247	1,547	72	21.48
Berry	719.3	276	1,560	72	21.66
T. E. Bailey	672.3	176	1,697	78	21.75
Mortimore	560.2	182	1,219	56	21.76
J. M. Allan	570.1	195	1,291	59	21.88
Moss	339.5	81	816	37	22.05
Ridgway	682.1	148	1,814	82	22.20
W. Wooler	551.2	172	1,332	60	22.22
Hurst	669.1	236	1,670	74	22.56
Devereux	201.3	62	498	22	22.63
J. A. Bailey	671.2	146	1,766	78	22.64
Broughton	125	25	365	16	22.81
R. G. Marlar	1,031	278	2,791	122	22.87
Gray	525	168	1,239	54	22.94
Wharton	136.1	32	346	15	23.06
Preston	862.3	195	2,227	96	23.19
Bannister	684.1	163	1,743	75	23.24
Trueman	588.4	133	1,383	59	23.44
Smailes	784	300	1,621	69	23.49
Holmes	947.4	322	1,935	82	23.59
Burden	339.2	94	874	37	23.62
Thompson	569.4	125	1,439	60	23.98
Aldridge	285.4	81	480	20	24.00
Cotlins	581	174	1,412	57	24.77
Langford	534.1	108	1,497	59	25.37
C. S. Smith	1,066	319	2,634	103	25.57
McMahon	901.2	303	2,205	86	25.63
Horton (M. J.)	679.4	122	1,900	74	25.67
Bennett	295.3	53	824	32	25.75
Townsend	362.3	77	1,134	44	25.77
E. S. M. Kentish	429	102	1,190	46	25.86
R. Ralph	346.1	79	938	36	26.05
Heath	409.1	131	1,072	41	26.14
Coldwell	493	78	1,671	63	26.52
Goodwin	800.2	275	2,194	82	26.75
Lobb	738.3	180	1,573	58	27.12
Jackson (V. E.)					

*Denotes not out.

TEST MATCHES

England v. Australia

First played, 1876. Played 173 matches. England have won 62 matches, Australia 70 matches and 41 matches have been drawn.

NOTE.—After Australia's victory at the Oval (Aug. 29, 1882), an epitaph with black-edged border "In affectionate remembrance of English Cricket. . . The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia," appeared in *The Sporting Times* ("The Pink 'Un") of Sept. 2, 1882. Since that year the contest has been colloquially for *The Ashes*.

England v. Australia, 1956

First Test.—(Nottingham, June 7-12). Drawn. England 217 for 8 (dec.), and 188 for 3 (dec.); Australia 148 and 120 for 3.

Second Test.—(Lord's, June 21-26). Australia won by 185 runs. Australia 285 and 257; England 171 and 186.

Third Test.—(Leeds, July 12-17). England won by innings and 42 runs. England 325; Australia 143 and 140.

Fourth Test.—(Manchester, July 26-31). England won by innings and 170 runs. England 459; Australia 84 and 205.

Fifth Test.—(Oval, Aug. 23-28). Drawn. England 247 and 182 for 3 (dec.); Australia 202 and 27 for 5.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES

ENGLAND (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
P. B. H. May.....	90.60	G. A. R. Lock.....	15.33
D. S. Sheppard.....	66.33	T. W. Graveney.....	13.66
P. E. Richardson.....	45.50	W. Watson.....	8.00
C. Washbrook.....	34.66	J. C. Laker.....	7.40
M. C. Cowdrey.....	30.50	A. S. M. Oakman.....	7.00
T. E. Bailey.....	29.25	F. S. Trueman.....	3.00
T. G. Evans.....	19.16	J. B. Statham.....	—

Also batted:—R. Appleyard 1*; D. C. S. Compton, 94 and 35*; D. J. Insole, 5; F. H. Tyson, 3; J. H. Wardle, 0 and 0.

ENGLAND (BOWLING)

	Wkts. Av.		Wkts. Av.
J. C. Laker.....	46 9.60	J. B. Statham.....	7 26.28
F. S. Trueman.....	9 20.44	T. E. Bailey.....	6 37.16
G. A. R. Lock.....	15 22.46		

Also bowled:—R. Appleyard, 30-10-49-2; T. W. Graveney, 5-3-6-0; A. E. Moss, 4-3-1-0; A. S. M. Oakman, 8-3-21-0; F. H. Tyson, 14-5-34-1; J. H. Wardle, 27-9-59-1.

AUSTRALIA (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
J. W. Burke.....	30.11	I. D. Craig.....	13.75
R. Benaud.....	25.00	K. Mackay.....	12.16
C. C. MacDonald.....	24.30	G. R. Langley.....	10.50
K. R. Miller.....	22.55	R. G. Archer.....	10.25
R. N. Harvey.....	19.70	A. K. Davidson.....	8.00
R. R. Lindwall.....	18.00	I. W. Johnson.....	7.62
P. Burge.....	16.80	L. Maddocks.....	1.50

Also batted: P. Crawford, 0* and 0.

AUSTRALIA (BOWLING)

	Wkts. Av.		Wkts. Av.
K. R. Miller.....	21 22.23	R. Benaud.....	8 41.25
R. G. Archer.....	18 25.05	K. Mackay.....	1 44.00
A. K. Davidson.....	2 28.00	I. W. Johnson.....	6 50.50
R. R. Lindwall.....	7 34.00		

Also bowled:—J. W. Burke, 8-4-20-0; P. Crawford, 5-2-4-0.

AUSTRALIANS, 1956

Batting and Bowling Averages

BATTING

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times not out	Average
K. Mackay.....	28	1,103	163*	7	52.52
J. W. Burke.....	35	1,339	194*	7	47.82
K. R. Miller.....	29	843	281*	6	36.65
I. D. Craig.....	29	872	100*	4	36.33
P. Burge.....	26	780	131	4	35.45
R. Benaud.....	29	871	160	4	34.84
C. C. MacDonald.....	35	1,202	195	0	34.34
R. N. Harvey.....	32	976	225	1	31.48
R. G. Archer.....	25	649	148	4	30.90
A. K. Davidson.....	13	270	75	3	27.00
J. Rutherford.....	33	640	98	5	22.85
G. R. Langley.....	13	112	41	8	22.40
R. R. Lindwall.....	18	260	116*	6	21.66
L. Maddocks.....	17	201	56	3	14.55
P. Crawford.....	15	101	19	7	12.62
I. W. Johnson.....	20	193	44	2	10.72
J. Wilson.....	11	23	8*	3	2.87

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs (6 balls)	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
K. R. Miller.....	430	97	980	50	19.60
R. R. Lindwall.....	413.3	119	924	47	19.65
R. G. Archer.....	583.4	179	1,353	61	22.18
R. Benaud.....	584.5	187	1,337	60	22.28
A. K. Davidson.....	241.5	79	585	26	22.50
J. Wilson.....	402.4	151	992	43	23.06
P. Crawford.....	343.2	79	836	31	26.96
I. W. Johnson.....	531.3	161	1,358	50	27.16
K. Mackay.....	132	42	268	9	29.77
J. W. Burke.....	81	34	181	6	30.16
J. Rutherford.....	40	9	152	3	50.66

Also bowled:—P. Burge, 2-1-2-0; I. D. Craig, 4-1-14-1; R. N. Harvey, 6-2-24-1; G. R. Langley, 2-1-2-0; C. C. MacDonald, 2-0-12-0; L. Maddocks, 3-0-4-1.

Summary of Tour

Test matches.—Played, 5; won, 1; lost, 2; drawn, 2.

All first-class matches.—Played, 31; won, 9; lost, 3; drawn, 19.

M.C.C. Tour of Pakistan, 1956

Of the 4 unofficial Test Matches played Pakistan won 2, M.C.C. 1, with 1 drawn.

Fourteen first-class matches were played on the tour. M.C.C. won 7, and lost 2, and 5 were drawn.

First unofficial Test.—Lahore (Jan. 20-25). Drawn. M.C.C. 204 and 322 for 7; Pakistan 363 for 9 (dec.).

Second unofficial Test.—Dacca (Feb. 3-8). Pakistan won by an innings and 10 runs. M.C.C. 172 and 105; Pakistan 287 for 9 (dec.).

Third unofficial Test.—Peshawar (Feb. 24-28). Pakistan won by 7 wickets. M.C.C. 188 and 111; Pakistan 152 and 149 for 3.

Fourth unofficial Test.—Karachi (Mar. 9-14). M.C.C. won by 2 wickets. Pakistan 178 and 130; M.C.C. 184 and 126 for 8.

Forthcoming Cricket Tours

(Subject to confirmation)

In England

1957..... West Indies
1958..... New Zealand

1959	India
1960	South Africa
1961	Australia
1962	Pakistan
1963	West Indies
1964	Australia

M.C.C. Tours Overseas

1956-57	South Africa
1957-58	No Tour
1958-59	Australia and New Zealand
1959-60	West Indies
1960-61	No Tour
1961-62	India, Pakistan and Ceylon
1962-63	Australia and New Zealand
1963-64	No Tour
1964-65	South Africa

Test Match Records

Highest Innings.—Australia, 729 (6 wkts. dec.), Lord's, 1939; 701, Oval, 1934; 659, Sydney, 1947; v. India, Adelaide, 1948, 674 for 8 wkts.; England, Oval, 1938, 903 (7 wkts. dec.); Nottingham 1938; 658 (8 wkts. dec.); 636, Sydney, Australia, 1928-29, 627 (9 wkts. dec.), Manchester, 1934.

—L. Hutton, 364, Oval, 1, Leeds, 1930, and 304, 1934; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, Australia, 1903-4, W. H. Ponsford, 266, Oval, 1934; W. R. Hammond, 240, Lord's, 1938; S. J. McCabe, 232, Nottingham, 1938; E. Paynter, 216 (not out), Nottingham, 1938; W. A. Brown, 206 (not out), Lord's 1938; J. S. Ryder, 201 (not out), Adelaide, 1924-5.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores. A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895; in Australia, D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30; in India, B. B. Nimbaikar (Maharashtra v. W. Indian States), Poona, 1948-9, 443 (not out).

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 v. N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 903 (for 7 dec.) v. Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Runs in a day.—Australia v. Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Nottingham v. Gloucestershire June 2, 1900.

19
65

Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. v. Maharashtra, 407, 604. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

Highest Partnership.—Gul Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288 not out) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda v. Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 574 for Barbados v. Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe, 555 for Yorks. v. Essex, Leyton, 1932, 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in innings.—Six, Holkar State playing against Mysore, Mar. 1946.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933), T. Hayward (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938-9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.).

Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 (1906); L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352 (1928); H. Sutcliffe (Yorks), 3,336 (1932).

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 4,188 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,610; W. R. Hammond, 50,408; A. P. Freeman, 3,775 wkts.

Record Benefits.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.), £14,000 (1948); D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), £12,200 (1949); A. V. Bedser (Surrey), £12,866 (1953).

Sir D. G. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948-49.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. K. Hallows, 1928, D. G. Bradman, 1930, 1938, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,204, 1949. In July, A. E. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August, W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949.

Fastest scoring.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey v. Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 36 mins.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 101 wkts., 1937. In match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) v. Essex, 1938, Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938. In first-class games to Sept. 1948, D. G. Bradman's figures were 334 inns., 116 centuries (29 in Tests), 43 not outs, 27,851 runs, 452 highest score, 95.67 average.

Most Catches in Match.—W. R. Hammond 10, Gloucestershire v. Sussex at Cheltenham, 1928.

LIST OF COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

1873	Notts. and Glos.	1891	Surrey	1911	Warwickshire	1934	Lancashire
1874	Derbyshire	1892	Surrey	1912	Yorkshire	1935	Yorkshire
1875	Notts.	1893	Yorkshire	1913	Kent	1936	Derbyshire
1876	Gloucester	1894	Surrey	1914	Surrey	1937	Yorkshire
1877	Gloucester	1895	Surrey	1919	Yorkshire	1938	Yorkshire
1878	Middlesex	1896	Yorkshire	1920	Middlesex	1939	Yorkshire
1879	Notts. and Lancs.	1897	Lancashire	1921	Middlesex	1940	Yorkshire
1880	Notts.	1898	Yorkshire	1922	Yorkshire	1941	Middlesex
1881	Lancashire	1899	Surrey	1923	Yorkshire	1942	Glamorgan
1882	Lancs. and Notts.	1900	Yorkshire	1924	Yorkshire	1943	Middlesex
1883	Notts.	1901	Yorkshire	1925	Yorkshire	1944	Yorkshire
1884	Notts.	1902	Yorkshire	1926	Lancashire	1945	Lancashire
1885	Notts.	1903	Middlesex	1927	Lancashire	1946	Surrey
1886	Notts.	1904	Lancashire	1928	Lancashire	1947	Warwickshire
1887	Surrey	1905	Yorkshire	1929	Notts.	1948	Surrey
1888	Surrey	1906	Kent	1930	Lancashire	1949	Surrey
1889	Notts.	1907	Notts.	1931	Yorkshire	1950	Surrey
1889	Lancs.	1908	Yorkshire	1932	Yorkshire	1951	Surrey
1889	Surrey	1909	Kent	1933	Yorkshire	1952	Surrey
1890	Surrey	1910	Kent			1953	Surrey

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS, ETC.

Oxford and Cambridge

First played 1827. Played 112. Cambridge have won 48, Oxford 42, drawn 22.

1952 Drawn. (Oxford 272 and 179 for 9; Cambridge 408 for 8 (dec.).)

1953 Cambridge (2 wks.). (Oxford 312 and 116; Cambridge 191 and 238 for 8).

1954 Drawn. (Oxford 401 for 3 (dec.) and 148 for 9 (dec.); Cambridge 344 for 9 (dec.) and 160 for 8).

1955 Drawn (Cambridge 304 and 178 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 170 and 230 for 6).

1956 Drawn. (Cambridge 303 for 7 (dec.) and 134 for 5 (dec.); Oxford 247 for 9 (dec.) and 58 for 5).

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805. Played 120. Eton have won 46, Harrow 37. Drawn 37.

1950 Drawn. (Eton 237 and 147; Harrow 282 for 7 (dec.) and 34 for 5).

1951 Drawn. (Eton 203 and 172 for 4 (dec.); Harrow 105 and 167 for 9).

1952 Harrow (7 wks.). (Harrow 159 and 68 for 3; Eton 151 and 73).

1953 Eton (10 wks.). (Eton 238 and 3 for 0; Harrow 82 and 158).

1954 Harrow (9 wks.). (Eton 168 and 119; Harrow 221 and 69 for 1).

1955 Eton (38 runs). (Eton 161 and 166; Harrow 105 and 184).

1956 Drawn. (Eton 157 for 8 (dec.); Harrow 94 for 1 (match abandoned)).

School Matches, 1956

Winchester drew with Eton. Winchester 151 and 158; Eton 97 and 144 for 3.

Rugby beat Marlborough by 1 wkt. (reduced to 1-day game). Marlborough 115; Rugby 116 for 9.

Clifton drew with Tonbridge. Tonbridge 198 and 169 for 5 (dec.); Clifton 156 and 103 for 9.

Beaumont beat Oratory by 6 wks. Cratory 123; Beaumont 206 for 8 (dec.).

Cheltenham drew with Haileybury and I.S.C. Haileybury and I.S.C. 124; Cheltenham 78 for 4.

Southern Schools drew with the Rest. Southern Schools 213 for 6 (dec.); Rest 110 for 6.

Gentlemen v. Players (Lord's)

Match Drawn. Players 236; Gentlemen 179 for 6.

GOLF, 1955-56

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN

(Instituted 1873.)

1950 A. D. Locke (S.A.) 279

1951 M. Faulkner (G.B.)

1952 A. D. Locke (S.A.)

1953 B. Hogan (U.S.A.)

1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 283.

1955 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.

1956 P. W. Thomson (Australia) 286.

PROFESSIONAL

TOURNAMENT

(News of the World.)

1950 D. J. Rees.

1951 H. Weetman.

1952 F. Daly (Belfast).

1953 M. Faulkner.

1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia)

1955 K. Bousfield.

1956 J. Panton.

AMATEUR

(1885.)

1950 F. R. Stranahan

1951 R. D. Chapman

1952 J. H. Ward (U.S.A.)

1953 J. B. Carr.

1954 D. N. Beachli (Australia).

1955 J. W. Conrad (U.S.A.)

1956 J. C. Beharrell.

LADIES

(1891.)

1950 Vicomtesse de Saint

Sauveur (France).

1951 Mrs. P. G. MacCann

(Repub. of Ireland.)

1952 Miss M. C. Paterson.

1953 Miss M. Stewart

(Canada)

1954 Miss F. Stephens.

1955 Mrs. G. Valentine.

1956 Miss M. Smith

(U.S.A.)

CURTIS CUP

Great Britain beat U.S.A. by 5 matches to 4. This was Great Britain's second victory in a series which was started in 1932.

U.S.A. won foursomes by 2 matches to 1.

Winners—U.S.A.—Miss P. Lesser and Miss M. Smith; Miss M. A. Downey and Mrs. P. Cudone.

Great Britain—Mrs. R. Smith and Miss E. Price.

Great Britain won singles by 4 matches to 2.

Winners—Great Britain—Mrs. G. Valentine; Mrs. R. Smith; Miss A. Ward; Miss E. Price.

U.S.A.—Miss M. Smith; Miss B. Römack.

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1955-56

Artisans.—D. Sewell, 154.

Assistant Professional.—A. M. Fox.

Arbigan Open.—F. van Donck, 269.

Carris Trophy.—G. R. Maisey, 121.

Boys' Championship.—J. Ferguson.

Dakota.—T. Wilkes (S.A.), 276.

Dutch Open.—A. Cerdia.

County Championship.—Staffordshire.

English Amateur.—G. B. Wolstenholme.

English Women's Championship.—Miss B. Jackson.

French Open.—A. Miguel (Spain), 277.

French Amateur.—H. de Lamaze.

Dutch Amateur.—A. W. J. Girardet.

Halford Hewitt Cup.—Old Etonians.

Irish Amateur Open.—J. B. Carr.

Goodwin Tournament.—J. Fallon and E. C. Brown,

142.

Boyd Quaich Trophy.—J. L. Bamford.

Home Internationals.—Scotland.

Irish Ladies.—Miss P. O'Sullivan.

Irish Close Amateur.—G. Love.

German Open.—F. Van Donck (Belgium).

Australian Open.—B. Crampton, 289.

Boys' International.—England beat Scotland.

Midland Open.—P. Butler, 139.

Midland Professional.—R. Hastelow.

Northern Professional.—J. Fallon, 121.

P.G.A. National Close.—C. H. Ward, 139.

Penfold and Swallow.—E. Lester, 275.

President's Putter.—G. T. Duncan.

Public Schools Tournament.—Stowe.

Scottish Professional.—E. C. Brown, 281.

Scottish Boys.—R. Shade.

Southern Professional.—A. Lees, 135.

Spalding.—C. O'Connor and H. Weetman, 276.

Scottish Amateur.—Dr. F. W. G. Deighton.

Scottish Ladies.—Mrs. G. Valentine.

Irish Professional.—C. Greene.

U.S.A. Masters Tournament.—J. Burke, 289.

U.S.A. Open.—C. Middlecoff, 281.

U.S.A. Professional.—J. Burke.

U.S.A. Tam O' Shanter.—E. Kroff.

U.S.A. Amateur.—J. H. Ward.

University.—Oxford by 10 matches to 5.

Welsh Amateur.—A. Lockley.

Yorkshire Evening News.—K. Bousfield and D. J.

Rees, 281.

Canada Cup.—1. U.S.A. (B. Hogan and S. Snead),

567; 2. South Africa (A. D. Locke and S.

Player), 581; 3. Canada (A. Balding and S.

Leonard), 583.

Youth Championship.—A. F. Bussell.

Brabazon Trophy.—S. J. Fox, 292.

Girls' Championship.—Miss R. Porter.

Dunlop Masters.—C. O'Connor (Eire), 277.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1955-56

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
(Position in 1954-55 in pars.)					For	Agst.	
Wales (1)	4	3	1	0	25	20	6
England (2)	4	2	2	0	43	28	4
France (4)	4	2	2	0	31	34	4
Ireland (5)	4	2	2	0	33	47	4
Scotland (3)	4	1	3	0	31	34	2

CALCUTTA CUP

England v. Scotland

1951 England 5-3

1952 England 19-3

1953 England 26-8

1954 England 13-3

1955 England 9-6

1956 England 11-6

COUNTY

CHAMPIONSHIP.

East Midlands.

Middlesex.

Yorkshire.

Middlesex.

Lancashire.

Middlesex.

SEVEN-A-SIDE FINALS

Middlesex.—London Welsh beat Emmanuel College (Cambridge) 24-10.

Surrey.—Harlequins beat London Scottish 8-5.

OTHER MATCHES

Army 13. Territorial Army 8. French Armed Forces 18. British Army 0.

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE (Est. 1895)

International Matches

1955. Sept. 13. Wigan. Other Nationalities beat England 33-16.

Oct. 19. Leigh. Other Nationalities beat France 32-19.

1956. May 10. Lyons. France beat England 23-9.

Great Britain v. New Zealand

Test Matches

1955. Oct. 8. Swinton. Great Britain beat New Zealand 25-6.

Nov. 12. Bradford. Great Britain beat New Zealand 27-12.

Dec. 17. Leeds. New Zealand beat Great Britain 28-13.

Great Britain v. France

Test Matches

1955. Dec. 11. Paris. France beat Great Britain 17-5.

1956. Apr. 11. Bradford. Great Britain beat France 18-10.

Rugby League Challenge Cup.—St. Helens beat Halifax 13-2 at Wembley Stadium on April 28, 1956. Attendance 80,000. Receipts £29,500.

Rugby League Championship.—Hull beat Halifax 10-9.

Yorkshire Cup.—Halifax.

Lancashire Cup.—Leigh.

HOCKEY, 1955-56

Services.—R.A.F. beat Royal Navy 4-0; Army beat R.A.F. 5-0; Royal Navy drew with Army 2-2.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Leading Matches, 1955-56

England beat Netherlands 4-1; England beat Scotland 5-3; Ireland beat Wales 5-1; England beat Ireland 2-1; England beat Wales 6-0.

Divisionals.—East beat South 6-4; West beat North 3-2; North beat East 3-1; South beat West 4-1; East beat Midlands 7-4; North beat South 3-2; South beat West 4-1.

GREYHOUND TRACK RACING

Derby, 1956 (White City, London) 525 yards.—Dunmore King, 29.22 sec.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1956.—Magical Lore (Nominator, T. Murgstrophy) beat Eternity Ring. Plate: Band Conductor. Purse: Champion Times.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1955-56
Internationals

- 1956
Jan. 14. Murrayfield: Scotland beat France 12-0.
21. Twickenham: Wales beat England 8-3.
28. Paris: France beat Ireland 14-8.
Feb. 4. Cardiff: Wales beat Scotland 9-3.
11. Twickenham: England beat Ireland 20-0.
25. Dublin: Ireland beat Scotland 14-10.
Mar. 10. Dublin: Ireland beat Wales 11-3.
17. Murrayfield: England beat Scotland 11-6.
24. Cardiff: Wales beat France 5-3.
Apr. 14. Paris: France beat England 14-9.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Middlesex beat Devon 13-9.

Universities, 1955.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 9-5 at Twickenham on Dec. 6, 1955.

OTHER CHIEF MATCHES 1955-56

Hospitals Cup Final.—St. Mary's beat Guy's 16-0.

Services.—R.A.F. beat Army 26-9; Army beat R.N. 6-3; R.N. beat R.A.F. 11-9.

Army Rugby Challenge Cup.—1st Bn. Welch Regt. beat 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers 9-8.

County Championship.—Lancashire.

MEN'S HOCKEY

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
England	3	3	0	0	13	1	6
Ireland	3	2	1	0	5	6	4
Scotland	3	1	2	0	3	10	2
Wales	3	0	3	0	4	8	0

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England beat Scotland 7-0; Ireland beat Wales 3-2; England beat Wales 2-0; England beat Ireland 4-1; Scotland beat Wales 3-2; Ireland beat Scotland 1-0.

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

Netherlands beat Ireland 3-0; England beat Belgium 3-1; Netherlands beat Wales 3-1; Great Britain beat Germany 4-2.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2-0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1955-56.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals		Points
(Position in 1954-55 in pars.)					For	Agst.	
England (1).....	3	1	1	1	5	3	3
Scotland (2).....	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Wales (3).....	3	1	1	1	3	4	3
Ireland (4).....	3	1	1	1	3	5	3

Note.—Since the four countries entered the International field in season 1883-84, there has been no parallel to the above final table. The four countries had identical results, and as goal average is not taken into account the championship was shared by all four.

ENGLAND v SCOTLAND.	FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.
1911 Scotland.....3-2	Newcastle b. Blackpool.....2-0
1952 England.....2-1	Newcastle b. Arsenal.....1-0
1953 Draw.....2-2	Blackpool b. Bolton W.....4-3
1954 England.....4-2	West B. A. b. Preston N. E.....3-2
1955 England.....1-2	Newcastle b. Manchester City 3-1
1956 Draw.....1-1	Manchester C. b. Birmingham.....3-1

LEAGUE COMPETITION 1955-56

Div. I.—Manchester Utd., 60 pts.; Blackpool, 49 pts. Relegated: Sheffield Utd., 33 pts. and Huddersfield, 35 pts.
 Div. II.—Promoted: Sheffield Wednesday, 55 pts. and Leeds United, 52 pts. Relegated: Plymouth Argyle, 28 pts. and Hull City, 26 pts.
 Div. III.—(South).—Promoted: Leyton Orient, 66 pts. Applied for and gained re-election: Crystal Palace, 34 pts. and Swindon Town, 30 pts.
 Div. III.—(North).—Promoted: Grimsby Town, 68 pts. Applied for and gained re-election: Bradford, 33 pts. and Crewe Alexandra, 28 pts.
 Scottish League.—Div. A: Champions, Glasgow Rangers, 52 pts. Div. B: Champions, Queens Park, 54 pts.
 Irish League.—Linfield.
 Southern League.—Guildford City.
 Football Combination.—Div. I.—Tottenham Hotspur.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1955-56

1955
 Oct. 8. Belfast: Ireland beat Scotland 2-1.
 22. Cardiff: Wales beat England 2-1.
 Nov. 2. Wembley: England beat Ireland 3-0.
 9. Hampden Park: Scotland beat Wales 2-0.
 1956
 Apl. 11. Cardiff: Wales drew with Ireland 1-1.
 14. Hampden Park: Scotland drew with England 1-1.
 May. 2. Hampden Park: Scotland drew with Austria 1-1.
 9. Wembley: England beat Brazil 4-2.
 16. Stockholm: Sweden and England drew 0-0.
 20. Helsinki: England beat Finland 5-1.
 26. Berlin: England beat West Germany 3-1.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

1955
 Sept. 7. Ibrox Park: Scottish League beat Irish League 3-0.
 21. Dublin: Scottish League beat League of Ireland 4-2.
 Oct. 26. Sheffield: Football League beat Scottish League 4-2.
 Dec. 7. Goodison Pk.: Football League beat League of Ireland 5-1.
 1956
 Mar. 17. Dublin: League of Ireland beat Irish League 1-0.
 Apl. 2. Belfast: Irish League beat League of Ireland 6-0.
 25. Belfast: Irish League beat Football League 5-2.

CUP FINALS, 1955-56

F.A. CUP.—S.F.: Mar. 17 (Villa Park). Manchester City beat Tottenham Hotspur 1-0. Attendance 65,107. Receipts £16,200.
 Mar. 17 (Hillsborough). Birmingham City beat Sunderland 3-0. Attendance 69,788. Receipts £19,359.
 F.: May. 5 (Wembley Stadium). Manchester City beat Birmingham City 3-1. Attendance 100,000. Receipts £58,361.
 F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F.: Mar. 17 (Stamford Bridge). Corinthian Casuals beat Dulwich Hamlet 3-1.
 Mar. 17 (Newcastle). Bishop Auckland beat Kingstonsians 5-1.
 F.: April 7 (Wembley Stadium). Bishop Auckland drew with Corinthian Casuals 1-1. Attendance 80,000. Receipts £26,500. (After extra time).
 F.: April 14 (Replay at Middlesbrough). Bishop Auckland beat Corinthian Casuals 4-1. Attendance 29,099.
 SCOTTISH CUP.—F.: Apl. 21 (Hampden Park). Heart of Midlothian beat Celtic 3-1. Attendance 132,840.
 SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—F.: Aberdeen beat St. Mirren 2-1.
 WELSH SENIOR CUP.—F.: Cardiff City beat Swansea Town 3-2.
 IRISH CUP.—F.: Distillery beat Glentoran 1-0 (after draws, 2-2 and 1-1).
 F.A. OF IRELAND CUP.—F.: Shamrock Rovers beat Cork Athletic 3-2.
 ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—F.: Old Malvernians beat Old Wykehamists (after extra time).
 UNIVERSITIES.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4-2 at Wembley Stadium on Dec. 8, 1955.

LEADING AMATEUR LEAGUES

1955-56
 Athenian.—Hendon, 41 pts.
 Isthmian.—Wycombe Wanderers, 43 pts.
 Spartan.—Briggs Sports, 48 pts.
 London.—Eton Manor, 37 pts.
 Corinthian.—Maidstone, 41 pts.
 Delphian.—Dagenham Town, 43 pts.

FINAL AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL TABLE

		Goals						
Country	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.	
England.....	3	2	1	0	9	5	4	
Ireland.....	3	2	1	0	6	6	4	
Wales.....	3	1	1	1	5	5	3	
Scotland.....	3	0	2	1	5	9	1	

AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS

1955-56
 1955
 Sept. 17. Cliftonville: England beat Ireland 4-1.
 1956
 Jan. 21. Cliftonville: Ireland beat Wales 2-1.
 Feb. 11. Swansea: Wales beat England 2-1.
 25. Kilmarnock: Ireland beat Scotland 3-1.

Mar. 10. Hampden Park: Scotland drew with Wales 2-2.

24. Wembley: England beat Scotland 4-2.

Other Internationals

1955

Nov. 12. White Hart Lane: Germany beat England 3-2.

1956

Apr. 21. Dulwich: England beat France 3-1.

May 12. Wembley: England drew with Bulgaria 3-3.

BOWLS, 1955-56

English Bowling Association Championships (Paddington).

Singles.—S.F.: N. C. Butler (Windsor and Eton) beat F. Horn (Torquay); C. J. Webber (Rock Park, Barnstable) beat H. Powell (Farnborough, Hants) 21-16.

F.: N. C. Butler beat C. J. Webber 21-16.

Pairs.—S.F.: Darlington East Park beat Felixstowe 26-17; Chippenham Town (Walk over), Maidenhead (Disqualified). F.: Darlington East Park (H. and L. Watson) beat Chippenham Town (E. and A. Pullin) 16-14.

Triples.—S.F.: Avenue (Leamington) beat Rookery (Suffolk) 20-16; Swindon North End beat Helston (Cornwall) 17-12. F.: Avenue beat Swindon North End 22-18.

Rinks.—S.F.: Rookery (Suffolk) beat Acton Park (Middlesex) 24-30; Fleet United (Hampshire) beat Armstrong Park (Northumberland) 25-10. F.: Fleet United beat Rookery (Suffolk) 19-17.

County Championship (Middleton Cup).—S.F.: Sussex beat Hertfordshire 144-103; Yorkshire beat Warwickshire 115-111. F.: Sussex beat Yorkshire 118-113.

International Matches.—England beat Scotland 90-85; Ireland beat Wales 108-80; England beat Ireland 92-84; Wales beat Scotland 104-74; England beat Wales 116-83; Ireland drew with Scotland 96-96.

TABLE TENNIS, 1956

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Tokyo)

Singles.—Men: I. Ogimura (Japan) beat T. Tanaka (Japan) 3-2; Women: Miss T. Okawa (Japan) beat Miss K. Watanabe (Japan) 3-2.

Doubles.—Men: I. Ogimura and Y. Tomita (Japan) beat L. Andreadis and L. Stipek (Czechoslovakia) 3-0. Women: Miss A. Rozeanu and Miss E. Zeller (Rumania) beat Miss K. Watanabe and Miss P. Eguchi (Japan) 3-2. Mixed: E. Klein and Mrs. L. Neuberger (U.S.A.) beat L. Andreadis (Czechoslovakia) and Miss A. Haydon (England) 3-2.

Swaythling Cup.—Japan.

Corbillon Cup.—Rumania.

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Belle Vue, Manchester)

Singles.—Men: E. Gyetyat (Hungary) beat H. Vanner (England) 3-1. Women: Miss G. Farkas (Hungary) beat Miss E. Koczian (Hungary) 3-0.

Doubles.—Men: K. Szepesi and E. Gyetyat (Hungary) beat F. Sido and J. Koczian (Hungary) 3-2. Women: Miss D. Rowe and Miss A. Haydon (England) beat G. Farkas and Mrs. I. Solyon-Kerekes (Hungary) 3-0.

Mixed.—J. Leach and Miss D. Rowe (England) beat I. Jones and Miss S. Jones 3-0.

County Championship.—Surrey.

BILLIARDS, 1955-56

Professional Match-Play Snooker Championship.—F.

Davis beat J. Pulman 38-35 frames.

World Amateur Billiards Championship (last held in 1954).—1. T. Cleary (Australia); 2. R. Marshall (Australia); 3. F. Edwards (England).

English Amateur Billiards Championship.—F. Edwards beat L. Driffield by 3,395-3,327 pts.

English Amateur Snooker Championship.—T. Gordon beat R. Reardon by 11-9 frames.

"News of the World" £1,500 Snooker Tournament.—Winner: J. Davis; Runner-up: F. Davis.

Women (Amateur).—Billiards: Miss M. Barrett. Snooker: Miss M. Barrett.

Boys' Billiards Championship.—C. Dean.

Boys' Snooker Championship.—A. Hart.

B.A. and C.C. Youths.—Billiards: C. Everton; Snooker: E. Sinclair.

RECORD BREAKS

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932.

Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.

Non-Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).

All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.

Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)

Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164.

Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.

English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.

English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—J. Longden, 78 in 1949-50.

World Professional Snooker Break.—J. Davis, 146 in 1950.

Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.

World Amateur Billiards Championship.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

CHESS, 1956

International Congress, Premier Tournament (Hastings).—V. Korchnoi (U.S.S.R.) and F. Olafson (Iceland), 7½; B. Ivkov (Yugoslavia), 6; M. Taimanov (U.S.S.R.), 6; K. Darga (West Germany), 4½; J. Fuller (Great Britain) and R. Persitz (Israel), 3½; J. D. del Corral (Spain), 3.

International Tournament.—Germany, 14; Netherlands 13; Italy, 9½; Switzerland, 9; Austria, 7; England, 6½.

International Team Tournament (Moscow).—1. Russia; 2. Yugoslavia; 3. Hungary.

Stevenson Memorial Tournament (Bognor Regis).—A. O'Kelly de Galway, 8; L. W. Barden, Dr. Fazekas, H. Golombek, H. Lehmann, D. Janosevic and V. Pirc 7.

County Championship.—Middlesex beat Warwickshire 16-8.

Universities Chess Championship.—R. C. Gibbs (Birmingham).

Ilford Chess Congress.—C. Kottbauer, 4½; P. H. Clarke, A. Phillips and R. G. Wade, 2½.

British Chess Championship.—1. C. H. O'D. Alexander, 9½; 2. F. Parr, 9; 3. B. H. Wood and M. J. Haygarth, 7½.

British Ladies Chess Championship.—1. Mrs. E. Pritchard, 8; Miss E. Tranmer, 7.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879–1945), First Played, 1900.)

1914 Australasia beat U.S.A. ....3-2	1929 France beat U.S.A. ....3-2	1940 U.S.A. beat Australia .....5-0
1919 Australasia beat British Isles 4-1	1930 France beat U.S.A. ....4-1	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia .....3-1
1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia .....5-0	1931 France beat Great Britain 3-2	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia .....5-0
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan .....5-0	1932 France beat U.S.A. ....3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia .....4-1
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia .....4-1	1933 Great Britain beat France 3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A. ....4-1
1923 U.S.A. beat Australia .....4-1	1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ....3-2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A. ....3-2
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia .....5-0	1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ....5-0	1952 Australia beat U.S.A. ....4-1
1925 U.S.A. beat France .....4-1	1936 Great Britain beat Australia 3-2	1953 Australia beat U.S.A. ....3-1
1926 U.S.A. beat France .....4-1	1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain ....4-1	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia .....3-2
1927 France beat U.S.A. ....3-2	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia .....3-2	1955 Australia beat U.S.A. ....5-0
1928 France beat U.S.A. ....4-1	1939 Australia beat U.S.A. ....3-2	1956

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1956

Men's Singles.—L. A. Hoad (Australia) beat K. R. Rosewall (Australia), 3-1.*Women's Singles.*—Miss S. J. Fry (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. Buxton (G.B.), 2-0.*Men's Doubles.*—L. A. Hoad and K. R. Rosewall (Australia) beat N. Pietrangeli and O. Sirola (Italy), 3-0.*Women's Doubles.*—Miss A. Buxton (G.B.) and Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.) beat Miss F. Muller and Miss D. G. Seeney (Australia), 2-0.*Mixed Doubles.*—V. Seixas (U.S.A.) and Miss S. J. Fry (U.S.A.) beat G. Mulloy (U.S.A.) and Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.), 2-1.*All England Plate.**Men's Singles.*—H. W. Stewart (U.S.A.) beat G. Mulloy (U.S.A.), 2-1.*Ladies' Singles.*—Mrs. T. D. Long (Australia) beat Miss I. Buding (Germany), 2-0.*Junior International Invitation Tournament.**Boys' Singles.*—R. Holmberg (U.S.A.) beat R. Laver (Australia), 2-0.*Girls' Singles.*—Miss A. S. Haydon (Great Britain) beat Miss I. Buding (Germany), 2-0.

WIGHTMAN CUP (WIMBLEDON)

U.S.A. beat Great Britain 5-2.

Winners.—*Singles.*—U.S.A.—Miss L. Brough; Miss S. Fry.
Great Britain.—Miss S. J. Bloomer; Miss A. Mortimer.*Doubles.*—U.S.A.—Mrs. J. Fleitz and Mrs. D. Knode; Miss L. Brough and Miss S. Fry.

NATIONAL HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles.—B. Patty (U.S.A.).*Women's Singles.*—Miss A. Mortimer (Great Britain).*Doubles.**Men's.*—R. N. Howe (Australia) and U. Schmidt (Sweden).*Women's.*—Miss A. Buxton (G.B.) and Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.).*Mixed.*—R. N. Howe (Australia) and Miss P. E. Ward.*Professional Championships.**Singles.*—G. A. Worthington beat W. J. Moss, 3-1.*Doubles.*—W. J. Moss and G. A. Worthington beat M. G. Evans and J. S. Pannell, 3-0.*Veteran's Singles.*—B. K. Lawrence beat D. W. Gresham, 2-0.

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS (Queen's Club)

Men's Singles.—N. Fraser (Australia).*Women's Singles.*—Miss A. Buxton (Great Britain).*Doubles.**Men's.*—H. Richardson and V. Seixas (U.S.A.).
Women's.—Miss L. Brough and Miss S. Fry (U.S.A.).*Universities.*—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 11-10.*Championships Abroad.**Australian Championships.—Men's Singles.*—L. A. Hoad (Australia).*Italian Championships.—Men's Singles.*—L. A. Hoad (Australia).*French Championships.—Men's Singles.*—L. A. Hoad (Australia).*Women's Singles.*—Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.).*U.S.A. Championships.—Men's Singles.*—K. R. Rosewall (Australia).*Women's Singles.*—Miss S. J. Fry (U.S.A.).*Public Schools.—Youll Cup.—Westminster beat Stowe 3-2.**Inter-Services Championship.—R.A.F.**Prentice Cup.—Yale and Harvard Universities beat Oxford and Cambridge Universities 7-5.*

TENNIS, 1956

*Amateur Championship.**Singles.*—M. G. L. Bruce beat D. J. Warburg 3-0.*Doubles.*—P. Kershaw and R. C. Riseley beat M. G. L. Bruce and Lord Cullen, 3-2.*Henry Leaf Cup.—Eton beat Rugby, 2-1.**M.C.C. Prizes.—**Gold.*—M. G. L. Bruce beat D. J. Warburg, 3-0.*Silver.*—D. J. Warburg beat P. Kershaw, 3-2.*Professional Invitation Handicap (A. H. M. Taylor Cup).*—W. D. Johns beat J. Dear, 3-0.*University.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University, 2-1.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1955-56

Open Championship.—Hashim Khan (Pakistan) beat Roshan Khan (Pakistan) 9-4, 9-2, 5-9, 9-5.*Amateur Championship.*—A. Amin (Egypt) beat R. B. R. Wilson 4-9, 9-7, 2-9, 9-7, 10-8.*U.K. Professional Championship.*—J. H. Giles beat D. W. Harman 1-9, 9-6, 9-7, 9-5.*Women's Championship.*—Miss J. R. M. Morgan beat Miss S. Speight 9-6, 9-4, 9-2.*Inter-County Championship.—Men.*—Surrey beat Yorkshire 4-1.*Women.*—Surrey beat Warwickshire 5-0.*Service Championships.—Royal Navy:* Cdr. A. P. Pellew beat Lt. Cdr. M. L. Y. Ainsworth 10-8, 7-9, 0-9, 9-7, 9-2; *Army:* Lieut. M. J. Perkins beat Lieut. I. C. de Sales la Terrière 9-5, 8-10, 0-9, 10-8, 9-2; *R.A.F.:* A/c D. B. Hughes beat Sgt. A. E. Catherine 2-9, 9-4, 9-0, 1-9, 9-7.*Inter-Services Tournament.—1. Army; 2. R.A.F.;* 3. Royal Navy.*University Match.*—Cambridge beat Oxford 3-2.*Londonderry Cup.*—Old Harrovians beat Old Haileyburians 3-2.*Drysdale Cup.*—M. A. Oddy beat D. Jude 9-0, 9-2, 9-7.

RACKETS, 1956

Amateur Singles Championship.—G. W. T. Atkins beat J. R. Thompson 3-1.*Amateur Doubles Championship.*—D. S. Milford and J. R. Thompson beat R. A. A. Holt and A. R. Taylor 4-1.

Public Schools Championship.—Singles: (H. K. Foster Cup).—C. J. Swallow (Charterhouse) beat P. R. Chamberlain (Marlborough) 3-1. **Doubles:** Charterhouse (J. J. Carless and C. J. Swallow) beat Tonbridge (M. S. Connell and M. R. V. Clinch) 4-2.

Noel Bruce Cup.—Tonbridge (J. R. Thompson and M. C. Cowdrey) beat Winchester (M. R. Coulman and A. D. Myrtle) 4-2.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.

Army Championship.—2nd Lt. M. W. Bolton beat Lt.-Col. M. D. MacLagan 3-0.

BADMINTON, 1956

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1956

Men's Singles.—E. B. Choong (Malaya) beat F. Kobbero (Denmark), 2-1.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss M. Varner (U.S.A.) beat Miss J. Devlin (U.S.A.), 2-0.

Men's Doubles.—J. Hammergaard Hansen and F. Kobbero (Denmark) beat J. Nygaard and P. E. Nielsen (Denmark), 2-0.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss J. Devlin and Miss S. Devlin (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. W. C. E. Rogers and Mrs. E. J. Timperley (England), 2-1.

Mixed Doubles.—A. D. Jordan and Mrs. E. J. Timperley (England) beat H. Hansen and Miss A. Jorgensen (Denmark), 2-1.

Inter-County Championship.—Surrey beat Lancashire, 10-5.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University, 13-2.

ETON FIVES, 1956

Amateur Championship.—Kinnaird Cup.—A. R. Kittermaster and A. R. B. Mouldsbeat P. C. Curtis and J. W. Biggs 3-0.

Public Schools Competition.—Eton (H. S. Langton and A. R. B. Burrows) beat Cranleigh (A. M. Fortt and M. C. Penny) 3-1.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2-1.

RUGBY FIVES, 1956

Amateur Singles Championship.—Jester's Club Cup.—J. F. Pretlove beat P. M. Smith 2-0.

Amateur Doubles Championship.—Cyriax Cup.—J. F. Pretlove and D. R. W. Silk beat M. P. Skliros and M. D. Scott 2-0.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 238-228.

CROQUET, 1956

Peel Memorials.—Men: S. S. Townsend; Women: Miss I. Wainwright (New Zealand).

Inter-County Championship.—Hants and Dorset Men.

Women.—H. Kirk (New Zealand).

The Croquet Championship.—J. W. Solomon.

Association Plate.—L. Kirk-Greene.

Du Pre Cup.—R. Tingey.

Mixed Doubles Championship.—G. Rowling and Mrs. T. McKenzie-Smith (New Zealand).

Open Doubles Championship.—Major G. F. Stone and L. Kirk-Greene.

Challenge Cups.

Roehampton.—W. P. Ormerod.

Council.—Miss E. J. Warwick.

Luard.—Mrs. H. J. Collins.

Reckitt.—Mrs. E. Haigh Smith.

Stevenson.—Major F. Hill-Bernhard.

Gilbey Cup.—Mrs. E. Haigh Smith.

POLO, 1956

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Westchester Cup.—First meeting in 1886, when Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1902, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1909, 1911 and 1913. Great Britain 1914. U.S.A. 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930 and 1936. U.S.A. team at Meadow Brook beat Great Britain 3-0, June 4-18, 1939.

Royal Windsor Cup.—Warren Merc beat Ratanda 8½-0.

Leaf Cup.—Ancient Mariners beat Jersey Lilies 5-2½.

Duke of Sutherland Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Windsor Park 8-2½.

Benson Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Cowdray Park 5½-4.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 5-1.

Cowdray Gold Cup.—Los Indios (Argentine) beat Cowdray Park 9-4.

Harrison Cup.—Windsor Park beat Silver Leys 6½-5.

Cheltenham Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Cirencester Park 6-5.

Kingscote Cup.—Hornets beat Cheshire Forest 6-1.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1956

International Horse Show (37th) (White City)

Horse and Hound Cup.—1, A. Oliver riding Red Admiral; 2, Miss D. Palethorpe riding Earlsrath Rambler; 3, W. Steinkraus riding First Boy.

Queen Elizabeth II Cup.—1, Miss D. Palethorpe riding Earlsrath Rambler; 2, Miss P. Moss riding Danny Boy.

King George V Cup.—1, W. Steinkraus riding First Boy; 2, Tie between A. Oliver riding John Gilpin, W. A. Ringrose riding Lifey Vale, I. Lanni riding Huntsman VI, Lt. Col. Menezes riding Caramelo.

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, Great Britain; 2, Brazil; 3, Turkey.

Daily Mail Cup.—1, A. Oliver riding Galway Boy; 2, Miss P. Smythe riding Flanagan; 3, A. Oliver riding John Gilpin.

ARCHERY, 1956

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men.—G. A. Brown, 1,532 pts.

Women.—Miss J. Warner, 1,698 pts.

Duke of Edinburgh Trophy.—(Women).—1, Miss J. Warner, 1,946 pts.; 2, Miss M. Ougowska (Poland), 1,817 pts.; 3, Mrs. Reynolds, 1,727 pts. (Men).—1, K. Vokurka (Czechoslovakia), 1,876 pts.; 2, G. Worthington, 1,862 pts.; 3, J. Briza (Czechoslovakia), 1,813 pts.

County Championship.—(Men).—1, Warwickshire, 5,325 pts.; 2, Surrey, 5,015. (Women).—1, Berkshire, 4,971 pts.; 2, Surrey, 4,574 pts.

BRITISH NATIONAL RECORDS

Flight Shooting (Distance).—490 yards, J. Filinton, 1955.

York Round (Gentlemen).—6 doz. arrows at 100 yds., 4 doz. at 80 yds. and 2 doz. at 60 yds.; J. B. Collyer, 913 pts., 1954.

Double York Round.—J. B. Collyer, 1,677 pts., 1954.

Hereford Round (Ladies).—6 doz. arrows at 80 yds., 4 doz. at 60 yds., and 2 doz. at 50 yds.; Miss J. Warner, 875, 1955.

Double Hereford Round.—Miss J. Warner, 1,725 pts., 1955.

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records

(To Dec. 31, 1955)

MEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 yards.—R. Cleveland, U.S.A., 49.2 s. (1952).
 100 metres.—R. Cleveland, U.S.A., 54.8 s. (1954).
 200 metres.—J. Wardrop, Great Britain, 2 m. 3.4 s. (1955).
 220 yards.—J. Wardrop, Great Britain, 2 m. 3.4 s. (1955).
 400 metres.—F. H. Konno, U.S.A., 4 m. 26.7 s. (1954).
 440 yards.—J. B. Marshall, Australia, 4 m. 28.1 s. (1951).
 800 metres.—F. H. Konno, U.S.A., 9 m. 30.7 s. (1951).
 880 yards.—J. B. Marshall, Australia, 9 m. 37.5 s. (1950).
 1,500 metres.—H. Furuhashi, Japan, 18 m. 19.0 s. (1949).
 1 mile.—J. B. Marshall, Australia, 19 m. 49.4 s. (1950).
 400 yards relay.—Yale University, U.S.A., 3 m. 21.3 s. (1955).
 400 metres relay.—National Team, Japan, 3 m. 46.8 s. (1955).
 800 metres relay.—Yale University, U.S.A., 8 m. 29.4 s. (1952).
 800 yards relay.—Yale University, U.S.A., 7 m. 39.9 s. (1953).

MEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 yards.—Y. Oyakawa, U.S.A., 55.7 s. (1954).
 100 metres.—G. Bozon, France, 1 m. 2.1 s. (1955).
 200 metres.—G. Bozon, France, 2 m. 18.3 s. (1955).

MEN—BREAST STROKE

- 100 yards.—M. Furukawa, Japan, 1 m. 1.4 s. (1955).
 100 metres.—M. Furukawa, Japan, 1 m. 8.2 s. (1955).
 200 metres.—M. Furukawa, Japan, 2 m. 31 s. (1955).
 220 yards.—M. Furukawa, Japan, 2 m. 31.9 s. (1955).

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 yards.—A. Wiggins, U.S.A., 54.7 s. (1955).
 100 metres.—A. Wiggins, U.S.A., 1 m. 1.5 s. (1955).
 200 metres.—T. Ishimoto, Japan, 2 m. 20.8 s. (1955).
 220 yards.—T. Ishimoto, Japan, 2 m. 21.6 s. (1955).

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 yards.—Miss J. Alderson, U.S.A., 58.1 s. (1954).
 100 metres.—Miss W. D. Ouden, Netherlands, 1 m. 4.6 s. (1936).
 200 metres.—Miss R. Hveger, Denmark, 2 m. 21.7 s. (1938).
 220 yards.—Miss R. Hveger, Denmark, 2 m. 22.6 s. (1939).
 400 metres.—Miss R. Hveger, Denmark, 5 m. 1 s. (1940).
 440 yards.—Miss M. Kok, Netherlands, 5 m. 7.2 s. (1955).
 800 metres.—Miss V. Gyenge, Hungary, 10 m. 42.4 s. (1953).
 880 yards.—Miss L. de Nijs, Netherlands, 10 m. 58.1 s. (1955).
 1,500 metres.—Miss L. de Nijs, Netherlands, 20 m. 46.5 s. (1955).
 1 mile.—Miss L. de Nijs, Netherlands, 22 m. 5.5 s. (1955).

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 yards.—Miss G. Wielema, Netherlands, 1 m. 4.6 s. (1950).
 100 metres.—Miss C. Kint, Netherlands, 1 m. 10.9 s. (1939).

- 200 metres.—Miss G. Wielema, Netherlands, 2 m. 35.3 sec. (1950).

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss A. Voorbij, Netherlands, 1 m. 13.1 s. (1955).
 100 yards.—Miss M. Kok, Netherlands, 1 m. 6.1 s. (1955).

UNIVERSITY

1956

Cambridge University beat Oxford University.

Amateur Swimming Association Championships
(Blackpool, Sept.)

Men:

- 110 yards Free Style.—N. J. McKechnie, 58.9 s.
 110 yards Back Stroke.—G. Sykes, 1 m. 8.2 s.
 220 yards Free Style.—N. McKechnie, 2 m. 11.3 s.
 220 yards Breast Stroke.—P. C. Walkden, 2 m. 46 s.
 440 yards Free Style.—N. McKechnie, 4 m. 45.8 s.
 220 yards Butterfly.—D. Dickson, 2 m. 43.8 s.
 110 yards Boys' Free Style.—P. Kendrew, 60.6 s.
 110 yards Boys' Butterfly.—I. Black, 1 m. 10.3 s.
 110 yards Boys' Back Stroke.—P. Kendrew, 71.9 s.
 110 yards Boys' Breast Stroke.—R. Manning, 80.8 s.
 220 yards Boys' Free Style.—I. Black, 2 m. 19.2 s.
 Club Free Style Team Championship.—1, Otter; 2, York City; 3, Bristol Central, 4 m. 9.5 s.
 Club Medley Team Championship.—1, Stoke Newington; 2, Wallasey; 3, Heston, 4 m. 46.8 s.

Ladies:

- 110 yards Free Style.—Miss V. Grant, 67 s.
 110 yards Back Stroke.—Miss J. Grinham, 74.5 s.
 110 yards Butterfly Stroke.—Miss A. Morton, 77.4 s.
 220 yards Free Style.—Miss V. Grant, 2 m. 30.6 s.
 220 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss H. O. Gordon, 2 m. 59.2 s.
 440 yards Free Style.—Miss M. Girvan, 5 m. 29.5 s.
 110 yards Girls' Butterfly.—Miss S. Grant, 83.4 s.
 110 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss S. Grant, 69.4 s.
 110 yards Girls' Back Stroke.—Miss V. Christie, 79.1 s.
 110 yards Girls' Breast Stroke.—Miss P. Powley, 88.2 s.
 220 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss S. Grant, 2 m. 37.3 s.
 Women's Free Style Relay.—1, Mermaid; 2, York City; 3, Kingston Ladies, 4 m. 53.3 s.
 Relay Championship Medley.—1, Leander; 2, Heston; 3, Croydon Ladies, 5 m. 24.7 s.
 Water Polo.—County Championship.—Middlesex beat Gloucestershire 7-5.

Diving Championships

(Blackpool, Sept.)

- Men.—Springboard: P. Tarsey, 134.02 pts.; Plain Diving: P. J. Squires, 57.79 pts.; High Diving: P. Tarsey, 138.33 pts.

- Ladies.—Springboard: Miss P. A. Long, 112.61 pts.; Plain Diving: Miss C. Welsh, 54.65 pts.
 High Diving: Miss C. Welsh, 76.06 pts.

- Boys' Diving.—B. Phelps, 70.54 pts.

- Girls' Diving.—Miss E. Nicholson, 71.86 pts.

Channel Swimmers, 1956

(For Channel Swimmers, 1875-1955, see 1956 and earlier Editions.)

- Jacques Amyot (France)—Griz Nez-St. Margaret's Bay. 13 hr. 3 m. (July).

YACHTING

THE AMERICA'S CUP

The America's Cup, originally a British trophy, was won outright by the U.S. schooner America at Cowes, Isle of Wight on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. There have been 16 unsuccessful attempts to take the cup out of the United States—14 by Britain and two by Canada.

Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1899; Shamrock II lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III lost to Reliance, 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1920; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937. None since.

In July 1956, New York Yacht Club announced that they were taking steps to revive the America's Cup race.

YACHTING, 1956

Edinburgh Cup.—1, Aretusa (M. Pallavicino) Italy; 2, Viking (P. Dyas) Great Britain; 3, Vana (G. Gordon Smith) Great Britain.

Sir Richard Fairey Cup.—1, Ce (J. Hooper).

Dragon Gold Cup.—1, Lil (Denmark.)

Burton Trophy.—1, K. Musto.

Ocean Racing.

Newport-Bermuda Race.—1, Finisterre (Carleton Mitchell), 2 d. 16 hrs.

Torrey-Libson Sailing Race (800 miles).—1, Moyana (England) (corrected time), 126 hr. 21 m. 37 s.; 2, Christian Radich (Norway); 3, Ruyam (Turkey).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1946	Oxford	19 54	3 lengths
1947	Cambridge	23 1	10 lengths
1948	Cambridge	17 50	5 lengths (Record time)
1949	Cambridge	18 57	4 lengths
1950	Cambridge	20 15	3½ lengths
1951	Cambridge	20 50	12 lengths
	(After re-row)		
1952	Oxford	20 23	Canvas (about 10 f.)*
1953	Cambridge	19 54	8 lengths
1954	Oxford	20 23	4½ lengths
1955	Cambridge	19 10	16 lengths
1956	Cambridge	18 36	14 lengths

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 56 times, Oxford 45, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

The margin of Cambridge University's win in 1955 was the second largest in boat-race history, exceeded only by Cambridge's twenty lengths' margin in 1900.

Race Disasters.

1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.

1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.

1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.

1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

CANOEING, 1956

Devizes-Westminster Race (124 miles).—1, Sgt. G. R. Howe and Cpl. J. P. Clarke (Royal Marines), 28 hr. 32 m.; 2, Maj. W. A. MacPherson and Lt. R. Marriott (S.A.S. Regt., T.A.), 30 hr. 41 m.; 3, Tpr. J. Cook and Sgt. G. Twelftree (S.A.S. Regt., T.A.), 33 hr. 3 m. 20 s.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1956

Grand Challenge Cup.—French Army beat Three Towns, Sweden by 1 length, 7 m. 6 s.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Peterhouse, Cambridge beat Magdalene College, Cambridge by ½ length, 7 m. 41 s.

Princess Elizabeth Cup.—Eton beat St. Paul's by ½ length, 7 m. 25 s.

Thames Cup.—Princeton University (U.S.A.) beat R.A.F. by 1 length, 7 m. 10 s.

Stewards' Cup.—Thames beat London by 3½ lengths, 8 m. 6 s.

Visitors' Cup.—Merton College, Oxford beat Magdalene College, Cambridge by 2 lengths, 7 m. 47 s.

Wyfold Cup.—Royal Engineers beat Brockville (Canada) by 4 ft., 7 m. 56 s.

Silver Goblets.—Pembroke College, Cambridge (R. J. Thompson and G. M. Wolfson) beat Marlow (A. M. Clay and W. H. Findlay) by 3 lengths, 8 m. 45 s.

Double Sculls.—S. C. Rand and W. H. Rand (R.A.F.) beat J. Marsden and D. V. Melvin (London) by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 47 s.

Diamond Sculls.—T. Kocerka (Poland) beat T. A. Fox (London) by 4 lengths, 8 m. 37 s.

PUNTING, 1956

Amateur Championships

Men's Singles.—1, P. Richardson (Wraybury); 2, A. Christie (Laleham). Won by 2½ lengths. 6 m. 24 s. (Record).

Ladies' Singles.—1, Miss D. Wilkinson (Thames); 2, Miss J. E. Tessier. Won by 4 lengths. 3 m. 41 s.

Doubles.—1, N. Miroy and A. Christie (Laleham); 2, F. Holder and J. Holden (Wraybury). Won by ½ length. 4 m. 44 s.

Mixed Doubles.—1, Miss R. Gale and A. Christie (Laleham); 2, Miss J. E. Tessier and J. Holden (Wraybury). Won by 1½ length. 5 m. 3 s.

Ladies' Doubles.—1, Miss J. E. Tessier and Miss E. Dodds (Wraybury); 2, Miss R. Gale and Miss J. Kershaw (Laleham). Won by 3 lengths. 5 m. 15 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).—1, Thames R.C.III., 19 m. 39 s.; 2, London R.C.II., 19 m. 43 s.; 3, Thames R.C.I., 20 m. 5 s.

Schools' Head of the River.—1, St. Paul's "A"; 2, Emmanuel "A"; 3, St. Edward's "A".

Oxford Torpids.—Balliol College.

Oxford Summer Eights.—Balliol College

Cambridge Mays.—Jesus College.

Cambridge Lent.—Peterhouse.

Wingsfield Sculls (Putney-Mortlake).—A. J. Marsden (London and Vesta R.C.'s) 25 m. 33 s. beat J. H. Spokes (London R.C.) 26 m. 5 s., by 20 lengths.

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 242nd Race) (London Bridge-Chelsea) (4½ lengths).—1, C. Williams (Deptford), 29 m.; 2, T. B. Leek (Wapping), 30 m. 40 s.; 3, H. W. Fraser (Dagenham), 30 m. 55 s.

Sculling, Head of River.—(Mortlake-Putney).—1, T. A. Fox (London R.C.), 22 m. 15 s.; 2, D. V. Melvin (John O'Gaunt), 22 m. 29 s.; 3, M. C. Clay (Nottingham and Union), 22 m. 30 s.

EUROPEAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1956
(Bled, Yugoslavia)

Coxed Fours.—1, Finland, 6 m. 49.2 s.; 2, U.S.S.R., 6 m. 50.3 s.; 3, Italy, 6 m. 50.9 s.

Coxswainless Pairs.—1, U.S.S.R. (I. Bouldakov and V. Ivanov), 7 m. 10.5 s.; 2, Austria (A. Sageder and J. Klontstein), 7 m. 12.4 s.; 3, Belgium (M. Knuysen and R. Baetens), 7 m. 14.5 s.

Single Sculls.—1, U.S.S.R. (Y. Ivanov), 7 m. 24.5 s.; 2, Poland (T. Kocerka), 7 m. 28.7 s.; 3, Germany (K. von Fersen), 7 m. 30.6 s.; 4, Yugoslavia (P. Vasic).

Coxed Pairs.—1, Germany (K. H. von Brodeck and H. Arndt, cox R. Borkowsky), 7 m. 14.1 s.; 2, Switzerland (G. Kottmann and R. Strenli, cox Luedo), 7 m. 49.9 s.; 3, Austria (Sagader and Kloinstein, cox F. Koenig), 7 m. 49.9 s.

Coxswainless Fours.—1, Italy (Motoguzzi Club), 6 m. 42.9 s.; 2, Hungary, 6 m. 45 s.; 3, Germany, 6 m. 50.5 s.

Double Sculls.—1, U.S.S.R. (A. Berkoutov and Y. Tukulov), 7 m. 5 s.; 2, Germany (T. Schneider and K. Hipper), 7 m. 8.4 s.; 3, Czechoslovakia (A. Kralme and F. Reich), 7 m. 13.5 s.

Eights.—1, Czechoslovakia, 6 m. 17.5 s.; 2, France, 6 m. 19.1 s.; 3, Hungary, 6 m. 20.8 s.

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

(For 1920–32 see 1951 and earlier editions).

Year	Winner and Country
1933	R. H. Pearce beat E. A. Phelps (Toronto)
1934	R. H. Pearce " W. C. Miller (Toronto)
1937	E. Paddon " A. Burns (Australia)
1938	R. H. Pearce " E. Paddon (Toronto)
1948	E. Paddon " M. Fisher (Australia)
1950	M. Wood " J. Kelly (Philadelphia)
1952	J. Saul " E. Paddon (Australia)

FENCING, 1956

Championships.

Amateur Ladies' Foil.—Miss G. M. Sheen (London F.C.).

Amateur Men's Foil.—René Paul (Salle Paul).

Amateur Epee.—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Lansdowne Club).

Amateur Sabre.—O. B. Porebski (London F.C.).

C.-L. de Beaumont International Ladies' Foil Cup.—Mrs. M. A. Glen Haig (Lansdowne Club).

Coronation Cup (International Men's Foil).—J. P. Bancillon (France).

Miller-Hallett Cup (International Epee).—A. L. N. Jay (Lansdowne Club).

Corble Cup (International Sabre).—Dr. E. Verebes (London F.C.).

Inter-Services Championships.

Foil.—Sgt. R. A. C. Thompson (Royal Marines).

Epee.—J. Tec. Mander (R.A.F.).

Sabre.—Sgt. R. A. C. Thompson (Royal Marines).

Women.—Capt. J. Tappin (W.R.A.C.).

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 14-13.

Public Schools Championships.

Foil.—D. A. Young (Dulwich).

Epee.—V. H. Wells (City of London).

Sabre.—C. W. Redgrave (Westminster).

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1956

International Cup.—1, England, 1929 2000; 2, Scotland, 1892; 3, Wales, 1832; 4, Ireland, 1826.

Mackintosh Trophy.—1, New Zealand, 1948; 2, Australia, 1942; 3, England, 1929; 4, Scotland, 1892; 5, Wales, 1832; 6, Ireland, 1826.

British Open Down-the-Line Championship.—J. Wheeler (Hull), 197/200.

British Open Skeet Championship.—E. L. Nickols (Spalding), 97/100.

British Open Sporting Championship.—J. Wheeler, 92/100.

Ladies' Sporting Championship.—Mrs. B. C. Baxter (Enfield), 30/50.

Ladies' Skeet Championship.—J. R. Kidwill (Hillingdon), 49/60.

International Skeet Match.—1, England, 467/500; 2, U.S.A., 452.

WRESTLING, 1956

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Flyweight.—A. Leyland.

Bantamweight.—W. Parker.

Featherweight.—H. Hall.

Lightweight.—J. Taylor.

Welterweight.—M. Pretorius.

Middleweight.—C. Farquhar.

Light-Heavyweight.—G. Martina.

Heavyweight.—K. Richmond.

BOXING, 1956

A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Winners)

Flyweight.—T. Spinks (pts.); **Bantam.**—A/C J. O. Reilly (pts.); **Feather.**—T. Nicholls (pts.); **Light.**—Cpl. R. McTaggart (pts.); **Light-Welter.**—J. Stone (3rd round); **Welter.**—N. Gargano (pts.); **Light-Middle.**—J. McCormack (pts.); **Middle.**—R. Redrup (pts.); **Light-Heavy.**—D. Mooney (pts.); **Heavy.**—D. Rent (pts.).

UNIVERSITIES

Oxford University beat Cambridge University by 6-3.

(Winners)

Bantam.—D. F. Hope (C) (2nd round); **Feather.**—J. W. Norton (O) (pts.); **Light.**—G. R. Grosch (C) (pts.); **Light-Welter.**—C. W. F. McClare (C) (pts.); **Welter.**—J. van R. Smit (O) (2nd round); **Light-Middle.**—T. A. A. Adams (O) (2nd round); **Middle.**—D. N. Mitchell (O) (pts.); **Light-Heavy.**—R. B. Atkinson (O) (pts.); **Heavy.**—D. G. Cooper (O) (2nd round).

IMPERIAL SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Winners)

Flyweight.—Spr. A. Ambrose (Army) (pts.); **Bantam.**—A/C. O'Reilly (R.A.F.) (pts.); **Feather.**—Pte. A. Day (Army) (pts.); **Light.**—Cpl. R. McTaggart (R.A.F.) (pts.); **Light-Welter.**—E/Cpl. T. McGuinness (Army) (pts.); **Welter.**—Pte. T. Gill (Army) (2nd round); **Light-Middle.**—L/A/C. J. Cunningham (R.A.F.) (pts.); **Middle.**—Sgt. B. Wells (R.A.F.) (pts.); **Light-Heavy.**—Cpl. B. Godden (R.A.F.) (pts.); **Heavy.**—A/C. J. Chapman (R.A.F.) (pts.).

Final Placings.—R.A.F., 23 pts.; Army, 22 pts.; R. Navy, 13 pts.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Title holders as in Aug. 1956

Flyweight.—Pascual Perez (Argentine); **Bantamweight.**—Mario D'Agata (Italy); **Featherweight.**—S. Sadler (U.S.A.); **Lightweight.**—J. Brown (U.S.A.); **Welterweight.**—C. Basilio (U.S.A.); **Middleweight.**—R. Robinson (U.S.A.); **Light-Heavyweight.**—A. Moore (U.S.A.); **Heavyweight.**—Title vacant.

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Flyweight.—D. Dower (Wales); **Bantamweight.**—P. Keenan (England); **Featherweight.**—C. Hill (Scotland); **Lightweight.**—J. Lucy (England); **Welterweight.**—P. Waterman (England); **Middleweight.**—P. McAteer (England); **Light-Heavyweight.**—R. Barton (England); **Heavyweight.**—J. Erskine (England).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Aug. 1956

Flyweight.—D. Dower (Wales); **Bantamweight.**—P. Keenan (England); **Featherweight.**—H. Bassey (Gold Coast); **Lightweight.**—V. Towee (S. Africa); **Welterweight.**—D. Brown (Australia); **Middleweight.**—P. McAteer (England); **Light-Heavyweight.**—R.

Barton (England); Heavyweight—J. Bygraves (England).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Aug. 1956

Flyweight—Young Martin (Spain); Bantamweight—Mario D'Agata (Italy); Featherweight—F. Galliana (Spain); Lightweight—D. Loi (Italy); Welterweight—(vacant); Middleweight—C. Humez (France); Light-Heavyweight—G. Hecht (Germany); Heavyweight—L. Johansson (Sweden).

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 86th N.R.A., 1956

Queen's Prize.—Major G. E. Twine (late R.A.), 283;

Runner-up, Lt. E. L. Warner (Canada), 282.

Kolapore Challenge Cup.—1, Mother Country,

1,330; 2, Canada, 1,200; 3, Australia, 1,100.

Universities Long Range Match.—1, Oxford University,

1,098; 2, Cambridge University, 1,000; 3, Nottingham University, 262.

Elcho Challenge Shield.—1, England, 1,700; 2,

Scotland, 1,647.

Universities.—Humphrey Cup.—1, Oxford University,

848; 2, Cambridge University, 838.

Universities.—Revolver.—1, Cambridge University,

262; 2, Oxford University, 253.

CYCLING, 1956

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Copenhagen)

Professional Road Championship (178 miles).—R.

Van Steenberghe (Belgium), 7 h. 26 m. 15 s.

Amateur Road Championship (121 miles).—F. Mahn

(Netherlands), 4 h. 47 m. 54 s.

Motor-paced Championship (62½ miles).—G. French

(Australia), 1 h. 29 m. 37-8 s.

Professional Sprint Championship.—A. Maspes

(Italy).

Professional Pursuit Championship.—G. Messina

(Italy).

National 50 Miles Road Championship.—M. Ward,

1 h. 58 m. 20 s.

National Tandem Championship.—P. Brotherton and

E. Thompson.

British 12 Hour Road Championship.—R. Booty,

265-7 miles.

Bath Road Race (100 miles).—R. Booty, 3 h. 58 m.

28 s. (Note.—R. Booty became the first cyclist

in the world to ride 100 miles in under four

hours.)

Tour de France (2,700 miles).—R. Walkowiak

(Poland), 124 h. at 22-68 m.p.h.

Warsaw-Berlin-Prague Race (1,274 miles).—S.

Krolak (Poland), 59 h. 11 m. 56 s.

Isle of Man Road Race (113½ miles).—E. Baldini

(Italy), 5 h. 5 m. 48 s.

Empire Amateur Race (1,200 miles).—R. Rivière

(France), 47 h. 56 m.

Open Grand Prix (Herne Hill).—R. Harris.

MOTOR CYCLING, 1956

Senior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Surtees (M.V.

Agusta), 2 hr. 44 m. 5-8 s. (96-57 m.p.h.); 2, J.

Hartle (Norton), 2 hr. 45 m. 36-6 s. (95-69

m.p.h.); 3, I. Brett (Norton), 2 hr. 46 m. 54-2 s.

(94-96 m.p.h.).

Junior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, F. Kavanagh (Moto

Guzzi), 2 hr. 57 m. 29 s. (89-29 m.p.h.); 2, D.

Ennett (A.J.S.), 3 hr. 2 m. 7 s. (87-9 m.p.h.);

3, J. Hartle (Norton), 3 hr. 4 m. 48-6 s. (85-75

m.p.h.).

Lightweight T.T. Isle of Man (250 c.c.).—1, C.

Ubbiali (M.V. Agusta), 1 hr. 26 m. 54 s. (67-05

m.p.h.); 2, R. Colombo (M.V. Agusta), 1 hr.

29 m. 2-6 s. (65-43 m.p.h.); 3, H. Baltisberger

(N.S.U.), 1 hr. 29 m. 24-6 s. (65-17 m.p.h.).

Lightweight T.T. Isle of Man (125 c.c.).—1, C.

Ubbiali (M.V. Agusta), 1 hr. 24 m. 16-8 s.

(69-13 m.p.h.); 2, M. Cama (Montesa), 1 hr.

29 m. 19-2 s. (65-24 m.p.h.); 3, F. Gonzales

(Montesa), 1 hr. 35 m. 18-8 s. (61-13 m.p.h.).

Sidecar Event.—1, F. Hillebrand (B.M.W.), 1 hr.

23 m. 12-2 s. (70-03 m.p.h.); 2, P. V. Harris

(Norton), 1 hr. 24 m. 47-9 s. (68-71 m.p.h.);

3, W. G. Boddice (Norton), 1 hr. 26 m. 19-2 s.

(67-05 m.p.h.).

Maxx Senior Grand Prix.—1, J. Buchan (Norton),

2 hr. 29 m. 32-2 s. (90-83 m.p.h.); 2, R. A. Anderson

(Norton), 2 hr. 29 m. 35-4 s. (90-80 m.p.h.);

3, A. Holmes (Norton), 2 hr. 30 m. 49-2 s.

(90-06 m.p.h.).

Motor-Cycle Speedway.—British Match Race

Championship.—B. Church (Wembley).

Speedway Test Matches

England v. Sweden

1st Test. Wembley. Sweden beat England

59-49; 2nd Test. Wimbledon. Sweden beat

England 53-52; 3rd Test. Norwich. England

beat Sweden 66-42.

World Speedway Championship (Wembley)

1. O. Fundin (Sweden), 13 points; 2. R. Moore

(Wimbledon), 12 pts; 3. A. Forrest (Bradford).

11 pts.

MOTOR RACING, 1956

British Grand Prix (Silverstone).—1, J. M. Fangio

(Ferrari), 2 hr. 59 m. 47 s. (98-65 m.p.h.); 2, P.

Collins and Marquis de Portago (Ferrari), 3 hrs.

1 m. 16-2 s. (96-88 m.p.h.); 3, J. Behra (Maserati)

(96-25 m.p.h.).

International Trophy Race (Silverstone) (Formula 1,

180 miles).—1, S. Moss (Vanwall), 60 laps in 1 hr.

44 m. 53 s. (100-47 m.p.h.); 2, Scott-Brown

(Connaught); 3, Titterton (Connaught).

British Empire Trophy (Oulton Park).—1, S. Moss

(Cooper), 49 m. 28 s. (83-72 m.p.h.); 2, C.

Chapman (Lotus), 49 m. 38 s.; 3, R. Salvadori

(Cooper), 49 m. 42 s.

Lavant Cup (Goodwood).—1, R. Salvadori (Cooper),

87-17 m.p.h.; 2, R. Gerard (Cooper); 3, Young

(Connaught).

Richmond Formula 1 Race (Goodwood).—1, S. Moss

(Maserati), 94-35 m.p.h.; 2, R. Salvadori

(Maserati); 3, Leston (Connaught).

Goodwood Trophy.—1, C. A. S. Brooks (Aston

Martin), 88-19 m.p.h.; 2, R. Salvadori (Aston

Martin); 3, R. Flockhart (Jaguar).

Daily Herald Gold Cup Challenge Trophy (Oulton

Park).—1, R. Salvadori (Formula II Cooper-Climax)

1 hr. 19 m. 2 s. (83-84 m.p.h.); 2, C. A. S.

Brooks (Formula II Cooper-Climax) 1 hr. 19 m.

17-2 s.; 3, R. Flockhart (Loyus-Climax) 1 hr.

20 m. 31-6 s.

European Grand Prix.—1, S. Moss (Maserati), 2 hr.

23 m. 41-3 s. (129-7 m.p.h.); 2, P. Collins and

J. M. Fangio (Ferrari), 2 hr. 23 m. 47 s.

World Championship (Final Placings).—1, J. M.

Fangio, 30 pts.; 2, S. Moss, 27 pts.; 3, P. Collins,

25 pts.

Junior Maxx Grand Prix.—1, J. Buchan (Norton),

2 hr. 33 m. 25 s. (88-54 m.p.h.); 2, E. B. Crooks

(Norton), 2 hr. 35 m. 39 s. (87-09 m.p.h.);

3. R. Dowty (Norton), 2 hr. 37 m. 14.6 s. (86.39 m.p.h.).

French Grand Prix.—1, P. Collins (Ferrari), 2 hr. 34 m. 23.4 s. (122.2 m.p.h.); 2, Castellotti (Ferrari), 2 hr. 34 m. 23.7 s.; 3, Behra (Maserati), 2 hr. 35 m. 53.3 s.

Belgian Grand Prix.—1, P. Collins (Ferrari), 2 hr. 40 m. 0.3 s. (118.4 m.p.h.); 2, P. Frere (Ferrari), 2 hr. 41 m. 51.6 s.; 3, H. Schell (Vanwall).

Bari Grand Prix.—1, S. Moss (Maserati), 1 hr. 30 m. 52.4 s. (131.682 kilos.); 2, J. Behra, 1 hr. 33 m. 2.1 s.; 3, C. Perdisa, 1 hr. 33 m. 6.2 s.

Le Mans Grand Prix (24 hours race).—1, N. Sanderson and R. Flockhart (Jaguar), 2,507 miles (104.47 m.p.h.); 2, S. Moss and P. Collins (Aston Martin), 2,497 miles; 3, Gendebien and M. Trintignant (Ferrari), 2,446 miles.

German Grand Prix.—1, J. M. Fangio (Ferrari), 3 hr. 38 m. 43.7 s. (85.6 m.p.h.); 2, S. Moss (Maserati), 3 hr. 39 m. 30.1 s.; 3, J. Behra (Maserati), 3 hr. 46 m. 22 s.

Swedish Grand Prix.—1, M. Trintignant and P. Hill (Ferrari), 6 hr. 33 m. 47.1 s. (94.68 m.p.h.); 2, P. Collins and B. Von Trips (Ferrari), 6 hr. 34 m. 27.6 s.; 3, J. M. Hawthorne, D. Hamilton and Marquis de Portago (Ferrari), 6 hr. 34 m. 36.7 s.

SKATING, 1955-56

ICE SKATING, 1955-56

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS (Garmisch-Partenkirchen)

Men's Figure.—1, A. H. Jenkins (U.S.A.) 1972.9 pts.; 2, R. Robertson (U.S.A.) 1962.1 pts.

Ladies' Figure.—1, Miss C. Heiss (U.S.A.) 195.19 pts.; 2, Miss T. Albright (U.S.A.) 194.74 pts.

Pairs.—K. Oppelt and Fr. S. Schwarz (Austria).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS (PARIS)

Men's Figure.—A. Giletti (France) 1,594.4 pts.

Ladies' Figure.—Fr. I. Wendt (Austria) 1,632 pts.

Pairs.—K. Oppelt and Fr. S. Schwarz (Austria).

U.S.A. FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Figure.—A. H. Jenkins (U.S.A.).

Ladies' Figure.—Miss T. Albright (U.S.A.).

Speed Skating.

World Speed Skating Championship.—O. Gontcharenko (U.S.S.R.).

European Championship.—E. Griswchin (U.S.S.R.).

Professional Ice Speed Skating Championship.—(1½ miles. Bury Fen).—N. Young, 5 m. 29.2 s.

British Amateur Speed Skating Championship.—(1½ miles).—J. Hearn, 4 m. 18 s.

SKI-ING 1955-56

British Ski Championships.—Men (Kitzbühel).—S. Whitelaw. Ladies (Murren).—Mrs. S. Holmes.

Roberts of Kandahar.—N. Gardner.

Parsenn Derby.—Men.—A. Reudi. Ladies.—F. Danczer.

Duke of Kent Cup.—H. Poulsen.

Duchess of Kent Cup.—Miss A. Pryor.

British Junior Ski Championship.—R. Skepper.

Carzon Cup.—D. W. Connor (Canada).

Army Ski Championship.—2/Lt. C. R. D. Mackintosh (Scots Guards).

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4, 1827, on Lord's Ground; the result was "unfinished." Annual contest started in 1838.

In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Hambleden Lock to Henley Bridge, 2½ miles), and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won in 36 min.; but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match. The first regularly annual race on the tideway was in 1856. Dead-heat was in 1877.

Principal Events and Winners, 1955-56

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1955-56
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827).....	42	48	22	Drawn
Boat Race (1829).....	45	56	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858).....	49	28	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859).....	22	46	15	Camb.
Athletics (1864).....	37	38	6	Oxford
Chess (1873).....				
Football—				
Association (1873-4)...	29	30	14	Camb.
Rugby (1871-2).....	35	28	12	Oxford
Golf (1878).....	29	34	3	Oxford
Polo (1878).....	29	30	1	Oxford
Cross-Country (1880-1)...	34	31	—	Oxford
Lawn Tennis (1881).....	22	22	9	Oxford
Hockey (1890).....	18	26	9	Camb.
Boxing (1897).....	20	27	6	Oxford
Fencing (1897).....	—	—	—	Oxford
Fencing (1913) Epee....	—	—	—	Oxford

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS

1955-56

Eton Fives..... Cambridge
Lacrosse..... Cambridge
Badminton..... Cambridge
Ice-Hockey..... Oxford
Rugby Fives..... Cambridge
Swimming..... Cambridge
Sailing..... Cambridge

ANGLING

National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight		Team winners	Weight		Total Weight in match	
				lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
1949	R. Thurne, Norfolk	77	R. Woodall, Wol'hampton	14	9½	Leeds and District A.A.	49	3½	539	0
1950	R. Nene, Peterborough	81	W. Rockley, Peterborough	15	6½	Peterborough A.A.	62	5½	1684	6½
1951	R. Witham, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire	82	S. Buxton, Doncaster	15	4	Doncaster and District A.A.	63	5	1652	9½
1952	R. Severn, Bridgnorth	88	H. Seed, Leeds	20	13½	Leeds and District A.A.	135	5	1637	4
1953	R. Nene, Peterborough	92	N. Hazelwood (Cambridge; Albion A.A.)	33	5½	Lincoln A.A.	72	5	3889	3½ (record)
1954	R. Trent, Gunthorpe, Notts	..	R. Lye, Nottingham	27	14	Hull Angling Preservation Soc.	68	13½	2358	11½
1955	Huntspill River and Sedgemoor Draw, Somerset	99 (record)	J. Carr (Sheffield Amalgamated)	68	2½	Sheffield Amalgamated	136	15½	1927	9
1956	R. Witham Lincs.	94	C. R. Lusby (Lincs.)	251	8	Coventry and District A.A.	86	4	1 ton 15 lb	10 oz.

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

- ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, H. A. Hind, 21 Leyland Street, Derby.
- ARCHERY.—Grand National Archery Society. *Sec.*, C. B. Edwards, Marley, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.
- ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. *Sec.*, Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.
- Scottish Football Association, 48 Carlton Place, Glasgow, C.5.
- ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletics Association. *Sec.*, E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E., Crown Chambers, 118 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
- Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Amies, Toft Lodge, St. Catherine's Road, Broxbourne, Herts.
- BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 32 Sydenham Park, S.E.26.
- BASKET BALL.—Amateur Basket Ball Association of England and Wales. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Esq., Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds.
- BILLIARDS.—Billiards Association and Control Council. *Sec.*, P. B. Fisher, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
- BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, A. Pikesley, 74 Victoria Street, St. Albans.
- BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association. *Sec.*, J. O. McIntosh, 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- CANOING.—British Canoe Union. *Sec.*, J. W. Dudderidge, 3 The Drive, Radlett, Herts.
- CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Rogers, 276 Whitchurch Lane, Edgware, Middx.
- CRICKET.—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's, N.W.1. *Sec.*, Maj. R. Air.
- Women's Cricket Association. *Sec.*, Miss N. Rheinberg. "Broudis," 9 Birkdale Avenue, Pinner, Middx.
- CROQUET.—The Croquet Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. L. C. Apps, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
- CYCLING.—National Cyclists' Union, 35 Doughty Street, W.C.1. *Sec.*, H. E. Miles.
- FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, C. L. de Beaumont, 1A Tenterden Street, W.1.
- Ladies Amateur Fencing Union. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. G. Allwork, 4 Tithe Court, Hall Lane, Hendon, N.W.4.
- GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, Brig. E. Brickman, D.S.O.
- English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Capt. W. G. L. Folkard, 34 Aldridge Avenue, Edgware, Middx.
- Ladies' Golf Union, Sandilands, Sandwich Bay, Kent. *Secretaries*, Miss S. M. Bryan Smith; Miss G. C. Hickson.
- HOCKEY.—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, D. O. Light, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
- All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Denton, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
- LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. E. Jones, O.B.E., T.D., 20 Horn Park Lane, S.E.12.
- LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Reay, River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
- RACING (FLAT).—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. *Secretaries*, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.
- RACING (STEEPLECHASING).—The National Hunt Committee. *Secretaries*, as for Flat Racing.
- ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Page, The Tower, The Terrace, Barnes, S.W.13.
- RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. *Sec.*, R. A. Colville, 57 Runnymede Crescent, Streatham, S.W.16.
- RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. D. Prentice.
- The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.
- SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, E. G. Coggins, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- SKI-ING.—Ski Club of Great Britain. *Sec.*, Mrs. R. Tennant, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
- SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1.
- Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, Miss H. Jones, Barnett Hill House, Womersley, nr. Guildford, Surrey.
- SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association. *Sec.*, H. E. Fern, O.B.E., "Springhaven," 9 Bedford Avenue, Barnet, Herts.
- TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. K. Pegg, 214 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
- WRESTLING.—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, G. Mackenzie, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.
Judge, Court of Admiralty, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1828

The Duke of Wellington.....	1828
Marquess of Dalhousie.....	1852
Viscount Palmerston.....	1861
Earl Granville.....	1865
W. H. Smith.....	1891
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.....	1891
Marquess of Salisbury.....	1895
Marquess Curzon.....	1904
The Prince of Wales.....	1905
Earl Brassey.....	1908
Earl Beauchamp.....	1913
Marquess of Reading.....	1934
Marquess of Willingdon.....	1936
Sir Winston Churchill.....	1941

Principal Daily Newspapers

LONDON:—

The Times (*Ind.*) 4d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2d., Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 2d., 27 Floral St., W.C.2.
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 2d., Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 2d., New Carmelite House, E.C.4.
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 2d., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Worker (*Communist*), 2½d., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 3d., 72 Coleman St., E.C.2.
 Lloyd's List, 4d., Lloyd's, E.C.3.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3d., 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.
 News Chronicle (*Ind.*) 2d., 39 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
 Evening Standard (*Ind.*) 2d., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Star (*Ind. prog.*) 2d., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
ABERDEEN..... Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Express (*Cons.*) 3d.
BARROW..... North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
BATH..... Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and Herald (*Cons.*) 2d.
BELFAST..... News Letter (*Un.*) 2d.
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) 1½d.
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 1½d.
BIRMINGHAM.... Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Gazette (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
BLACKBURN.... Northn. Daily Telec. (*Cons.*) 2½d.
BLACKPOOL.... W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 2½d.
BOLTON..... Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
BOURNEMOUTH.. Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
BRADFORD.... Yorkshire Observer (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 2d.
BRIGHTON.... Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 1½d.
BRISTOL..... Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening World (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
BURTON..... Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2d.
CAMBRIDGE.... Daily News (*Ind.*) 2d.
CARDIFF..... South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Western Mail (*Cons.*) 2d.
CARLISLE..... Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 2½d.
CHELTHAM.... Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
COVENTRY.... Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2d.
DARLINGTON.. Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
DERBY..... Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
DOUGLAS..... Isle of Man Daily Times (*Cons.*) 1½d.
DUNDEE..... Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
EDINBURGH.... Scotsman (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Scottish Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
EXETER..... Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
GLASGOW..... Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Bulletin (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Daily Record and Mail (*Cons.*) 1½d.

GLASGOW (contd.) Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
GLOUCESTER.... Citizen (*Ind.*) 2d.
GREENOCK.... Telegraph (*Lib.*) 2d.
GRIMSBY..... Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2d.
GUERNSEY.... Evening Press (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 1½d.
HALIFAX..... Daily Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 2d.
HUDDERSFIELD.. Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 2d.
HULL..... Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2d.
IPSWICH..... East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) 1½d.
KETTERING.... Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 2d.
LEAMINGTON SPA. Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
LEEDS..... Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Yorkshire Even. News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 2d.
LEICESTER.... Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Mercury (*Ind.*) 2d.
LINCOLN..... Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
LIVERPOOL.... Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Daily Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 3d.
MANCHESTER.... Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*) 2d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
MIDDLESBROUGH.. Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 3d.
NEWCASTLE.... Journal and North Mail (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3d.
NEWPORT, MON. South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 2d.
NORTHAMPTON.. Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
NORWICH..... Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
NOTTINGHAM.... Guardian, Journal (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
NUNEATON.... Midland D. Tribune (*Ind.*) 2d.
OLDHAM..... Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 2½d.
OXFORD..... Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
PAISLEY..... Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
PENZANCE.... Cornish Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 2d.
PLYMOUTH.... Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 2d.
PORTSMOUTH.... Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
PRESTON..... Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
St. Helier (JERSEY).. Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
SCARBOROUGH.. Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
SHEFFIELD.... Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
SHIELDS..... Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Gazette (*Ind.*) 2d.
SOUTHAMPTON.... Southern Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
STOKE..... Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2d.
SUNDERLAND.... Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
SWANSEA..... South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
SWINDON..... Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 2d.
TORQUAY..... Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.. Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
WYOMOUTH.... Dorset D. Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
WOLVERHAMPTON.. Evening Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
WORCESTER.... Evening News and Times (*Ind.*) 2d.
WORKINGTON.... Cumberland Even. Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
YORK..... Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 2d.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

- Empire News (*Cons.*)—Withy Grove, Manchester. 3d.
 News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Observer (*Ind.*)—22 Tudor St., E.C.4. 4d.
 People (*Ind.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
 Reynolds's News (*Lab.*)—Pioneer House, Wicklow St. W.C.1. 3d.
 Sunday Disp. (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 3d.
 Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Sunday Graphic (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 3d.
 Sunday Mail (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, Glasgow. 3d.
 Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Corporation St., Birmingham. 3½d.
 Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, Rolls Bldgs., E.C.4. 3d.
 Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 3d.
 Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 3d.
 Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 4d.
 Western Ind.—7 Alton Terrace, Plymouth. 3d.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

- Baptist Times—6 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 3d.
 British Weekly—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 4d.
 Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Catholic Times—12 Crane Ct., Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Christian—33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 3d.
 Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Hounslow, Mdx. 4d.
 Christian Herald—2 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. 4d.
 Christian World—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Church of England Newspaper and Record—33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 4d.
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 4d.
 English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d.
 Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 3d.
 Jewish Chronicle—32 Fournival St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road, Manchester. 8.
 Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road, N.W.12. 6d.
 Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.1. 4d.
 Tablet—128 Sloane St., S.W.1. 9d.
 Universe—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.
 War Cry—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. 2d.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

- Adam International Review—45 Ladbroke Grove, W.11. 30s. per an.
 Aeromodeller—38 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts. 1s. 6d.
 African World—122, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s.
 Agricultural Review—44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Air Pictorial—2 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Amateur Cine World—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 2s.
 Amateur Gardening—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 4½d.
 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Angling Times—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 4d.
 Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 20s.
 Antique Collector—16 Strutton Gd., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Apollo—10 Vigo St., W.1. 3s. 6d.

- Argosy—22-5 Farringdon St. E.C.4. 2s.
 Asian Review—3 Victoria St., S.W.1. 5s.
 Birds and Country Magazine—17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3. 2s. 6d.
 Blackfriars—34 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 2s.
 Blackwood's Mag.—45 George St., Edinburgh. 2s. 6d.
 Blighy—64 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Bookseller, The—73 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8d.
 Bowls News—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 4d.
 Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 12s. 6d.
 Britannia and Eve—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 British Bee Journal—1 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Burlington Mag.—12 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 5s.
 Cage Birds and Bird Fancy—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Camera World—46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Canada Weekly Review—63 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Caravan—24 Store St., W.C.1. 1s.
 Chambers's Journal—11 Thistle St., Edinburgh. 2s.
 Children—National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.
 Children's Newspaper—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 18s.
 Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 11s. 6d.
 Coal—2 Basil St., S.W.3. 4d.
 Competitors Journal—2 Carmelite St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Connoisseur—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 10s.
 Contemporary Review—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Cornhill—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Country Fair—2 Lowndes St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Country Life—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Countryman, The—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Courier—Courier House, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.1. 3s.
 Cricketer—76 Berrylands, Surbiton, Surrey. 1s. 3d.
 Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 4d.
 Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6d.
 Daily Sketch International Edition—New Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1s.
 Dalton's Weekly House and Apartment Advertiser, 27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. 3d.
 Dance and Dancers—21, Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Dancing Times—12 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Discovery—St. James, Norwich. 2s. 6d.
 Dog World—Idle, Bradford. 6d.
 Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Dublin Review—28 Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Eagle—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4½d.
 East Africa—66 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Economic Journal—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 10s.
 Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 8s. 6d.
 Economist—22 Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.1. 1s.
 Edinburgh Gazette (Official)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
 Empire Record—28 Duke St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d. n.a.
 Encounter—Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 English Digest—1 Fournival St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Eugenics Review—69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. 3s.
 Everybody's—114 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Everywoman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Exchange and Mart—24 Store St., W.C.1. 4d.
 Family Doctor—B.M.A. House, Tavistock Sq., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Field (*Ind.*)—8 Stratton St., W.1. 1s. 6d.

- Fishing Gazette—171 High St., Beckenham, Kent. 9d.
 Folklore—87 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 10s. 6d.
 Freemason—59, Riverholme Drive, Ewell, Surrey. 2s.
 Freemason's Chronicle—245-7 Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2. 30s. p.a.
 Freethinker—41 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 4d.
 Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. 6d.
 Gardeners' Chronicle and Gardening Illustrated.—Printing House Square, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7. 8s. 6d.
 Geographical Magazine—Friars Bridge House, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Go—67-68 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. 1s.
 Golf Monthly—56 Annandale St., Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
 Good Housekeeping—28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1. 2s.
 Gramophone—49 Ebrington Rd., Kenton, Mx. 1s. 6d.
 Great Britain and the East (Ind.)—40-43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 2s.
 Greyhound Express—Fleet Lane House, E.C.4. 4d.
 Guide—Temple House, Talis St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Guider—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 6d.
 Harper's Bazaar—72 Brook St., W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Health & Strength—24 Store St., W.C.1. 1s.
 Health and You—"Wayside," Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey. 1s.
 Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Heiress (Girl's Own Paper)—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
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 History—32 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4s.
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 Home Notes—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.
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 Homes and Gardens—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
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 John Bull (Ind.)—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Kennel Gazette—84 Piccadilly, W.1. 2s.
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 Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3. 1s. 6d.
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 Local Government Chronicle (Ind.)—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 9d.
 Local Government Journal—1 Norwich St., E.C.4. 6d.
 London Calling—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6d.
 London Gazette (Official)—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 2s.
 London Magazine—42 William IVth St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 London Quarterly—25-35 City Rd., E.C.1. 4s.
 London Weekly Advertiser—163a Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
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 Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Manchester Guardian Weekly—3 Cross St., Manchester. 4d.
 Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool. 1s.
 Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2s.
 Midweek Reveille—127 Stamford St., S.E.1. 3d.
 Mind—Parkside Works, Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh. 4s. 6d.
 Ministry of Labour Gazette (Official)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr. 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 17s. 6d.
 Modern Poultry Keeping—206 St. John St., E.C.1. 5d.
 Modern Woman—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Monthly Digest of Statistics (Official)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
 Mother—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Municipal Engineering—4, Clements Inn, W.C.2. 1s.
 Municipal Journal (Ind.)—3 and 4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Municipal Review—Victoria Station House, S.W.1. 1s.
 Museums Journal—33 Fitzroy St., Fitzroy Square, W.1. 4s.
 My Home—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 National and English Review—Rolls House, Breems Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.
 National News Letter—162 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 50s. p.a.
 Naturalist—32 Brooke St., E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
 Nature—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow. 2s.
 Navy—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 1s.
 Needlewoman and Needlecraft—30 Cannon St., Manchester. 1s.
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 Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 3s. 4d.
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- Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge.
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 Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Practical Householder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
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 Radio Times—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 3d.
 Reader's Digest—25 Berkeley Sq., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Riding—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Round Table—15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York St., S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Scotland's Magazine—7 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
 Scots Independent—27, Murray Place, Stirling. 2d.
 Scottish Field—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 1s. 6d.
 Scout—Tower Hse., Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Scouter—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Sea Breezes—17 James St., Liverpool. 1s. 6d.
 Seafarer—207 Balham High Rd., S.W.17. 1s.
 Seagoer—Trenchard St., Bristol. 1s. 6d.
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 Shooting Times—29 Old Bond St., W.1. 1s. 3d.
 Sketch (*Ind.*)—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 Smallholder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Socialist Leader—318 Regents Park Rd., N.3. 3d.
 Sociological Review—University College of North Staffordshire, Keele, Staffs. 21s. p.a.
 South Africa (*Ind.*)—122 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d.
 Spectator (*Ind.*)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 7d.
 Sphere (*Ind.*)—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 Sport and Country—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 Sporting Chronicle—Withy Grove, Manchester. 6d.
 Sporting Life—27 Floral St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Sporting Record—184 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
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 Strad—Temple House, Talis St., E.C.4. 9d.
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 Teazle's News-Letter—Kingsbury Manor, St. Albans, Herts. 16s. p.a.
 Territorial & Home Guard Magazine—6 Sherwood St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Theatre World—1 Dorset Bldg., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Time & Tide (*Ind.*)—32 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 9d.
 Times Educational Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 4d.
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 Tit-Bits—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3½d.
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 Trident—117 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
 Trout & Salmon—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 1s. 6d.
 True Romances—8-10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 True Story Magazine—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Truth (*Ind.*)—10 Carteret St., S.W.1. 6d.
 Twentieth Century—1 Orsett Terrace, W.2. 26s. p.a.
 United Empire—18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 United Nations News—25 Charles St., W.1. 1s.
 Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 5s.
 Vanity Fair—30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
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 Weekly Welcome—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Welsh Nation—8 Queen St., Cardiff. 3d.
 West Africa (*Ind.*)—2-3 Hinds Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 West African Rev.—2-3 Hinds Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 West India Committee Circular—40 Norfolk St., W.C.2. 42s. p.a.
 Wide World Magazine—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Wife and Home—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Woman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4½d.
 Woman and Beauty—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Woman and Home—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Woman's Companion—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Woman's Illustrated—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4½d.
 Woman's Journal—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4½d.
 Woman's Weekly—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Woman's World—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3½d.
 Women's Employment—25, Ebury St., S.W.1. 6d.
 World Digest—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2s.
 Yachting Monthly—3-4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Yachting World (*Ind.*)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Yachts and Yachting—21 Clifton Rd., Southend-on-Sea. 1s.
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 Young Elizabethan—2 Breems Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.

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 Accountant—27-8 Basinghall St., E.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Accountants' Journal—22 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 15.
 Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. 25. 6d.
 Advertiser's Weekly—180 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Aeronautics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Aeroplane—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Dorset Buildings, E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
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 Architects' Journal—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 15.
 Architecture & Building—33, Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Architectural Review—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 55.
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 Atomics—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s. p.a.
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 Bankers' Magazine—85-6 London Wall, E.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Bedding & Upholstery—33, Fumival St., E.C.4. 20s. p.a.
 Board of Trade Journal (Official)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 15.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8d.
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 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 35.
 Brewing Trade Review—21-23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4. 35. 6d.
 British and Overseas Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15s. p.a.
 British Baker—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 6d.
 British Book News—65 Davies St., W.1. 15.
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 British Engineering—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
 British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 25.
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 British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9. 7s. 6d.
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 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 6d.
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British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 35.
 British Packer—321 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. 42s. p.a.
 British Plastics—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 35.
 British Printer—125-130 Strand, W.C.2. 25.
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 British Trade Journal and Export World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 British Veterinary Journal—7-8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 35. 6d.
 Brushes and Toilet Goods—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 35.
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 Builders' Merchants' Journal—54 Uxbridge Rd., W.12. 15.
 Building Equipment News—33 Tothill St., S.W.1.
 Building Materials—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30s. p.a.
 Building Societies' Gazette—Graham House, Tudor St., E.C.4. 25. 6d.
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 Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Catering Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Caxton Magazine—9 Fryston Ave., Croydon. 25.
 Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. 15.
 Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 3d.
 Chemical and Process Engineering—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Chemical Trade Journal—147-9 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 15. 4d.
 Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 15.
 Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 45.
 Chief Steward—26 Billiter St., E.C.3. 6d.
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 Cinema—93-5 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
 City Observer—70 Blandford St., W.1. 4d.
 City Press (Non-Political)—4 Angel Court, E.C.2. 2d.
 Civil Engineering—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 10s. p.a.
 Coal Merchant and Shipper—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Coke and Gas—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
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 Farmers' Weekly—43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 8d.
 Farming News—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 3d.
 Fashion Trade Weekly—111, Salusbury Road, N.W.6. 315. 6d. p.a.
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 F.B.I. Review—21 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Journal—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Fibres, Engineering & Chemistry—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.3. 405. p.a.
 Fibre Industries & Cordage World—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 45. 3d.
 Financial World—Empire House, Union Court, E.C.2. 6d.
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 Food Trade Review—7 Garrick St. W.C.2. 255. p.a.
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 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—6-7 Gough Square, E.C.4. 9d.
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 Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Ux-bridge, Mx. 125. p.a.
 Fur Record—14 King St., Richmond, Surrey. 15. 6d.
 Fur Weekly News—79 Gt. Titchfield St., W.1. 205. p.a.
 Furnishing—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
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 Furniture Record—44a Worship St., E.C.2. 15.
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 Gas Times—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 25.
 Gas World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 George Broomhall's Corn Trade News—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 2105. p.a.
 Glass—9 Moor Park Rd., Northwood, Mx. 15. 10d.
 Goldsmiths' Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 15.
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6d.
 Grocers' Gazette—26 Fish Street Hill, E.C.3. 5d.
 Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. 9d.
 Hair and Beauty—18-20 York Bldgs., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Hairdressers' Journal—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Handy Shipping Guide—12-16 Laystall St., E.C.1. 15.
 Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Harper's Sports and Games—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 6d.
 Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 635. p.a.
 Hatter's Gazette—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 25.
 Head Teachers' Review—Charter House, Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. 4d.
 Heating and Air Treatment Engineer—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 25.
 Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 25.
 Home Mechanics—19-20 Noel St., W.1. 15. 3d.
 Horological Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 15.
 Hosiery Times—41 Spring Gdns., Manchester. 15.
 Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstone Lane, Leicester. 15. 6d.
 Hospital—75 Portland Place, W.1. 25.
 Hospital and Health Management—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 15. 6d.
 Hotel Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 25.
 Hotel Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 25.
 Ice Cream Industry—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Illus. Carpenter and Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 4d.
 Impact—1 Old Burlington St., W.1. 105.
 Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Industrial Daily News—Pear Tree Court, E.C.1. 3365. p.a.
 Industrial Diamond Review—226 Latymer Court, W.6. 125. p.a.
 Industrial Heating Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 25.
 Industrial Welfare and Personnel Management—48 Brynston Square, W.1. 25.
 Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Investor's Chronicle—72 Coleman St., E.C.2. 15.
 Investors' Guardian—Guardian House, Worm-wood St., E.C.2. 15.
 Investors' Review—79 Temple Chambers, E.C.2. 15.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 9d.
 Iron and Steel—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.

- Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 15.
 Jeweller and Metalworker—10 Albemarle Way, E.C.1. 8d.
 Journal of Education—10 St. Turnstile, W.C.1. 25.
 Journal of Scientific Instruments—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 1005. p.a.
 Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. 2005. p.a.
 Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists—19 Piccadilly, Bradford. 65. 8d.
 Journal of the Textile Institute—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 105.
 Junior Age—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Little London, Chichester. 25. 3d.
 Jute and Canvas Review—222 Strand, W.C.2. 35. 6d.
 Kinematograph Weekly—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 25.
 Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Land Agents Record—22 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 6d.
 Laundry Record & Journal—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 10d.
 Law Journal—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 15. 9d.
 Law Quarterly Review—3 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 105.
 Law Society's Gazette—Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 315. 6d. p.a.
 Law Times—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 15. 9d.
 Leather Goods—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Licensing World—32 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 3d.
 Light Car—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 25.
 Light Metals—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 25.
 Linen Trade Circular—2 Marcus Ward St., Belfast. 505. p.a.
 Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.2. Subs.
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 3d.
 Locomotive, Railway Carriage and Wagon Review—88 Horseferry Rd., S.W.1. 15. 6d.
 London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 505. p.a.
 Luncheon and Tea Room Journal—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25.
 Machinery—Nat. House, West St., Brighton. 15.
 Machinery Lloyd—6, Cavendish Place, W.1. 505. p.a.
 Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 15.
 Maker-Up—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 35.
 Man and his Clothes—35 Barrett St., W.1. 25.
 Man-made Textiles—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 25. 6d.
 Manager—8 Hill St., W.1. 35.
 Manufacturing Chemist—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 405. p.a.
 Manufacturing Clothier—9 Gough Square E.C.4. 35.
 Marine Engineer—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Mass Production—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Meat Marketing—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square E.C.4. 15.
 Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 9d.
 Mechanical Handling—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 35.
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 25.
 Medical Officer—72-8 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 3d.
 Medical Press—8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 15.
 Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Members Circular (Master Printers)—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Men's Wear—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 305. p.a.
 Metal Bulletin—47 Albemarle St., W.1. 15. 9d.
 Metal Industry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15.
 Metal Treatment—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Metallurgia—31 King St. West, Manchester. 3. 25.
 Milk Producer—Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
 Milling—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 25.
 Mine and Quarry Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25.
 Mining Journal—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. 8d.
 Mining Mag.—442 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
 Model Engineer—19-20 Noel St., W.1. 15.
 Modern Caravan—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. 15.
 Modern Refrigeration—Refrigeration House, Victoria Road, Woking, Surrey. 25. 6d.
 Modern Transport—3-16 Woburn Place, W.C.1. 6d.
 Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15.
 Motor Body—68 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Motor Cycle—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 235. 6d. p.a.
 Motor Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 8d.
 Motor Industry—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 25.
 Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 465. 6d. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 4d.
 Muck Shifter and Public Works Digest—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 205. p.a.
 Music Trades Review—44A Worship St., E.C.2. 25.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.1. 15.
 National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. 25.
 National Master Painter—40 King St., W., Manchester. Subs.
 National Newsagent—149 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Newnes' Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15.
 N.R.A. Journal—Flint Cottage, Chipstead, Surrey. 15. 6d.
 Nurseryman and Seedsman—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 305. p.a.
 Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Off Licence Journal—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Official Architecture—63 Neal St., W.C.2. 25.
 Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Optician—60 Aldwych, W.C.2. 15.
 Outfitter—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Packaging—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 25.
 Packaging Review—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 25. 6d.
 Paint Manufacture—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 405. p.a.
 Paint, Oil and Colour Journal—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 405. p.a.
 Paint Technology—58, College Road, Harrow Middlesex. 25. 10d.
 Painting and Decorating—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 15. 3d.
 Paper Containers—The Mall, W.5. 25.
 Paper Maker—50-51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 25. 9d.
 Parthenon—75 Essex Place, S.W.1. 15. 6d.
 Passenger Transport—Avenue Chambers, Verney Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. 15. 6d.

- Perambulator Gazette—13 St. George St., W.1. 15.
9d.
- Performer—18 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 6d.
- Perfumery and Essential Oil Record—33 Chiswell St., E.C.1. 35. 6d.
- Personnel Management, Welfare and Industrial Equipment—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 25. 3d.
- Petroleum—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 405. p.a.
- Petroleum Times—Brettenham House, Strand, W.C.2. 45.
- Pharmaceutical Journal—33 Bedford Pl., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
- Philatelic Magazine—29 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 6d.
- Philatelic Trader—29 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 105. p.a.
- Planomaker—13 St. George St., W.1. 25.
- Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 25. 6d.
- Plumbing Trade Journal—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 15. 3d.
- Plumbers' Journal—E.C.4. 2d.
- Post Office Directory—Square, W.C.1. 4d.
- Post Mag—12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 6d.
- Pottery and Glass—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 405. p.a.
- Pottery Gazette—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 255. p.a.
- Power and Works Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Power Laundry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15.
- Practical Television—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
- Practical Wireless—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
- Practitioner—5 Bentinck St., W.1. 45.
- Product Finishing—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 35.
- Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. 6d.
- Publishers' Circular—106 George St., Croydon, Surrey. 8d.
- Quarry Manager's Journal—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
- Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25.
- Railway Magazine—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Railway Review—3 Endsleigh St., W.C.1. 3d.
- Rating and Income Tax—21 Red Lion St., W.C.2. 25.
- Retail Chemist—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 9d.
- Retail Newsagent—15 Charterhouse St., E.C.1. 4d.
- Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Review of Economic Studies—4 Trumpington St., Cambridge. 75. 6d.
- Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. 505. p.a.
- Roads and Road Construction—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Royal Society of Health Journal—90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 45.
- Rubber Age—147 Grosvenor Rd., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Sales Appeal—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. 35. 6d.
- School and College Management—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24-26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. 15.
- Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. 4d.
- Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Square, Wigan. 4d.
- Scope—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. 35. 6d.
- Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. 15.
- Scottish Farmer and Farming World and Household—209 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. 3d.
- Scottish Grocer—34-6 North Frederick St., Glasgow. 3d.
- Secretaries' Chronicle—Devonshire House, 12 Devonshire St., W.1. 25.
- Secretary—14, New Bridge St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
- Service Station—2 Caxton St., S.W.1. 15. 9d.
- Sheet Metal Industries—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 25.
- Shipbuilder—10 Cartington Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 25. 6d.
- Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25.
- Shipping World—1 Arundel St., W.C.2. 15. 9d.
- Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 8d.
- Shoe and Leather Record—Granville House, Arundel St., W.C.2. 8d.
- Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly—4 Market Place, Leicester. 3d.
- Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. 25.
- Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 35.
- Solicitors' Journal—21 Red Lion St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Sports Trader—15 Cursor St., E.C.4. 25.
- Stage—19 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 6d.
- Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 25. 6d.
- Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 15.
- Stores and Shops—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 25. 6d.
- Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. 35. 6d.
- Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 15.
- Syren and Shipping—26-8 Billiter St., E.C.3. 15. 6d.
- Tailor and Cutter—42 Gerrard St., W.1. 15.
- Tea and Rubber Mail—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
- Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 4d.
- Textile Manufacturers—31 King St. West, Manchester. 25.
- Textile Mercury—45 Spring Gardens, Manchester. 6d.
- Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 25. 6d.
- Timber and Plywood—194-200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15.
- Timber Technology and Machine Woodworking—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 15.
- Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 3d.
- Times Review of Industry—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 15.
- Tobacco—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15.
- Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3d.
- Tooling—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 25.
- Toy Trader—15 Cursor St., E.C.4. 175. 6d. p.a.
- Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. 25.
- Transport Management—18 Kensington Gate, W.8. 15.
- Transport World—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 25.
- Waste Trade World—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 6d.
- Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 25. 6d.
- Water and Water Engineering—30 Fumival St., E.C.4. 25.
- Weekly Law Reports (Legal)—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 945. 6d. p.a.
- Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
- Wine and Food—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 35. 6d.
- Wine and Spirit Trade Record—3 St. Dunstan's Lane, E.C.3. 705. p.a.

Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 9d.
Wire Industry—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. 25s p.a.
Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 3d.
Wireless Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.
Women's Wear News—3-5 Barrett St., W.1. 9d.
Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 1s.
Wool Record—10 Booth St., Bradford. 80s. p.a.
World Crops—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.3. 40s. p.a.
World Sports—184 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
World's Carriers—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s.
World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. 6d.
World's Paper Trade Review—329 High Holborn, W.C.1. 1s.
World's Press News—9-10 Old Bailey, E.C.4. 1s.

LONDON OFFICES OF DOMINION, NORTHERN IRISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Australia:—

Adelaide Advertiser—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Mail, 34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Adelaide News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Brisbane Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Launceston Examiner—30 New Bri. St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Melbourne Australian Post—Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Weekly Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth Daily News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth West Australian—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—71 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Truth—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Sun-Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—

Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Calgary Herald—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Edmonton Journal—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Globe and Mail (Toronto)—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Hamilton Spectator—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal La Presse—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Regina Leader-Post—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Toronto Daily Star—83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Toronto Star Weekly—83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Vancouver Herald—63 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Vancouver Province—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Vancouver Sun—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.

Ceylon:—

Ceylon Daily News—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Ceylon Observer—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4.

India:—

Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Bombay Evening News of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.
Hindu, The (Madras)—2-3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Illustrated Weekly of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.
Madras Mail—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
National Herald (Lucknow)—2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Lucknow)—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—41 Whitehall, S.W.1.
Times of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Mirror (Auckland)—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Free Lance—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—

Armagh Guardian—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dungannon Observer—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lisburn Standard—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland (continued):—

Northern Whig—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Portadown Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Strabane Weekly News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Farmer—131 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan:—

Civil and Military Gazette (Karachi and Lahore)
 114 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 Karachi Dawn—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Pakistan Times—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.

South Africa:—

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Burger (Cape Town)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
 Cape Argus—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Cape Times—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Durban Daily News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 East London Dispatch—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch.

PROVINCES—Bristol, Evening World; Cheltenham, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; Derby, Evening Telegraph; Edinburgh, Scottish Daily Mail; Gloucester, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; Grimsby, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph; Hull, Daily Mail, Hull Times; Leicester, Evening Mail; Lincoln, Echo; Stoke on Trent, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; Swansea, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—Barnstaple, North Devon Journal-Herald; Bodmin, Cornish Guardian; Crediton, Gazette; Exeter, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; Exmouth, Chronicle; Ilfracombe, Chronicle; Penzance, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; Plymouth, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; Tiverton, Gazette; Torquay, Herald Express; Truro, West Briton; Wellington, Wellington Weekly News.

Daily News Group

LONDON—News Chronicle, Star.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—Blackburn, Times; Lurney, Express and News; Doncaster, Gazette; Edinburgh, Evening News; Leeds, Yorkshire Evening News; Northampton, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; Nuneaton, Observer; Preston, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

LONDON SUBURBAN—Batham, News and Mercury; Clapham, Observer; Merton, News; Mitcham, News and Mercury; Norbury, News; Norwood, News; Penge, News; Streatham, News; Wimbledon, Boro News.

**Berrow's Newspapers Ltd.
(WORCESTER)**

PROVINCES—Worcester, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Berrow's Worcester

Eastern Province Herald—231 Strand, W.C.2.
 Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Natal Mercury—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Natal Witness—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Queenstown Daily Rep.—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

U.S.A.:—

Baltimore Sun—40 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—22 Cottesmore Ct., Stanford Rd., W.8.
 Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Christian Science Monitor—163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
 New York Daily Mirror—78 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Wall Street Journal—83-6 Farringdon St., E.C.4.

Journal; Stourport, News; Kidderminster, Times; Droiwich, Guardian; Malvern, Gazette; Evesham, Standard; Ledbury, Reporter.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—Abingdon, North Berks Herald; Alnwick, Northumberland Gazette; Auckland, Chronicle; Barrow, North Western Evening Mail, News; Bedford, Record, Times; Biggleswade, Chronicle; Birmingham, Gazette, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury, Sporting Bull, Sports Argus; Blyth, News; Bradford, Yorkshire Observer, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports, Yorkshire Observer Budget; Consett, Chronicle; Darlington, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; Dalton, News; Devizes, Wiltshire Gazette; Durham, County Advertiser, Chronicle; Keighley, News; Kendal, Westmorland Gazette; Lancaster, Guardian; Lincoln, Chronicle; Malton, Gazette; Morecambe, Guardian; North Shields, Evening News; Oxford, Mail, Times; South Shields, Gazette, Sports Gazette; Stanley, News; Swindon, Evening Advertiser; Football Pink, Wilts Herald; York, Yorkshire Gazette and Herald, Yorkshire Evening Press.

Kemsley Group (Viscount Kemsley):

LONDON—Sunday Graphic, Sunday Times.

PROVINCES—Manchester, Empire News, The Chronicle Midday, Evening Chronicle; Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun, Sporting Man; Blackburn, Northern Daily Telegraph; Congleton, Times; Macclesfield, Macclesfield Times and Courier; Middlesbrough, Evening Gazette; Sheffield, Star Sheffield Telegraph, Chronicle Midday; Stockport, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—Aberdeen, The Press and Journal, Evening Express, Weekly Journal.

WALES—Cardiff, Western Mail, South Wales Echo, Cardiff and South Wales Times.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON—Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

Principal London Clubs

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aldwych Alpine	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2 ...	B. C. Taylor (Hon.) ..	G. Nil	G. 8, 3 & 1	Social: Non-political. Mountaineering.
American	1857	74 Sth. Audley St., W.1.	J. H. Emlyn Jones (Hon.)	4	4	
American Women's	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1.	Miss D. Todd	£20	£20	Americans in London. American women in London.
Army and Navy ...	1889	1a Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	Mrs. V. Towne	Nil	Various	
Arts	1837	36-39 and 46-47 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Lady Helen Barlow ..	Nil	16, 9 & 3	Regular Officers of H.M. Forces.
The Athenæum	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1....	G. W. Stainer	£16	16	
Authors'	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	C. F. Parry, C.L.E., O.B.E.	40	21	Literature & Science. Public Services, The Arts. Literary and Social.
The Bath	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Lt.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood.	7	14, 10 & 7	
Beefsteak	1894	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Sqn. Ldr. E. E. Hardee.	30	20	Naval, Mil. and Social.
Boodle's	1876	9 Irving Street, W.C.2 ...	H. P. J. Lowe	5	15	
Brooks's	1763	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Cdr. E. A. May, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	30	25	Dining and Social. Social: Non-political.
Buck's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	G. de Villiers	40 & 20	25	
Caledonian	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1.	L. E. Amey	20 & 10	20	Social: Non-political. Strictly Scottish.
Canning	1893	9 Halkin Street, S.W.1.	Col. D. M. W. Smith	Nil	20-1	
Carlton	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	S. W. Chapman	Nil	15	Social: Non-political. Conservative.
Cavalry	1832	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Peter Stewart	10	21	
Challoner	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1....	A. F. O'Connor (Hon.)	30 & 2	20, 12 & 7	Officers of Mounted Services.
Church Imperial	1949	59-61 Pont Street, S.W.1	Col. R. G. Triggs	2	2	
City Livery	1913	212 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1	Mrs. A. M. H. Charles (Hon.)	Nil	3 & 1	Social: Roman Catholic. Gentlemen: C. of E.
City of London	1914	Slon College, E.C.4....	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (Hon.)	10	4	
City University	1832	19 Old Broad St., E.C.2	Capt. J. H. Benwell-Lejeune, C.M.E., R.N.	100	20	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
Constitutional	1885	50 Cornhill, E.C.3....	H. W. Bundock	10	16	
Cowdray	1883	28 Northumberland Ave. W.C.2	J. W. Barnard .....	..	20 & 15	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates. Political and Residential.
Devonshire	1922	20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Mrs. C. H. Hargrave ..	3 & 1½	£6 10s-£2 15s.	
East India and Sports	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	C. G. Dunning	20	25	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Eccentric	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	K. S. Tew	30	21, 8, 2	
Empress	1890	9 Ryder St., S.W.1....	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	12 & 8	Social.
Farmers'	1897	15 Berkeley St., W.1.	T. A. Mitchell	5	5	
Fishers'	1842	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Col. L. James	3	6 & 3	Ladies: Social. Agricultural interests.
Forum	1884	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Brooks ..	5	9 & 5	
Garrick	1919	42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1	Miss O. Mills	5	13-3	Women: Social, etc. Dramatic and Literary.
Goat	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C.2	Comdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	35	25	
Golfers'	1916	179 New Bond St., W.1.	Miss G. M. Morris	£2	4 & 3	R.N. and R.M. Officers. Members or Golf Clubs.
Green Room	1893	24 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	J. M. Hornsby	5	10, 7 & 5	
Gresham	1877	9 Adam Street, W.C.2 ...	R. Raglan (Hon.) .....	..	12	Dramatic Profession. Bankers and Merchants.
Guards	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	Brig. A. A. J. Allen	50	20	
Hurlingham	1813	16 Charles St., W.1....	C. Buss	15	£18	Guards' Officers only. Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash; Social.
International	1869	Ranelagh Gdns, S.W.6.	Capt. R. H. Rump, R.N. (ret.)	10	15	
Sportsmen's	1929	30 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1	Maj. H. E. Smith	20, 13 & 10	20, 13 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1	Capt. J. M. Hornsby ..	5	12, 10 & 5	
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1....	Brig. W. F. Jeffries, C.B.E., D.S.O.	20	20, 12 & 3	Conservative.
Kempton Park	1878	Sunbury-on-Thames	L. W. Hargreaves	Nil	£20	
Kennel	1873	1-4 Clarges St., W.1.	E. Holland Buckley ..	Nil	5	Racing. (dogs. For improving breed of Mountaineering.
Ladies' Alpine	1907	39 Orchard Drive, Chorneywood, Herts. (Sec.)	Mrs. G. Starkey	1	2	
Ladies' Carlton	1906	5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss N. Backwell	Nil	15½ & 7	Social and Political. Social.
Ladies' Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor St., W.1....	Mrs. G. Crump	Nil	12	
Lady Golfers'	1912	2 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson (Hon.)	5	6 & 4	Social and Golfing.
Lansdowne	1935	Berkeley Sq., W.1	H. T. Murly-Gotto	Nil	20, 12 & 7	
London Fencing	1848	1a Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W.1.	E. J. Morten (Hon.) ..	Nil	7	Social, Sports and Residential. Fencing.
London Lyceum	1904	49 Grosvenor St., W.1....	Miss A. H. Adair	5	10-3	
London Rowing	1856	Embarkment, Putney, S.W.15.	T. D. M. Boyland (Hon.)	£2	6	Ladies' Arts and Lit. Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	R. Aird, M.C.	£5	£6	
National	1845	30-35 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. E. Marsh (Hon.)	Nil	18 & 12	Clerical and Social. Liberal & Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson	Nil	15 & 8	
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W.1....	Capt. St. J. Croghan, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)	Nil	20, 10, 8 & 3	Naval, Army, Marines, Air.

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club-House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.1 ...	Brig. R. G. W. Cal-laghan, O.B.E.	G. Nil	G. 25, 13, 12 & 4 20	Social.
Oxford and Cam-bridge University Pilot	1830	71-6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 ...	A. G. Bennett	Nil	20	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Portland	1816	Dr. Johnson's House, Gough Sq., E.C.4.	Miss V. Davies	5/-	£2-5	Professional and executive: men and women.
Pratt's	1841	18a Charles St., W.1 ...	Lt.-Col. H. F. Coleman	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Press	1882	14 Park Place, S.W.1 ...	G. de Villiers	Nil	5	Social.
Public Schools	1909	St. Brde's House, Salis-bury Sq., E.C.4.	A. Lazenby	3 & 1	7, 24 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Queen's	1886	100 Piccadilly, W.1 ...	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.	Nil	15, 7, 3, 2	Social: Public Schools.
Reform	1832	W. Kensington, W.14 ...	R. J. Ritchie	5	15 & 12	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Rackets.
Roeampton	1901	104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1 ...	Sq.-Ldr. H. B. Bell ...	10 & 5	20 & 3	Social.
Royal Aero.	1901	Roeampton Lane, S.W.15	J. Maples	10 & 5	20-10	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Rackets, etc.
Royal Air Force ...	1916	119 Piccadilly, W.1 ...	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E.	12	15	Aeronautics.
R.A.F. Reserves ...	1948	128 Piccadilly, W.1 ...	Gp. Capt. V. G. A. Bennett, C.B.E.	Nil	15-2	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile ...	1897	14 South Street, W.1 ...	H. C. Room, M.B.E.	Nil	3-4	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.
Royal British Nurses' Assoc. R.N.V.R. Officers ...	1887 1943	87-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1 ... 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 38 Hill Street, W.1 ...	G. L. Samuelson ... Miss I. Macdonald ... Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Tross Youle, R.N.V.R.	21 Nil 10	14 & 8 5s. 3, 1, 4	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Ocean Racing	1925	20 St. James's Place, S.W.1	A. H. Paul	4	6 & 2	Officers of R.N.V.R., R.N., R.N.R., R.M. and members of Yacht Clubs.
Royal Societies ...	1894	100 Piccadilly, W.1 ...	Miss N. W. Webb ...	Nil	10, 6, 4	Offshore Yacht Racing.
Royal Thames Yacht Soc.	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Air Vice-Marshal Sir D. Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C. C. B. Edwards (Hon.)	20 & 10	20-2	Members of Learned Societies, Social. Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Soc.	1781	1 Albion Mews, W.2 ...	H. Philip	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art.	1884	26 Conduit St., W.1 ...	H. Philip	1	2	Social and Art.
St. James'	1858	106 Piccadilly, W.1 ...	J. R. Molloy	25	27	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W.1 ...	(Vacant)	Nil	20-5	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	Esher, Surrey	Maj. C. R. Chambers ...	Nil	£17	Racing.
Savage	1857	1 Carlton House Ter., S.W.1	George Baker (Hon.)	20	20 & 12	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science.
Savile	1868	69 Brook Street, W.1 ...	F. Fryer	20	20	Social. Non-political.
Service Women's ...	1922	52 Lr. Sloane St., S.W.1	Miss A. McNeill, C.B.E.	£1	£3 & £2	Service Women, Past and Present.
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer.	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W.1 ...	Miss D. M. G. Thompson, O.B.E.	5	12-3	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. ...	1903	118 Eaton Square, S.W.1	Mrs. S. G. Tennant ..	Nil	£1 5s. to £2	Ski-ing.
Spanish (Centro Es-pañol de Londres)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W.1	P. J. de la Hidaiga (Hon.)	5, 2 & 1	5, 2 & 1	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing ...	1860	Embankment Putney, S.W.15	B. T. Ramm; K. A. Williams (joint Hon.)	£2 & £1	6 & 2	Amateur Rowing and Sculpt.
Transportation ...	1947	44 Wilton Cresc., S.W.1	G. Matthews	Nil	10, 5 & 2	Social: Transport Industry.
Travelers' Turf ...	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W.1 ...	R. P. McDouall ...	Nil	25-7	Social: Non-political.
Union	1868	85 Piccadilly, W.1 ...	Wing. Cdr. J. Aherne	15	25	Racing and Social.
Un. Nursing Services	1805	86 St. James's Street, S.W.1	H. G. Nightingale ...	21	20 to 3	Social. Non-political.
United Service ...	1815	34 Cavendish Sq., W.1 ...	Miss L. E. Elliott ...	1	4, 3 & 1	Nursing Services and Social
United Sports ...	1903	116 Pall Mall, S.W.1 ...	Comdr. J. C. Allan ...	£20	£15	Regular Officers.
United University ...	1821	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1 ...	Capt. J. M. Hornsby ...	5	10, 8 & 4	Social and Sporting.
United Wards	1877	1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1	Comdr. T. M. Horsfall, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	..	20	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University Women's V.A.D. Ladies	1886 1920	Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 2 Audley Square, W.1 ... 28 Cavendish Square, W.1	Sqn.-Ldr. W. A. G. Goldsworthy, M.B.E., R.A.F. (ret.) Miss D. Cooper ... Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	1 3 & 2 2	2 6-4 4 & 3	Civic: Non-political.
Victoria	1860	18 Wellington St., W.C.2	A. J. Fenlon	25	25	University and Medical. Social.
Victory Ex-Services.	1907	73/9 Seymour St., W.2 ...	Lt.-Col. A. P. Warkins, M.C.	Nil	10/-	Sporting and Social.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1 ...	R. L. Payne	3	7-2	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
White's	1693	37/38 St. James's St., S.W.1	H. L. Webb	£30	25	Social. West Indian Social. Non-political.
Women's Press	1944	52 Carey St., W.C.2 ...	Miss E. G. McNaught	1	5, 24 & 1	Women Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Estab- lished	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
	1880	Lion Street.	28	G.	G.	*Col. M. B. Pugh, T.O.
	1855	Farnborough Road.	1,750	Nil	Various	Lt. Col. J. V. Bell.
	1858	21-22 Queen Square.	234	..	9, 7, 5 & 3	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
	1895	25 Queen Square.	210	1	3	Miss Wynne-Roberts.
	1885	11 De Parys Avenue.	151	Nil	7 & 3	*A. Day.
	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	125	Nil	7 & 5	*W. E. Heath.
	1885	Paradise Street.	160	8	8	*J. A. Greaney.
	1921	95 New Street.	393	Nil	5	W. J. Luxton.
(Conservative)	1871	53 Temple Row.	400	10	16	*T. C. Pepper.
(Liberal)	1879	147 Corporation St.	100	Nil	10	*L. R. Russell.
(Midland)	1868	Ethel Street.	175	Nil	12	*Col. G. E. Hill, T.D.
(Midland Conservative)	1882	Waterloo Street.	300	10	14	*E. Ingram.
(St. Paul's)	1859	34 St. Paul's Square.	120	10	15	*W. J. Eley.
(Union)	1867	89 Colmore Row	378	..	18	*L. H. Cleaver.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) ..	1866	Victoria Street.	144	£1.	3	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1860	Church Street.	290	1	£1 15s. 0d	*John Halliwell.
	1849	45 Preston New Rd.	115	..	5	*G. Waterworth.
	1877	Sudley Road.	66	..	4	*F. H. Cockell.
	1870	25 Mawdsley Street.	201	Nil	6 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
	1871	Pier Approach.	200	5	8	*Dr. E. Farquharson
	1870	41 Bank Street.	560	5	16	H. Firth; E. A. Green.
	1857	Piece Hall Yard.	86	10	18	*T. C. Whightman.
	1922	12 South Street.	150	5 & 2	3 & 11	*R. de F. Forl.
	1863	138 King's Road.	166	Nil	12, 9 & 6	*G. W. Beresford.
	1882	22 The Mall.	250	Nil	10-2	Lt. Col. C. I. Inglis.
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen's Street.	350	Nil	11	P. McEntee.
(The Bristol Club)	1888	Corn Street.	526	10	10 & 5	*F. G. Summerton.
(University and Literary) ..	1890	20 Berkeley Square.	160	5	5	*A. R. Gibbs.
Budleigh Salterton	1901	Fore Street	70	Nil	£5 15s. 6d	*E. C. Ackermann.
Burton-on-Trent (Burton Club) ..	1884	The Abbey	130	5	13	L. T. Oaroy.
Buxton (Union)	1887	St. John's Road.	266	3 & 1	6, 4, 3h.	W. H. Finney.
					2, 1	
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic) ..	1855	Park Street.	150	2	1	*P. E. Dutton.
(Hawks)	1871	2 All Saints' Passage.	180	2	6	*W. R. Alexander.
(Union)	1515	Bridge Street.	14,000	1	3	S. A. Elwood (Chic. Clerk).
Canterbury (Club)	1875	17 Old Dover Road.	285	2	3	H. P. Dawton.
(East Kent)	1866	Old Dover Road.	115	£3	£5 10s. £3	D. F. Andrews
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) ..	1868	2 Westgate Street.	350	15	12	Lt.-Cdr. E. R. Tipler, M.B.E.
(Exchange Club)	1880	Mt. Stuart Sq.	250	5	6	R. E. Collins.
(Glamorgan Wanderers)	1927	Wyndham Arcade.	40	4	3	*E. J. Weekes.
Carlisle (Border)	1862	9 Portland Square.	186	5	5 & 2	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County)	1870	24 Lowther Street.	140	Nil	7 & 2	*G. S. Cartmell.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen & County) ..	1903	10 Quay St.	104	Nil	4	C. H. Porter. H. J. Evans.
Cheltenham (The New Club) ..	1873	Oriel Road.	456	Nil	Various	*C. Gilliat.
(Union)	18	30 Cambray.	120	2	4	*A. L. Morris.
Chester (Grosvenor)	1866	City Walls.	107	..	10-4	J. W. Crowe.
	1807	St. Peter's Church Yd.	119	3	8, 5 & 3	A. V. Jones.
	1922	East Street.	126	5	3	*S. N. Kepp.
	1874	Bank Passage.	91	Nil	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
	1878	Head Street.	98	..	5 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friargate.	130	5 & 3	7 & 3	J. A. Garnett.
Devizes (Devizes & District) ..	1931	27 St. John's Street.	170	Nil	4	*E. E. Lake.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) ..	1893	20 Funch Road.	140	1	4, 3 & 2	*G. W. Howie.
Dudley (Conservative)	1884	Castle Hill	230	6	4	S. W. Ordish.
	1897	20 Old Street.	151	..	5, 3, & 2	*C. E. Pilkington.
	1872	Burlington Place.	282	Nil	6 & 3	*A. J. Adams.
	1900	Dresden House.	200	4	4 & 2	*N. H. F. Burrell.
	1876	Southernhay House	190	£4	7	*A. L. Maffett.
	1889	The Esplanade.	14	..	5 & 21	*E. H. Spence.
	1826	Western Terrace.	213	1	5 & 4	*Maj. H. W. Martyn.
	1874	136 Sandgate Road.	240	7	8, 4 & 3	*Capt. H. P. Keary.
	1891	11A Westgate Street.	210	7	7 & 5	H. P. Rivers.
	1882	144 High Street.	43	3	5	*H. N. Scott.
	1868	Fountain Street	216	10	14	*F. D. Drake.
	1857	36 Victoria Avenue.	95	Nil	8 & 4	*T. D. Bertram.
	1878	High Street.	114	3	31	*E. W. Roberts.
Shire County)						
Henley on Thames (Leander) ..	1818	Henley on Thames.	1,676	6	4	*M. Buxton.
(Phyllis Court)	19	Marlowe Road	850	..	12 & 6	Lt.-Col. B. O. Ware.
Hove (The Club)	1884	28 Fourn Avenue.	300	Nil	8	*Maj.-F. R. Clifton.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	Church Street.	141	10	£15	*J. G. Turner; S. Hulme
Ipswich (Ipswich Club)	1880	12-14 Lower Brook St.	222	Nil	10, 7 & 3	*A. E. L. Sladen. (Joint).
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Nortgate St.	190	..	8 & 5	H. J. Crewes.
Jersey (United)	1848	Royal Square, St. Helier	230	£6	45	*E. H. Stent.
(Victoria)	1853	Beresford St., St. Helier.	396	6 & 3	8 & 4	Mrs. J. Burton.
Leamington (Tennis Court) ..	1847	50 Bedford Street.	200	Nil	8 & 4	N. C. Adams; H. C. Burgess
(Leamington Club)	1849	26 The Parade.	144	..	3	*R. C. Davis.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Abney Place.	340	10	16 & 8	*R. Middleton.
Leicester (Constitutional)	1880	Pocklington's Walk.	900	3	7	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club)	1873	Welford Place.	425	10	10	J. S. Thompson.

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Littlehampton (County).....	1911	47 South Terrace.	90	G.	G.	*Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Lannon.
Liverpool (Artists).....	1877	Eberle Street.	252	Nil	5 & 2	*L. N. R. Davies.
(Athenaeum).....	1797	Church Alley.	282	5	15	F. G. Blair.
(Constitutional).....	1879	11 Tithebarn Street.	388	10 & 5	14 & 5	J. W. Ferguson.
(Exchange).....	1832	11 Fenwick Street.	200	Nil	21	*H. H. Timson.
(Lyceum).....	1801	1 Bold Street.	500	10 & 5	12	*F. A. Willett.
(Old Hall).....	1908	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	310	10	9	*C. C. Taylor.
(Palatine).....	1856	5 Union Court.	127	15	15	*T. P. Maylor.
(Racquet).....	1874	102 Up. Parliament Street.	420	Nil	15	*D. A. Holmes.
(University).....	1895	2 Mr. Pleasant.	365	5	10	*W. D. Herring.
Maidstone (Kent County).....	1867	23 Union Street.	117	Nil	6 & 4	*S. Mendel.
Manchester (Clarendon).....	1837	102 Mosley Street.	439	10	18	*A. J. Skelton & H. F. King (joint).
(Engineers).....	1913	17 Albert Square.	625	Nil	18, 15 & 7	*E. Wilkinson.
(The Old Rectory).....	1912	90 Deansgate.	350	5	10	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform).....	1867	81 King Street.	1,064	10	15	A. W. Rochwell.
(Union).....	1825	75 Mosley Street.	403	Nil	18	L. A. Edwards.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland).....	1869	Queen's Square.	250	15 & 7 1/2	8 & 6	Feat. Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Minehead (Minehead and West Somerset).....	1901	38 The Avenue.	85	Nil	5 & 2 1/2	*R. C. Berry & J. F. P. Taylor (joint).
Monmouth (Monmouth and County).....	1875	High Street.	270	7	7	B. C. Jones.
Newbury (South Berks).....	1883	West Mills.	65	Nil	6	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne: (Northern Counties).....	1829	13 Eldon Square.	210	15	18	Miss C. Ferguson.
(Union).....	1862	Westgate Road.	383	Nil	18-7	H. W. Davey.
Newport (Monmouthshire County).....	1930	Station Approach.	265	7	10	Brig. P. Gottwaltz, M.C.
Northampton (Northampton and County).....	1873	George Row.	334	5	10 & 7	A. E. Jones.
Norwich (Norfolk).....	1864	17 Upper King St.	400	7	£10, 8 & 5	*W. W. F. Chapman.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire) (Borough).....	1850	Brildesmith Gate.	125	Nil	10	*G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon).....	1893	12 King Street.	416	4 & 4	12 & 5	C. E. Akeroyd.
(O.U.D.S.).....	1863	54 Cornmarket St.	161	Nil	5 & 2 1/2	*A. Lowe.
(Union Society).....	1824	Exeter College.	120	Nil	18-	*A. Shallicross.
(Vincents).....	1863	Green Court.	15,000	£1	£4 10s.	L. W. Crawte.
Palinton (The Palinton Club).....	1882	14 King Edward St.	151	3 1/2	£7 10s.	*P. A. Landon, M.C.
Peterborough (City & Counties).....	1920	21 Priestgate.	300	£2	8	W. V. Davies.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval).....	1858	17 Pembroke Road.	1,056	..	£1-4	*Comdr. B. M. Walker, R.N. (ret.).
Preston (Conservative).....	1879	Guildhall Street.	488	1	£5 10 & 2	H. Harris.
Reading (Athenaeum).....	1842	28 Friar Street.	225	..	6	N. S. Close.
(Wellington).....	1881	16 Blagrove St.	120	Nil	7	G/Capt. W. R. Day (ret.).
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond).....	1880	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Rd.	300	..	7, 4 & 1	C. B. Booth.
Ripon (Ripon Club).....	1850	The Square.	97	4 & 2	4 & 2	*W. M. Eccles.
(City Club).....	1927	3 Water Skelgate.	220	Nil	£1 10s.	*N. Stephenson.
Rochester (Castle).....	1865	The Esplanade.	150	..	6 & 4	*S. P. Harrison.
Rugby (The Rugby).....	1860	35 North Street.	170	..	4	*T. J. Nott.
Rye (Dormy House).....	1895	Rye.	220	2	£6 & £1	Maj. J. Ramsay, M.C.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex and St. Leonards).....	1884	Warrior Square.	150	Nil	7	K. A. Ainslie.
Scarborough (South Cliff).....	1898	5 West Street.	70	..	5	*R. Bleach.
Sheffield (The Club).....	1843	46 Norfolk Street.	345	15	15	J. D. Barber.
(St. James's).....	1941	St. James's Row.	360	£5	11	Mrs. M. Turner.
Sheffield (The Club).....	1888	Oak House, Dogpole.	200	4	1	F. V. Adams.
Sheffield (The Club).....	1872	The Square.	63	£	7	M. Fielden, O.N.C.
Sheffield (The Club).....	1869	2 Bath Street.	78	1	3 & 2	*A. V. Cunliffe.
Sheffield (The Club).....	1929	81 High Street.	180	5	7 & 3	*E. A. E. Hughes.
Taunton (Somerset County).....	1880	The Crescent.	180	5	7 & 3	*Lt.-Col. J. H. N. George; Lt.-Col. J. W. Middleton (joint).
Tavistock (West Devon).....	1899	Abbey Bridge.	98	2	£3 10s.	*T. W. J. Chamings.
Teddington (Royal Canoe).....	1866	Trowlock Island.	180	2	3	L. F. Jarrett.
Tenmouth (East Devon).....	1869	Belvedere.	50	..	4	*S. J. Buick.
Tenby (Tenby and County).....	1877	The Croft.	100	Nil	6 & 4	*Lt.-Col. H. M. E. Plateau.
Tenterden (The Tudor Club).....	1926	140 High Street.	136	1	3	J. H. Duffell.
Torquay (Carlton).....	1913	41 Torwood Street.	160	5	3	Comdr. W. A. Ford, R.N. (ret.).
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells & Counties).....	1872	40 London Rd.	153	..	6-2 1/2	*J. F. Dixon.
Walsall (The Club).....	1869	36 Upper Bridge St.	87	3	7 & 4	E. N. Miller.
Winchester (Hampshire Club).....	1857	Southgate Street.	260	2	6 & 4	J. W. Austin.
Wisbech (Wisbech & District Club).....	1923	Glan-Dyff, Wisbech.	158	5	3	*F. G. A. Cooper.
Wolverhampton (Conservative).....	1877	Lichfield Street.	100	Nil	9	*A. B. Goddard.
Worcester (Worcestershire) (Union).....	1860	40 Foregate Street.	120	£5	6	*J. D. Schooling.
(Union).....	1873	2 The Cross.	109	6	7	*K. J. C. P. J.
York (Yorkshire).....	1839	17 Museum Street.	326	Nil	16 & 8	Miss M. O'Kelly.
(City).....	1876	4 Museum Street.	164	2	5	*J. E. Walker.

YACHT CLUBS

Town	Estab-lished	Address	No. of Mem-bers	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
England and Wales						
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey)...	1802	6-7 Green Edge.	320	G.	G.	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)...	1886	Isle of Wight.	500	2 & 1	3, 2 & 1	Comm. D. A. Casey, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.).
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey)....	1844	Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	350	3	3	*W. R. Caferata.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks)....	1847	1 Windsor Crescent.	600	6	4	*A. G. Eckles.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham).	1895	The Quay.	500	4 & 2	8 & 6	*Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
(Royal Corinthian)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowes.	800	3	7	Afr Comm. B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.; Brig. F. B. Pinchard (Comes).
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh)	1847	Port-hr-Aur.	148	3	4 & 2	*J. V. Lloyd-Jones.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (Royal London)....	1815	R.Y.S. Castle, Cowes.	270	100	£25	Capt. M. H. Eveleigh, R.N. (ret.).
Falmouth (Royal Cornwall)....	1838	The Parade.	260	NH	71 & 5	*Mrs. D. M. Nobbs.
Fowey (Royal Fowey).....	1871	Greenbank.	360	5	4 & 31	R. H. Parsons.
Harwich (Royal Harwich).....	1894	Fowey.	275	2	5, 2 & 1	*S. W. Whiffen, O.B.E.
	1843	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	550	1	2	Lt.-Col. A. L. Semmence.
Jersey (R.C.L.).....	1855	The Bulwarks, St. Aubin.	1,170	2	3 & 1	J. A. W. Brown.
Kingswear (Royal Dart)	1866	Kingswear, S. Devon.	300	4	4	Col. D. R. Adams.
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex)	1890	S.S. Lady Savile, Leigh-on-Sea.	450	NH	4-1	*T. N. Dainty.
Liverpool (Royal Dee)	1847	(None).	62	NH	1	*R. O. Shaw.
London (Cruising Association)...	1908	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	950	2	3	Miss M. Ainsworth.
(Royal Cruising)	1880	58 Welbeck Street, W.1.	350	4 & 2	3 & 2	*D. C. L. Cree.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk)	1859	Royal Plain.	450	5	9-5	*Lt.-Col. H. G. M. Evans.
" "	1880	The Esplanade.	250	2	5	P. S. Rees.
" "	1827	5 The Esplanade.	250	NH	7	*G. H. Everitt.
" "	1877	Madeira Parade.	220	2	3	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
" "	1890	West Hoe.	425	NH	4	H. Hicks.
" "	1875	Shore Rd., Sandbanks.	50	3	4	A. F. Burt.
(Parkstone)	1895	Pearce Avenue, Parkstone.	1,050	2	4	P. J. B. Oakley.
(Poole Harbour)	1949	Parkstone.	900	5 & 3	8 & 5	W. F. Boston.
(Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Sandbanks, Bourne-mouth.	1,000	3	10	Air.-Comm. L. H. Cockey, C.B.
(Yacht)	1865	New Quay Road.	518	1	2	H. L. Hart.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple).....	1857	West Cliff Mansions.	293	NH	41 & 4	Shipwrt.-Lt. W. G. Dear, R.N. (ret.).
Ryde (Royal Victoria)	1846	St. Thomas Street.	160	..	3	*Maj. A. Chaworth-Musters.
Southampton (Royal Southern)	1837	Hamble, Hants.	500	3	..	Capt. H. Drew, C.B.E., D.S.C.
(Royal Southampton)	1875	79 Above Bar.	400	..	6 & 3	K. A. Cutcliffe, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal Thames)	1775	Shore House, Weymouth, Hants.	1,350	20 & 10	20-2	Air Vice-Marshal Sir D. Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Southend (Alexandra)	1873	The Cliffs.	300	1	4 & 11	*B. J. Stuart.
Southsea (Royal Albert)	1864	62 Clarence Parade.	332	2	5	Capt. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).
Swansea (Bristol Channel)....	1875	Southend, Mumbles.	230	4	6 & 4	*P. C. Cawker.
Torquay (Royal Torbay)	1863	Beacon Terrace.	270	5	5	*F. S. Jasper, M.C.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary)	1947	3 The Leas.	390	1	3-1	*L. G. Andrews.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset)	1875	6 Charlotte Row.	186	NH	6	*G. Cox.
Windermere (Royal Windermere)	1860	Bowness Bay, Windermere.	217	6-2	4 & 2	*T. W. I. Hedley.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent)	1878	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	630	2	2	*A. S. Mitchell.
Scotland						
Edinburgh (Royal Forth)	1868	Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	450	3	..	*I. N. Bilton: K. L. Gurnley (Joint).
Glasgow (Royal Clyde)	1855	Hunter's Quay, Argyll.	560	4	4-11	R. A. Whyte, 156 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian)	1876	(None).	335	1	1-1	R. H. Jackson, 124 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Mudhook)	1873	(None).	40	5	1	*Sir A. Young, Bt.
(Royal Western)	1875	(None).	142	1	1	*W. I. Douglas, 17 Eagle-sham St., Glasgow, C.1.
Oban (Royal Highland)	1881	Gt. Western Hotel (June 15-Sept. 15).	120	NH	2	L. Falconer.
Rhu (Royal Northern)	1824	Rhu, Dumbarton-shire.	539	£3	6-4	J. Ingoldby, 62 Templeton St., Glasgow.
Northern Ireland						
Bangor (Royal Ulster)	1866	Bangor, Co. Down.	500	7	7	*J. T. D. Boyd.
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland) ..	1893	Cutra, Co. Down.	527	5	8-1	*D. Andrews.

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Prof. Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O. (Dec. 1954–Dec. 1956); *Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A. *Treas.*, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A. *Sec.*, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt. *Reg.*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O. *Librarian*, S. C. Hutchison, F.S.A.

Royal Academicians

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1941 Anderson, Stanley,
C.B.E. | 1938 Lawrence, A. K.
1954 Le Bas, Edward. |
| 1949 Austin, Robert S. | 1937 Ledward, Gilbert,
O.B.E. |
| 1942 Bateman, James. | 1955 Machin, Arnold,
1933 McMillan, W.,
C.V.O. |
| 1955 Bawden, Edward,
C.B.E. | 1951 Mason, Arnold.
1947 Maufe, Sir Edward. |
| 1937 Brockhurst, G. L. | 1938 Monnington, W. T. |
| 1938 Brundrit, R. G. | 1954 Moynihan, Rod-
rigo, C.B.E. |
| 1955 Buhler, Robert. | 1925 Munnings, Sir A. J.,
K.C.V.O. |
| 1955 Charoux, Siegfried. | 1951 Nash, John. |
| 1925*Connard, Philip,
C.V.O. | 1943*Newton, Algernon.
1955 O'Rourke, Brian. |
| 1934*Cowper, F. Cado-
gan. | 1926*Osborne, Malcolm,
C.B.E. |
| 1944 Cundall, Charles. | 1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1942 Procter, Mrs. Dod. |
| 1953 de Soissons, Louis,
C.V.O., O.B.E. | 1944*Richardson, Sir Al-
bert, K.C.V.O. |
| 1928*Dick, Sir W. Reid,
K.C.V.O. | 1936 Rushbury, Henry,
C.V.O. |
| 1953 Dobson, Frank,
C.B.E. | 1922*Scott, Sir Giles G.,
O.M. |
| 1955 Dring, William. | 1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1950 Spencer, Stanley,
C.B.E. |
| 1950 Dunlop, R. O. | 1952*Spurrier, Steven.
1931*Taylor, L. Camp-
bell. |
| 1938*Elwell, F. W. | 1945 Thomson, A. R.
1949 Todd, A. R.
Middleton. |
| 1953 Eurich, Richard. | 1954 Tunncliffe, C. F.
1955 Walker, B. Fleet-
wood. |
| 1954 Fitton, James. | 1940 Wheeler, Charles,
C.B.E. |
| 1933*Flint, Sir W. Rus-
sell. | 1945 Woodford, James,
O.B.E. |
| 1942*Frampton, Merc-
dith. | 1955 Worthington, Sir
Hubert, O.B.E. |
| 1936*Garbe, Richard. | |
| 1939*Gere, C. M. | |
| 1933*Green, W. Curtis. | |
| 1942*Harris, E. V., O.B.E. | |
| 1927*Hall, Oliver. | |
| 1942*Harris, E. V., O.B.E. | |
| 1940*John, Augustus E.,
O.M. | |
| 1930*Kelly, Sir Gerald F.,
K.C.V.O. | |
| 1937*Knight, Harold. | |
| 1936*Knight, Dame
Laura, D.B.E. | |
| 1949 Lamb, Henry. | |
| 1952 Lambert, Maurice. | |

Associates

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1954 Aldridge, John | 1955 McMorran, Donald
H. |
| 1954 Burn, Rodney J. | 1951 Methuen, Lord. |
| 1949 Clark, J. Cosmo,
C.B.E. | 1948*Prout, Mrs. M.
Fisher. |
| 1953 Devas, Anthony. | 1949 Robertson, Sir
Howard. |
| 1953 Durst, Alan L. | 1953 Sanders, Christo-
pher. |
| 1955 Elwes, Simon. | 1955 Sisson, Marshall. |
| 1955 Freeth, H. Andrew. | 1950 Skeaping, John R. |
| 1951 Greenham, Peter G. | 1953 Spence, Basil, O.B.E. |
| 1953 Gunn, James. | 1950 Spencer, Gilbert. |
| 1955 Gwynne-Jones,
Allan, D.S.O. | 1955 Ward, John. |
| 1954 Hepple, Norman | 1955 Weight, Carol. |
| 1951 Kennington, Eric H. | |
| 1955 Lowry, L. S. | |
| 1955 McFall, David. | |

* Senior Academician. † Senior Associate.

‡ Honorary Retired Academician.

Hon. Academician Extraordinary (1948), Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sir J. Reynolds, 1768. | Sir J. Millais, 1896. |
| Benjamin West, 1792. | Sir E. Poynter, 1896. |
| James Wyatt, 1805. | Sir A. Webb, 1919. |
| Benjamin West, 1806. | Sir F. Dicksee, 1924. |
| Sir T. Lawrence, 1820. | Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928. |
| Sir M. A. Shee, 1830. | Sir E. Lutyens, 1938. |
| Sir C. Eastlake, 1850. | Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944. |
| Sir Francis Grant, 1866. | Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949. |
| Lord Leighton, 1878. | |

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1881), Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. D. Gregory; *Curator and Sec.*, Frederic Lees.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY (1826), Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir William Hutchison; *Sec.*, W. MacTaggart, R.S.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Kininmonth, R.S.A.; *Librarian*, William Wilson, R.S.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, R. Moncrieff.

Honorary Retired Academicians

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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1929 Carrick, Alex. | 1932 Proudfoot, Alex-
ander. |
| 1924 Frazer, W. M. | |
| 1943 Orphoot, B. N. H. | 1924 Watt, Fiddes. |

Royal Scottish Academicians

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1936 Aiken, John M. | 1954 McKay, J. R. |
| 1937 Allan, A. R. W. | 1948 MacTaggart, Wil-
liam. |
| 1944 Bone, Miss P. M. | 1949 Maxwell, John. |
| 1956 Crawford, H.
Adam. | 1937 Milne, MacLauch-
lan. |
| 1937 Cursiter, Stanley. | 1952 Moodie, Donald. |
| 1956 Fleming, Ian. | 1934 Oppenheimer,
Charles. |
| 1947 Gillies, William G. | 1952 Redpath, Anne. |
| 1953 Henderson, A.
Graham. | 1956 Schilsky, Eric. |
| 1943 Hutchison, Sir
William. | 1937 Schütz, Benno. |
| 1956 Kininmonth, W. H. | 1948 Shearer, James. |
| 1923 Lintott, Henry. | 1943 Sivell, Robert. |
| 1946 MacDougall, Leslie
Grahame. | 1936 Sutherland, D. M. |
| 1939 McGlashan,
Arch. A. | 1954 Thomson, Adam B. |
| | 1954 Whalen, Thomas. |
| | 1949 Wilson, William. |

Associates

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Armour, Mrs. Mary. | Lindsay, Ian G., O.B.E. |
| Blyth, R. Henderson. | Lorimer, Hew. |
| Burns, W. A. | MacKenzie, A. G. R. |
| Clark, James H. | Mackie, P. R. M. |
| Coia, J. A. | Miller, James. |
| Crosbie, William. | Morocco, Alberto. |
| Donaldson, David A. | Patrick, J. McIntosh. |
| Eardley, Joan. | Peploe, Denis. |
| Ewart, David S. | Philipson, Robin. |
| Forrest, Norman J. | Spence, Basil, O.B.E. |
| Glass, W. Mervyn. | Sutherland, Scott. |
| Gleave, J. L. | Thomson, J. Murray. |
| Gordon, Esme. | Thomson, Sinclair. |
| Hislop, Mrs. Margaret. | Westwater, R. H. |
| Jackson, C. d'O. Pilking-
ton. | |

Non-Resident Associates

G. H. Paulin; Mrs. Josephine Miller; Ancell Stronach.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (1786), 19 Dawson Street Dublin.—*Pres.*, James M. O'Connor, M.D.; *Treas.*, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D.; *Sec.*, E. T. S. Walton, Ph.D.

- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales (1880), Moorgate Place, E.C.2.—*Pres.* (1956-57), A. S. H. Dicker; *Sec.* A. S. MacIver, M.C.
- ACCOUNTANTS, THE INSTITUTE OF COMPANY (1928), 11 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF (1923), 4 Clareville Grove, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, A. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS, SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED (1885), Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, I. A. F. Craig, O.B.E.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE (1904), 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, A. C. S. Meynell; *Sec.*, F. C. Osbourn, M.B.E., B.A., LL.B.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL (1932), 17 Dominion Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, G. I. Stewart, M.C.; *Sec.*, E. H. V. McDougall.
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL, 126 Great Cambridge Road, Tottenham, N.17.—*Sec.*, D. E. G. Wing.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 7 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and 49 Donegall Place, Belfast.—*Secs.*, W. S. Orr (Dublin); H. Stevenson (Belfast).
- ACCOUNTANTS, SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL, 31 Stoke Grove, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.—*Sec.*, J. B. Haggett.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND (1882), 6 Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION (1899), 59 Bryanston Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. C. Evans.
- ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, THE FACULTY OF (1856), Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Secs.*, G. E. Menzies; J. B. Dow.
- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1848), Staple Inn Hall, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, C. F. Wood; *Hon. Secs.*, J. B. H. Pegler; F. W. Bacon; *Sec.*, A. D. Dale.
- ADDITION (TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS), SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF (1884).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Y. Dent, 34 Addison Road, W.14.
- ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH IN WALES (1837), 14 Rothamsted Avenue, Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. J. Read, M.A.
- ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 47a Manchester Street, nr. Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. Blackburne, M.B.E.
- ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.—*Director-General*, L. E. Room.
- ADVERTISING, ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE CONTROL OF OUTDOOR (Formerly S.C.A.P.A.), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1913), 27 Old Bond Street, W.1.
- ADVERTISING, INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. P. O'Connor.
- ADVERTISING MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (founded 1932, Inc. 1938), 287 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Hockey.
- AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1866) (with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers), 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Pres.* (1956-57), E. T. Jones, C.B., O.B.E.; *Secretary*, Dr. A. M. Ballantine.
- AFRICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL (1926), St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Administrative Director*, Prof. Daryll Forde; *Sec.*, Mrs. B. E. Wyatt.
- AFRICAN SOCIETY, ROYAL (1902), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. Heather.
- AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES (1807), 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
- AGED POOR SOCIETY (1708) AND ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Flood.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Evelyn Shaw, K.C.V.O., LL.D.; *Sec.*, Cdr. J. M. Pares, R.N. (ret.).
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- BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION (1904),** 333-350 Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec., E. J. Griffith.*
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- BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (1919), 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2.—*Director and Sec.*, V. W. Dale.
- BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. S. Duncan, M.B.E., 95 Mount Street, W.1.
- BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (1924), 8 Portman Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. S. M. Hoare.
- BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE, 19 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Major E. S. Harston, C.B.E.
- BRITISH FIELD SPORTS SOCIETY (1930), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. A. H. Pepsy, D.S.O.
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- BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY (1879), Diss, Norfolk.—*Sec.*, Miss M. F. Rigg.
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- BRITISH INDUSTRIES, FEDERATION OF, 21 Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Sir Norman Kipping. (See also p. 1086.)
- BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1.
- BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION (1937), 59 Brook Street, W.1.
- BRITISH INTERPLANETARY SOCIETY (1933), 12 Bessborough Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Carter.
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- BRITISH LEGION VILLAGE (1925), British Legion Industries (Preston Hall), Incorporated, Maidstone, Kent.—*Sec.-Administrator*, A. A. Howick, M.B.E.
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- BUILDERS, INSTITUTE OF (1834), 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, D. A. Neale, M.C.

- BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION**, 24 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Garratt-Holden, L.D.
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- FORESTRY SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1854), 7 Albion Place, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, R. Angus Galloway, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.
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- GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, COLLEGE OF (1952), 14 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Hunt.
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- HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE**. See p. 539.
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- KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2.—Founded by King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) for the support, benefit or extension of the hospitals of London and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1907. The Fund possesses capital resources amounting to over £7,000,000, the income of which is used for a wide variety of purposes connected with the hospitals of London. Since 1948 the Fund has made numerous grants to hospitals for special purposes not covered by the National Health Service, and developed its work in many directions, such as the establishment of training colleges for hospital administrators, matrons, ward sisters and caterers. *Chairman of Management Cttee.*, Sir Ernest Pooley, Bt., K.C.V.O.; *Treas.*, The Lord Ashburton; *Sec.*, A. G. L. Ives, C.V.O.
- KING GEORGE'S FIELDS FOUNDATION (1936), 71 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Col. W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
- KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), 1 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the Marine Benevolent Institutions in the United Kingdom). Since the war more than £2,500,000 has been granted to Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy.—*Sec.*, Capt. Stuart H. Paton, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. T. N. F. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- KING'S FUND, THE (1940), Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1. To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.
- KING GEORGE VI. FOUNDATION, St. Luke's, Old Street, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Dowler, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- KING'S ROLL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION (1925) (for severely disabled ex-Servicemen), 28 Highbury Corner, N.5.—*Sec. and Manager*, R. Allwood.
- LABOUR PARTY, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, E. G. Gooch, C.B.E., M.P.; *Sec.*, Morgan Phillips.

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- LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF** (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, A. J. Weller.
- LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF** (1892), 110 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.* W. H. Butler.
- LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY** (Incorporated by Royal Charter) (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1956-57), Lt.-Col. J. Clark, T.D.; *Sec.*, R. S. Borne, V.R.D.
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- LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL**—*Sec.*, H. L. Lawson, County Buildings, Ayr.
- LAW ASSOCIATION** (for the benefit of widows and families of solicitors in the Metropolis and vicinity) (1817), 25 Queensmere Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Miss K. M. Hughes-Jones.
- LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS** (1924), 58 Maddox Street, W.1.
- LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE** (Interchange of Teachers) (1901), Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Graham Savage, C.B.; *Director and Sec.*, W. J. Rood, O.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND**, Southwood, Eaton Park, Cobham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.
- LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE** (1924-45), 5 Hyde Park Square, W.2.—*Hon. Administrator*, Mrs. E. H. Gibson, C.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF WELLDOERS** (Incorporated) (1893), 119 & 121 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.
- LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1860), 19 Borough High Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Morgan.
- LEGAL STUDIES, INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED** (London University) (1947), 25 Russell Square, W.C.2.—*Director*, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; *Sec. and Librarian*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.
- LEPER GUILD** (St. Francis) (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
- LEPERS, THE MISSION TO** (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Bernard C. Studd; *Gen. Sec.*, A. Donald Miller.
- LE PLAY SOCIETY** (for promoting regional and international studies at home and abroad), The Birlings, Birlings Gap, nr. Eastbourne, Sussex (Temp. Address).—*Director*, Miss Margaret E. Tatton, F.R.G.S.
- "LEST WE FORGET" ASSOCIATION** (1922) (for provision of entertainment for disabled ex-service men and women, 10 branches in London, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. R. F. Peters, 37 Beaufort Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
- LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE** (1933), St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.
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- LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION**, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Executive Committee*, G. Granville Slack; *Gen. Director*, H. F. P. Harris.
- LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT** (1887), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Smith.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** (1877), Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. S. J. Welsford, O.B.E.
- LICENSED VICTUALERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1827), Asylum Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.15.—*Sec.*, Stanley J. Pocock.
- LIFEBOATS.** See "ROYAL NATIONAL."
- LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON**, Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. H. Hamshaw Thomas, M.B.E., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, Sir Frederick Stern, O.B.E., M.C.; *Secs.*, Dr. C. R. Metcalfe (Botany); H. R. Hewer (Zoology); *Gen. Sec.*, T. O'Grady.
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- LYOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND** (1803), Lloyd's Building, 3 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss L. R. Wiggett. (In 1955 the Trustees distributed grants of £24,524 to 1,277 cases).
- LYOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING** (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, Sir Ronald Garrett; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, Sir W. Guy Ropner; *Deputy Chairman and Treas.*, A. C. Grover; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, S. F. Dorey, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, J. Hodgson; *Secretary and Chief Executive*, W. J. Ferguson, M.Eng.; Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Lloyd's Register of Yachts, etc.
- LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF** (1913), British Section, County Hall, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Andrews.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OF**—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. Wannell, Green Elm, Bramley Road, Southgate, N.14.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY**, Shirehall, Worcester.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. D. Schooling.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1911), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.Sc.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION** (1930), 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. W. J. Mitchell.
- LONDON AND GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION** (1925), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. L. Bratt, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
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- LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, Rev. E. C. Blackman, M.A., B.D.; *Sec.*, Rev. H. G. Willis, B.A., B.D.
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- LONDON EMBANKMENT MISSION**, 6 Exchange Court, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Walton-Lewsey.

- LONDON FUR EXCHANGE**, Strathcona Room, Beaver Hall, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Goff.
- LONDON GROUP**, THE (Modern Painters and Sculptors) (1914).—*President*, Claude Rogers; *Hon. Treas.*, F. T. Nash; *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Farrell, Stamford House, Blackfriars, S.E.1.
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- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1795), Livingstone House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. O. Janes; *Overseas Secs.*, Rev. A. F. Griffiths; Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Home Sec.*, Rev. R. O. Latham; *Sec. for Women Candidates and Madagascar*, Mrs. F. M. Bowers, B.A.; *Financial Sec.*, Austen Spering.
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- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND** (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, P. C. Alliston.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY** (1891), 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY**, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.
- LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE** (1894), c/o National Buildings Record, 31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Edward Yates, F.S.A.
- LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION**, 157-163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND** (1916), 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. M. Broom, M.A. (see p. 1095).
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE**, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warden*, F. M. Heywood, M.A.; *Sec. and Bursar*, Lt. Col. M. Hurford-Jones.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY** (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton, A.C.A.
- LUSO-BRAZILIAN COUNCIL** (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- MACHINE TOOL TRADES ASSOCIATION**, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. O. Barrett.
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- MALAYAN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN** (1955), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.
- MALONE SOCIETY** (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT**, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 8 Hill Street, W.1.—*Director*, F. R. Livock.
- MANUFACTURERS**, NATIONAL UNION OF (1915). *Head Office*, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Director*, C. F. V. Williams, C.I.E. (See also p. 1086.)
- MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF**, 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Charles Pears, R.O.I., *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K.** (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, F. S. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., B.A., F.R.S.
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- MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY** (1947), 73 Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.-Treas.*, J. S. Downham.
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- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL** (1788). *Schools*, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, F.C.A.
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- MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR** (1911), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. V. Evelyn.
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- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF** (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, C. F. White, O.B.E., M.D.; *Medical Sec.*, Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales)**.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.

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- MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL (1841)**, 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Armstrong, M.D.
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- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (1857)** (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD. Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation, 6 Rumbold Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, Alfred Wilson, C.B.E.; *London Office*, 3 Mansell Street, E.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY)**. For Officers, Marine Officers' Club, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14. For Seamen, Empire Memorial Hostel, 747 Commercial Road, E.14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Heesom, O.B.E.
- MERCHANT NAVY OFFICERS PENSION FUND (1938)**, Ebbisham House, Church Street, Epsom, Surrey.—*Sec.*, E. C. Layton.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD (1948)**, 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, L. Russell Clark.
- MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN (1857)**. *Registered Office and Central Club*, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Red Ensign House, Birkenhead; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.
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- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1786)**, 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. B. Clutterbuck, M.A.; Rev. W. Easton, B.D.; Rev. D. B. Child; Rev. T. A. Beetham, M.A.; Rev. N. A. Birtwhistle, M.A. B.Sc.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. R. Bolton, O.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Miss A. Walton, B.A.; Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A. Income, 1955, £1,280,650.
- METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND (1871)**, 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, W. H. King.
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- MIDWIVES BOARD, CENTRAL FOR SCOTLAND (1915)**, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, David Thomson.
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- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Martin, 834 Kenton Lane, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
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- MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1895)**, 26 Conduit Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Lt.-Col. F. A. Goddard; *Hon. Sec.*, H. Philip.
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- PILGRIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE** (1902), Savoy Hotel, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Sir Campbell Stuart, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, Anthony Gishford.
- PILGRIMS OF THE U.S., THE** (1903).—*Pres.*, Hugh Bullock; *Hon. Sec.*, Edward K. Warren, 74 Trinity Place, New York, 6, N.Y., U.S.A.
- PIT PONIES PROTECTION SOCIETY** (1927).—*Sec.*, D. Jeffrey Williams, 69 Carlton Hill, N.W.8.
- PLASTICS INSTITUTE, THE** (1931), 6 Mandeville Place, W.1.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL** (1925), 71 Eccleston Square, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Vice-Admiral H. G. Norman, C.B., C.B.E.
- POETRY SOCIETY (INCORPORATED)** (1909), 33 Portman Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, Thomas Moulst; *Sec.*, Mrs. Helen Graddon.
- POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SCOTT** (1920), Cambridge.—*Director*, G. C. L. Bertram, M.A., Ph.D.
- POLICE PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION (METROPOLITAN AND CITY)** (1888), 7 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Newton.
- POLIOMYELITIS RESEARCH, NATIONAL FUND FOR** (1952), Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Guthrie.
- POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION** (1856), 27 Medway Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. F. Carr.
- POST OFFICE ORPHAN HOMES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1870), for maintenance and education of Children of Deceased Postmen, Sorters, etc. *Chief Office*, G.P.O., E.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Barrell, B.E.M.
- POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD.** (1915), Wigton House, St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, John R. Harvey.
- POULTRY CLUB, THE** (1877), Courts Wynde, Haslemere, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. H. Silk.
- PRECEPTORS, COLLEGE OF**, 2-3 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. All persons engaged in education who have obtained a Diploma of the College or have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.—*Secretary*, I. V. Chapman.
- PREHISTORIC SOCIETY** (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, H. J. Case, M.A., F.S.A., Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF**.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. P. C. Underhill, O.B.E., M.A., 91 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames.
- PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND** (1913), Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1. *Hon. Sec.*, J. T. Darling, I.S.O.
- PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND** (1905), Presbyterian Church House, Fisherwick Place, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Miss Stewart.
- PRESS ASSOCIATION** (1868), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman* (1956-57), John Thomson (*Evening Sentinel*, Hanley); *Gen. Manager*, E. W. Davies; *Sec.*, E. J. Harvey.
- PRIMROSE LEAGUE** (1883), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; *Chancellor*, The Lord Fairfax of Cameron; *Sec.*, Miss E. M. Kilby, O.B.E.
- PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION** (1827), 61 Doughty Street, W.C.1. *Homes of Rest at Wood Green*.—*Sec.*, Robert H. Lucas, O.B.E.
- PRISON VISITORS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF** (1922), 71 Chaucer Road, Bedford.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. H. M. Sykes.
- PROCURATORS, ROYAL FACULTY OF** (1600).—*Treas.*, Clerk and Fiscal, Sir John S. Muirhead, 205 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
- PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. S. Woodford.
- PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF** (1919), Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. W. Mayne.
- PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL**, 20 Campden Hill Square, W.8.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Roden.
- PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF** (1920), Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. H. M. Hoey, O.B.E.
- PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, SOCIETY FOR THE (S.P.G.)** (1701), 15 Tufon Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts, D.D.; *Asst. Sec.*, J. Dudley Dixon, D.S.C.; *Brig. H. E. A. Morris*, C.I.E., O.B.E.; *Miss A. K. De Sausmarez*; *Dr. Mary Gell*; *Rev. A. E. A. Sulston*; *Rev. K. G. Symcox*; *Rev. P. Ashwin*; *Rev. Canon R. P. S. Waddy*; *Rev. D. Morgan*. Income, 1955, £582,558.
- PROPERTY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF** (1888), St. Stephen's House, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald Sizen, M.C.
- PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY** (1884), 86 Eccleston Square S.W.1.—*Director and Sec.*, J. Fitzgerald.
- PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE** (1836), 26 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. C. Bygrave.
- PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE** (1845), 119 Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.—*Hon. Sec.*, O. T. Taylor.
- PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY** (1827), 26 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. James.
- PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT FUND** (1840), 25 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. C. Evans.
- PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR** (1882), 31 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, G. W. Lambert, C.B.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE BRITISH** (1901), Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF** (1922), 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Nottage.

- PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF (1937)**, 28 Portland Place, W.1. (*Laboratories*, 23 Queen Square, W.C.1.)—*Sec.*, H. H. Gerrans.
- PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1895)**, 118 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. V. Balsom, M.B.E.
- PUBLIC RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF (1948)**, Hastings House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Thomas, M.A.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF (BOYS) (1941)**.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. H. S. Vivian, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.; *Sec.*, Major W. L. Giffard O.B.E., Dormy House, Longdown Lane South, Epsom, Surrey.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU**, 17 Queen Street, W.1.—*Director*, Hugh Lyon, M.C., M.A.; *Gen. Sec.*, D. G. Chambers, M.A.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS BURSARS' ASSOCIATION (1932)**.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. M. Sherwood, Badminton School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- PUBLIC SUPPLIES OFFICERS, INSTITUTE OF (1949)**, 10 Sackville Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. B. Whalley.
- PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF (1900)**.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. L. Montrose; *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. L. C. B. Gower, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED**, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. L. Howlett.
- PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (1896)**, 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.* (1955-57), J. Alan White; *Sec.*, F. D. Sanders.
- PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (1931)**, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Blinch.
- QUANTITY SURVEYORS, INSTITUTE OF**, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.
- QUARRYING, INSTITUTE OF (1917)**, Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, S. McPherson.
- QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE DISABLED (1934)** (Bernhard Baron Memorial), Leatherhead Court, Surrey.—*Princ.*, A. E. R. Bruce.
- QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND (1897)**, *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Symons.
- QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING (1887)**, 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss E. J. Merry; *Gen. Sec.* (vacant).
- RADIO ENGINEERS, BRITISH INSTITUTION OF (1925)**, 9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Graham D. Clifford.
- RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Incorporated)**, 28-30 Little Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec. and Editor*, John Claricatto, O.B.E.
- RADIOLOGISTS, FACULTY OF (1934)**, 45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. K. Harper.
- RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (Royal Charter)** (Founded 1858), for the Relief of Disabled Railwaymen, their Orphans, Widows and Children, 30 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.; *Railway Orphanage* at Derby. Income, 1955-56, £109,543.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. H. Cowtan.
- RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. J. Biddle, 16 Longwood Avenue, Bingley, Yorks.
- RAILWAY GUARDS' UNIVERSAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1849)**, 2 Lessingham Avenue, Ilford, Essex.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. W. Larkin.
- RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1864)**, 85-86 London Wall, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Albert T. Reynolds.
- RANFARD MISSION (1857)**, 110 Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Grace Cracknell.
- RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF**, 29 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss N. Brown.
- RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION (1882)**, 42 Broadway, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Frank L. Othick.
- RED CROSS SOCIETY, BRITISH**. See **BRITISH**.
- REEDHAM SCHOOL (Incorporated) (1844)**, Purley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, A. F. Crowhurst.
- REED'S SCHOOL (1813)** (London Orphan School and Royal British Orphan School). *Offices*, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Philip Horton.
- REFRIGERATION, INSTITUTE OF (1900)**, Dalmeny House, Monument Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.
- REINDEER COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (1949)**, Annesley House Annex, 1A Union Road, Cambridge.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. E. J. Lindgren.
- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY**. See "UNITED SOCIETY."
- RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY**, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Lane-Petter, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.; *Sec.*, Mrs. Katherine Williams.
- RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (Trafalgar Day, 1925)**, 7 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Cdr. J. N. K. Knight, D.S.C., R.N.
- REUTER'S TRUST (1941)**, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. (DR. GEORGE) RICHARDS' CHARITY (1850), 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Ling.
- RIVER BOARDS ASSOCIATION (Founded 1933 as The Catchment Boards Association)**, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.
- RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR**, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; Leonard Millis, O.B.E.
- ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED)**, INSTITUTE OF (1945), 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. K. Bennett.
- ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION (1928)**, 41 Kipling House, 43 Villiers Street, W.C.2.
- ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**, 180 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Lowrie.
- ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL**.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Giuseppe, c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.
- ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF**, 50 Bedford Square, W.C.1. *Pres.*, Miss M. V. Taylor, C.B.E., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, Miss H. Waugh, M.A.
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1914)**, Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Wordley, M.B.E.
- ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919)**, 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Squadron Leader V. S. Erskine-Lindop, O.B.E.
- ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION**, 83 Portland Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.
- ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL (1758)**, *Offices*, Gattou Park, Reigate, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Corner.
- ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY (1857)**. *Widows' Benevolent and Samaritan Fund, War Fund, Warrant Officers R.N.R. and R.N.V.R. War Fund*. Maintains Homes for 75 aged seamen and 60 incapacitated seamen, and gives outdoor relief to an average of over 2,200 seafaring folk. Administers War Funds for the assistance of men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleet and their dependants. *Office*, 76-85 Ibbex House, Minorities, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, E. L. Smith, M.B.E.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN**, Artillery House, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITIES (1840)**, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.

- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davis.
- ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Macdonald, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS (1815), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.
- ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, 82 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett.
- ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY (1901), 2 Hinde Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G.; *Sec.*, Mrs. K. G. Putnam, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (1871), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. G. Patient.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. L. P. Pugh; *Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.
- ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, FACULTY OF (1936), (Royal Society of Arts), John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, M. C. Gray; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.
- ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY (1868) (formerly Royal Colonial Institute), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Council*, Col Sir Charles Ponsonby, Bt., T.D. (28,000 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, Col. Archer Cust, C.B.E.
- ROYAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875), Chatham.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. C. Phipps, C.B.E., M.C.
- ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE (1758), 743 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Miles.
- ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1784), 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, B.L.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income (1955), £2,475, expenditure £2,712. In 1955, 863 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 576 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 120 others. *Stanhope Gold Medal* for performing the bravest deed of 1955 was awarded to Petty Officer (Upper Yardman Air) I. L. Beale, R.N.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2; *Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.
- ROYAL INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON SOCIETY (1910) (Art and Letters), 3 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick Richter, O.B.E., M.A.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1920), Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director-General and Director of Studies*, Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1799), 21 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, S. Robson.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, Swansea (1835).—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Hanna.
- ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, THE (1891), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. Hale, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND (1790), Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Sec.*, J. G. Broadbent.
- ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1836), 1 Balliol House, Manorfields, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. I. G. Hunt, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737), 7 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Jenkins.
- ROYAL MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND (1875), 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.—Grants annuities to widows and unmarried daughters (over 45) of deceased Army officers.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. L. Anley.
- ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION (1874), 14 Hillside Mansions, Jackson's Lane, N.6.—*Sec.*, R. Erlebach.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Income (1955), £837,675, expenditure, £776,151; total number of lives rescued, 79,970; rescued in 1955, 482. 155 motor life-boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. A. D. Burnett Brown, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881), 43 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Cdr. A. Hague, R.D., R.N.R.
- ROYAL NAVAL AND NAVAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME (1834), Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, 45-47 Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rear-Admiral Sir William Jolly, K.C.B. (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1891). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. *See above*.
- ROYAL NAVAL LAY READERS SOCIETY (1860), *Office*, Chaplain's Office, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. C. I. Horton, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 64 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children, and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedford Park, Hatfield, Herts., for orphaned daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. F. H. Nalder, C.B. O.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Redhill, Surrey.—*Princ.*, J. L. Weldon, M.A.
- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1869), 41 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. Ritson-Smith.
- ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Johnston.
- ROYAL SAILORS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL AND HOME, 116 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, F. R. D'O. Monro.
- "ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth. Rests at Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry. *Trustee in Charge*, Mrs. Bernard Currey, M.B.E.
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- ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919), 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cyril Hinselwood; *Treas. and Vice-Pres.*, Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E. *Sec. and Vice-President*, Prof. G. L. Brown, C.B.E.; *Foreign Secretary*, Dr. H. G. Thornton; *Members of the Council* (1955-56), Prof. T. A. Bennet-Clark; Dr. B. Bleaney; Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell; Dr. M. L.

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- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Maj.-Gen. B. K. Young, C.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Helen Sutherland, M.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jernyn Street, S.W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, John Hall.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Dr. R. W. Holland, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1823), Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. I. Halliday; *Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Sauter; *Keeper*, R. J. Murtion.
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- ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Pres.*, James Ritchie, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Norman Feather, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, A. W. Young, W.S.; *Curator* Douglas Guthrie, M.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH (1876), to promote the health of the people, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.Sc.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1891), 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, James Gunn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, Maurice Codner; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss V. E. Clack.
- ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. S. Pearson, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Miss U. M. Croker.
- ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.a.—*Gen. Sec.*, Major-Gen. C. A. West, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, *Curator and Chief Executive Officer*, Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson; *Librarian*, Wing-Comdr. E. Bentley Beauman; *Editor*, Maj.-Gen. R. E. Vyvyan, C.B.E., M.C.
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- RUBBER INDUSTRY, INSTITUTION OF THE (1921), 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.—*Sec. and Registrar*, G. E. Holmes-Siedle.
- RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Griffin, C.B.E.
- RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.—*Dir.*, J. Cosmo Clark, C.B.E., M.C., A.R.A.
- RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss W. Walshe, 6 Elmfield House, Carlton Hill, N.W.8.
- RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, K. Macrae, W.S.
- RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, H. G. Griffin, C.B.E.
- SAILORS' HOME AND RED ENSIGN CLUB (1830), Dock Street and Ensign Street, E.1.—*Sec. and Gen. Manager*, W. A. Stride.
- ST. DENIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY (Gladstone Memorial), Hawarden, near Chester. *Warden*, Rev. G. D. Yarnold, D. Phil.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1956, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,400 from World War I and 1,200 from World War II.—*Pres.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; *Chairman*, Sir Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*, A. W. Tuke; *Sec.*, A. D. Lloyds.
- ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION (1860), 60 Bride Street, Barnsbury, N.7.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, Headquarters, 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, H. F. Parshall, T.D.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, 8 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. F. Quilter, M.B.E. (Strength 1955, 89,000 men, 34,000 women, 40,000 boy cadets, 49,000 girl cadets.)
- ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY OF (1844), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Barr.
- SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1911) INCORPORATED (1921), 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.—*Director and Sec.*, D. R. Griffiths.
- SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Robert Hurd.
- SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—
London (1866), 63-66 Watling Street, E.C.4.
Chief Officer, A. S. Pratten, O.B.E., G.M.
Liverpool (1842), 26 Johnson Street, Liverpool, 3.
Chief Officer, E. J. H. Catt.
Glasgow (1873), 201-203 Albion Street, Glasgow.
Chief Officer, W. McCollum.
- SALVATION ARMY, THE.—Founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912) in July, 1865, in the East of London. After the work had spread to many English cities under the name of the Christian Mission, it took its present name in 1878 and adopted a military plan of organization, with a uniform and other distinctive features. From the early 'eighties it spread to many parts of the world, and at the death of its Founder was established in 50 countries. Since 1890, following the publication of "In Darkest England and the Way Out," written by the first General, the Salvation Army has added social work of a varied and comprehensive character to the evangelistic work with which it began, and which remains the foundation and principal feature of its activities. In December, 1955, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employees was 49,975. Local Officers, Bandsmen, Songsters and Corps Cadets (unpaid) 237,698, languages used 100, Corps and Outposts 16,831. Social Centres and Agencies 1,791, including 367 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots, 254 Industrial Homes, 81 Employment Bureaux, 5 ex-prisoners' Homes, 300 Homes for Women and Children, 18 Farms, 144 Slum Posts, 838 Day and Industrial Schools, 114 Hospitals, Clinics and Dispensaries, 9 Eventide Homes. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*GENERAL*, Wilfred Kitching, b. 1893; elected General, May 11, 1954; assumed Command July 1, 1954.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF. See, PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.

- SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1929), 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Brig. T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.
- SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE, 35 Welbeck Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. D. Miller.
- SCAPA SOCIETY, *see* ADVERTISING.
- SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Stott, M.B.E.
- SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION (1903), 12 Cranes Park Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, M. Jenny Sellers.
- SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. A. C. Thomson.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 59 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. Rushworth.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. E. Closs.
- SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, c/o Society for Visiting Scientists, 5 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson.
- SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION (1900).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Swift, 2 Fernbank Drive, Baildon, Shipley, Yorks.
- SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. M. Hughes, M.A.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. D. Hart, M.A.
- SCOTTISH ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND FOLKLORE SOCIETY (1932).—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. F. K. Girdling, Social Sciences Research Centre, 39 George Square, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, W. M. Miller.
- SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY (1886).—*Hon. Sec.*, E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (1906).—*Sec.*, M. Lorimer, 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY (1946), 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Mowat.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION (1940), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, Charles S. Gumley, W.S.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, J. B. Smart.
- SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY, Old College, Edinburgh, 8.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Donaldson, Ph.D.
- SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, G. D. Gray.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, L. G. Langwill.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, James M. MacKellar.
- SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bruce.
- SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD (1945), Rutland Place, Edinburgh 1.—*Manager*, W. A. Nicholson.
- SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.—*Secs.*, (*Eastern Council*), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (*Western Council*) John Cranna, C.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
- SCREEN AND TELEVISION WRITERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1937), 4 St. James's Place, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. Leslie.
- SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. U. Cammiade, 112 Rodway Road, S.W.15.
- SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), Eccleston Hall, Victoria, S.W.1. Copies and selections of the Scriptures circulated (1955), 10,245,878.—*Sec.*, C. Ashley Baker.
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- SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1846), 46 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1891), 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. M. Allen, M.A., B.Com., Ph.D., F.C.I.S.
- SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF (1922), Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. J. Willeman, I.L.B.
- SECRETARIES, FACULTY OF, 6 Austin House Chambers, North Street, Guildford.—*Executive Officer*, V. Rummery.
- SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885). *Hon. Sec.*, C. E. Poulter, 3 Sarsfield Road, Perivale, Middx.
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- SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), John Kirk House, 32 John Street, W.C.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor children of London and crippled children of England, through 120 Branch and Associated Missions, Holiday Homes and Camps and 6 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, Gordon Franklin.
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- SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, Sir Donald F. Anderson; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. W. Greany.
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- SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Comdr. B. E. de M. Seaman, R.N. (ret.).
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- SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, Lincoln Chambers, 11 Garfield Street, Belfast.—*Deputy Chairman*, (Great Britain), John Mitchell.

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- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL**, ROYAL (1855), 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rosina Sangston.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND ARMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION** (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald F. S. Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, Capt. A. A. Andrews, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.
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- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION** (1858), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.
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- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE** (1655), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Reg.*, H. Dennis Chignell.
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- SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION**.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Law, 95 Dalmeny Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16.
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- SOUTHERN IRISH LOYALISTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION** (1922), 70 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. J. Revell.
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- SPASTICS SOCIETY, NATIONAL** (1952), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. Pritchard.
- SPURGEON'S HOMES** (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.
- STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE**.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. McLeod, 20 Ascott Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
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- SUNDAY, IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF, AND CENTRAL SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION** (1908), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest E. Attwell.
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- SUPERVISING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1914), 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Bromfield.
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- SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF** (1905), 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sir Walter Mercer, M.B.; *Sec.*, Prof. G. I. Scott; *Treas.*, J. J. Mason Brown.
- SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT)** (1872), 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. Willis.
- SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH**, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. R. Beckett.
- SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED** (1868), 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1956-57), W. E. A. Bull; *Sec.*, Brig. Sir Alexander Killick, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
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- TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF**, Oakhurst, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Crump.
- TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**, 61 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Dale, C.B.E.
- TELEVISION SOCIETY**, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Parr.

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- British National Temperance League* (1834), Livsey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—Sec., Herbert Jones.
- British Women's Temperance Association*, S.C.U. (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—Sec., Miss Patterson.
- Calvinistic Methodist General Assembly Temperance Committee*.—Sec., Rev. Victor Thomas, B.A., Gerlan, Borth, Cardiganshire.
- Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated*, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—Hon. Sec., Rev. J. B. Harrison.
- Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—Sec., Roderick Pettigrew.
- Church of Scotland Women's Temperance Association*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—Sec., Miss L. Greig.
- Committee on Temperance and Gambling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, Church House, Belfast.—Joint Conveners, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.; W. J. Price.
- Congregational Union of England and Wales Committee for the Promotion of Temperance*, 205 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—Sec., Rev. David A. Vaughan.
- Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church*, 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.
- Friends' Temperance and Moral Welfare Union* (1880), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—Sec. (vacant).
- Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society* (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—High Sec., Ernest R. Spurr.
- Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society*, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—Sec., H. G. Suckling.
- International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of England* (1870), 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.—Grand Sec., F. Richards.
- International Order of Good Templars, English Grand Lodge of Wales*, 26 Tygwyn Street, Pen-y-darren, Merthyr Tydfil.—Grand Sec., J. H. Price.
- National and London Temperance Councils*, 165 Clapham Road, S.W.9.
- National Association of Temperance Officials* (1897), 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—Hon. Sec., Cecil G. Andrews.
- National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men* (1891), Head Office, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—Sec., H. C. Heath.
- National Temperance Federation* (1884), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—Sec., James H. Hudson, M.A.
- National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association* (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—Hon. Sec., Rev. W. M. Long.
- Royal Naval Temperance Society*, subsidiary to Royal Sailors' Rests, Branches, Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. B. Currey, M.B.E.
- Scottish Temperance Alliance*, 226 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., Colin Palmer.
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- South Wales Temperance Union*, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—Sec., Edward Evans.
- Temperance Council of the Christian Churches* (1915), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—Sec., Rev. Dr. T. G. Dunning.
- Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales*, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—Joint Secs., Rev. Alwy Thomas, B.A.; E. Evans.
- Temperance Education Board (Ireland)* (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—Sec., John Elliot.
- United Kingdom Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic* (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., H. Cecil Heath, B.A.
- United Kingdom Band of Hope Union*, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Robert Tayler.
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- TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION**, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—Sec., Major D. J. Black, T.D.
- TEXTILE INSTITUTE** (1910), 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—Gen. Sec., D. B. Moore, B.A.
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- THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL** (1835), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—Sec., J. Mayhew Allen.
- THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD** (1892), 50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—Sec., Miss F. A. Holdship.
- THEATRICAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION**, Faraday House, 8/10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—Sec., T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND** (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.—Gen. Sec., A. L. Berry.
- THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE** (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—Hon. Secs., Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.
- THORACIC SOCIETY, THE**.—Hon. Sec., K. Robson, M.D., F.R.C.P., The Brompton Hospital, S.W.3.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K.**, 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—Sec., H. John Bocking.
- TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE** (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—Dir., E. S. Hedges, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE)** (1915), *British Headquarters*, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Reginald R. Calkin, O.B.E.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON**, 120 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—Hon. Sec., Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.
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- TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE** (1914), 18 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—Pres., (1956-57), M. J. Hellier; Sec., Alfred R. Potter, O.B.E.
- TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (1929), 2 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—Nat. Sec., Mrs. L. F. Norman.
- TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF** (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—Gen. Sec., J. W. Stevenson.
- TRADE UNIONS, GENERAL FEDERATION OF** (1899), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Chairman, A. E. Head; Sec., L. Hodgson.
- TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)** (1868), Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—Chairman (1956-57), Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E.; Sec., Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.
- TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF** (1944), Dudley House, Southampton Street, W.C.2.—Sec., A. C. Gibson.

- TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF** (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Crews.
- TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY** (1831), 7 Bury Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. F. Chambers.
- TRISTAN DA CUNHA FUND** (1926), Newmans, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Irving Gane, K.C.V.O.
- TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF** (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. M. Gordon, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Sec.*, Miss N. Hopper.
- TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION** (1887), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E., C.A.
- TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF**, Cartwright House, 2 Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Herbert.
- UPAW** (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 7A Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1.; *Chairman*, Kenneth Bird, C.B.E.; *Director*, C. W. Hume, M.C., B.Sc.
- ULSTER ASSOCIATION, THE LONDON**, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, Major E. H. Clokey, M.C.
- ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION** (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, I. M. Williams.
- ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL**, *Headquarters*, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. Douglas, O.B.E.
- UNITED AND CECIL CLUB** (1882).—*Chairman*, G. P. Stevens, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. R. van Straubenzee, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** (U.K.C.T.A.) (1883) (Incorporated), 180 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Maguire.
- UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** (1945), 25 Charles Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Charles Judd, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, David H. Ennals.
- UNITED SERVICES CORPS** (1908), for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character. *Headquarters*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.
- UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, THE**, comprising The Religious Tract Society (1799), The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (1858), and The Christian Literature Society (Scotland) for China (1884). *Headquarters*, Great Britain, 4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; *India*, Memorial Hall, Park, Town, Madras; *Ceylon*, Consistory Buildings, Colombo; *Africa*, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon W. H. Murray Walton; Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. A. Smalley; *Gen. Manager*, G. M. Lewis.
- UNITED SYNAGOGUE** (1870).—*Pres.*, Hon. Ewen E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.—*Sec.*, Alfred H. Silverman, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA** (1857), Central Africa House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. W. Broomfield, O.B.E., D.D.
- UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, ASSOCIATION OF**, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. Foster M.A., LL.D.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1919), Laurie House, 21 Dawson Place, W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Chorley, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF** (1907), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3. (*Office*, 17A King's Road, S.W.3).—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF** (1920), 1 Sedding Street, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss S. F. Stallman, M.A.
- UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE** (INCORPORATED), 21 Cotnam Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Isabelle H. Granger, M.A.
- VALUERS INSTITUTION, LTD.**, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, W. B. P. Bowen.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE** (NATIONAL) (1847), *Headquarters*, Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, Geoffrey L. Rudd.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON** (1888), 81 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. Lightowler.
- VENEREAL DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF**, 39 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. N. Mascall.
- VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF**, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.; *Secretary*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.
- VICTORIA INSTITUTE or Philosophical Society of Great Britain**, 22 Dingwall Road, Croydon.
- VICTORIA LEAGUE** (1901), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.
- VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE**, 73-79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. P. Watkins, M.C.
- VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH**, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. A. H. Smith, O.B.E., D.Lit.; Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt.
- VISUAL EDUCATION, COUNCIL FOR**, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. B. Wifflocks, F.S.A., F.R.L.B.A.
- WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR**, see CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.
- WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION**, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.
- WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, Palladium Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1956-57), F. H. Bullock, B.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. O. Skeat.
- WEIGHTS & MEASURES ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF**.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Roberts, Weights and Measures Office, 57A Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
- WELLCOME TRUST** (1936), 52 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Scientific Sec.*, Dr. F. H. K. Green, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.
- WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE** (1949), 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, H. Wyn Jones.
- WELSH LEAGUE OF YOUTH** (Cwmni Urdi Gobaith Cymru) (1922), Aberystwyth.—*Chief Organizer*, R. E. Griffith.
- WELSH PARTY** (Plaid Cymru), 8 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Organizing Sec.*, J. E. Jones.
- WELSH TOURIST AND HOLIDAYS BOARD**, Llandrinod Wells and Temple of Peace, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, Lyn Howell.
- WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY** (1893).—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Dr. F. Baker, 136 Cottingham Road, Hull, Yorks.—*Hon. Sec.* (*Irish Branch*), Norman Robb, 65 Ulster Avenue, Belfast.
- WEST END THEATRE MANAGERS, SOCIETY OF**, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- WEST INDIA COMMITTEE** (1750), 40 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
- WEST LONDON MISSION** (1887), Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A. Ph.D.

WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (1823) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Mondays only).—*Sec.*, Miss M. A. Meyer.

WILDFOWL RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF (1949), c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith; G. Olivier.

WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE. *See* EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 29 Chester Way, Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Sec.*, Miss M. A. Clements.

WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (1859), Square Acres, Farnham Common, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Golding.

WOMEN TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 41 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. M. Pierotti.

WOMEN'S ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Adeline Bourne, Flat A, 114 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOLID FUEL (1943), 18 South Molton Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Leigh.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FEDERATION (1933), 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1919), 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss M. E. Bell; *Sec.*, Mrs. B. M. Ashwin.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hon. Dame Frances Farrer, D.B.E.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Tims.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Lady Abrahams; *Sec.*, Mrs. Ivy O'Sullivan.

WOMEN'S PROTESTANT UNION: Youth Movement, THE SENTINELS' UNION, 8 Grand Parade, Brighton.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. de Wirtz.

WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT TRUST (1942), 73 Gloucester Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. G. W. Young.

WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), 55-56 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE (WVS) (1938), 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1.

WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, W. E. Bruce.

WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION (1926).—*Hon. Treas.*, Leonard W. Whiteman, B.Sc., 709 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Temple House, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Nutt.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Nutt.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION, 127 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

WORKS MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, 67-68 Chandos Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. J. West.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (1934), Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, W.2.—*Chairman*, The Baroness Ravensdale.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (1948).—*Sec.-Gen.*, Dr. Visser 't Hooft, 17 Route de Malagnou, Geneva.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (1924). *Central Office*, 201-2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (formerly International Student Service), 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Edith Rudinger, M.A.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1837), Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, York.—*Sec.*, F. M. Baldwin, M.B.E., B.Sc.

YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Midland Bank Chambers, 92 Notting Hill Gate, W.11.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Council*, 112 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Tucker.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855), *National Headquarters*, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Walder, O.B.E.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) (1930), *National Office*, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. L. Knapp.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931), *National Office*, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar, LL.B.

YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND, LTD. (1931), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organising Sec.*, S. K. Girvan.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION (1852), 39 Ladbroke Grove, W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Dain.

ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1899), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.).

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION (1897), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Director and Permanent Secretary*, L. Harrison Matthews, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Attendances (1955), Regent's Park, 2,078,460, and Whipsnade Park, 601,559.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Sec.*, G. D. Fisher.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, Hon. V.P.S.A., F.R.A.

Director and Secretary, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

To maintain a library of photographs and measured drawings of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for

consultation and study. It is arranged topographically and contains approximately 450,000 items.

To supply copies of photographs where negatives are available. There are approximately 250,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs, measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES F.B.I.

21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1916, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British Industries of all kinds."

The Federation has three main functions—to formulate and express policies for British industry as a whole, to supply its individual members with information and practical assistance and to promote activities which benefit industry. It has a subsidiary company, British Overseas Fairs Ltd.

The membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. Nearly 7,500 firms are in membership and the Federation's 286 affiliated trade associations collectively represent thousands more.

President, Sir Graham Hayman

Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping.

General Secretary, D. L. Walker, C.B.E.

NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS (N.U.M.)

6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

The National Union of Manufacturers is a national organization representing manufacturing industry. Formed in 1915, its membership (which is restricted to manufacturers) now totals 5,500 individual firms with 72 affiliated trade associations. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations. There are branches in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow and Cardiff.

President, The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.

Director, C. F. V. Williams, C.I.E.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION

36 Smith Square, S.W.1.

The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of the national employers' organizations in the various industries which deal with labour questions in those industries and which cover approximately 70 per cent. of the total industrial population employed by private enterprise industry in this country.

President, Sir Colin Anderson.

Director, George Pollock, Q.C.

Secretaries, F. J. C. Honey, C.B.E.; K. J. Burton.

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1.

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote by all practical means the improvement of design in the products of British Industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and has organised exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Review*, which is available for consultation at its headquarters. The Council also maintains a photograph and slide library,

press and information services, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

In April, 1956, the Council launched a new venture—The Design Centre for British Industries—a permanent selective exhibition of well designed goods in current production, and the first of its kind to be set up anywhere in the world. Though the exhibition is permanent, the contents change constantly and the main display is supplemented by smaller displays of topical and trade interest. The Design Centre occupies an 8,000 sq. ft. showroom at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. There is a full information service to put trade buyers in touch with manufacturers or distributors, and the public in touch with retailers.

Chairman, W. J. Worboys, B.Sc., D.Phil.

Chairman of Scottish Committee, Sir Robert A. Maclean.

Director, Sir Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I.

Chief Officer, Scottish Committee, Alister Maynard, M.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the constitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other research; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 20 managerial representatives (2 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman, Sir Linton Andrews.

Vice Chairman, A. L. Cranfield.

Members, H. Ainsworth; D. M. Ballantyne; H. Bate; T. Blackburn; K. Brown; W. Emsley Carr; E. M. Clayton; W. T. Curtis-Willson; C. Eade; M. Edmunds; G. R. French; A. J. Gibson; C. Hammett; F. M. Johnston; J. G. Jones; G. Murray; S. McClean; J. L. Palmer; B. Pook; G. Read; J. Sherret; W. Veitch, C.B.E.; R. E. Wilson.

Secretary, Alan Pitt Robbins C.B.E., 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

[Museum: 4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since its foundation (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1955-56) totalled 186 with an aggregate membership of 8,263,741.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 186 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only two British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the Annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 35 members (33 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group (with representation)	Membership	
	Total	Women
Mining and Quarrying (3)	718,570	—
Railways (3).....	529,238	28,779
Transport (other) (3)....	1,393,985	156,895
Shipbuilding (1).....	124,836	—
Total	1,443,577	85,323
Metal Trades (2).....	205,552	8,444
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (2)....	589,442	14,791
Printing and Paper (1)....	317,377	78,347
Cotton (2).....	158,670	112,207
Textiles (other) (1).....	103,953	44,278
Clothing (1).....	177,798	134,568
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1).....	108,308	42,605
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. (2)....	471,481	200,707
Agriculture (1).....	135,000	7,500
Public Employees (1)....	250,476	78,532
Civil Service (2).....	463,960	149,635
Non-Manual (1).....	259,763	75,226
General Workers (3).....	811,665	165,899

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with

by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. The principal instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration affecting industry. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. Economic Planning Board, the National Savings Committee, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Institute of Management, Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Consumers' Councils and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies. Trades Councils and Federations, which are the local agents of the T.U.C., are registered annually and close contact is maintained with them through a Joint Consultative Committee. There are also a number of national advisory bodies for various groups of industries, including the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the non-manual workers, local Government employees and the nursing profession.

Chairman (1956-57), Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E.
General Secretary, Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.
Assistant General Secretary, George Woodcock, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, V. Feather.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow. C.3.

Chairman (1956-57), F. Donaghy
General Secretary, George Middleton, C.B.E.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalistic lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1956 the Congress had 90 affiliated Unions and 46 Trades Councils with a membership of 765,065. The Annual Congress is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the 186 Trades Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1955-56. The number of members of each Union is shown in parentheses.

- ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (9,238).—**Sec., G. Sandison, 8 Harley Street, W.1.
- AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (135,000).—**Sec., Harold Collison, 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,150).—**Sec., F. V. Jenkin, 82 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.
- ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PLAYERS' AND TRAINERS' UNION (2,173).—**Sec., C. Lloyd, 504 Corn Exchange Buildings, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, 4.
- ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE (3,105).—**Sec., W. B. Hannaford, 11 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.
- BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE (26,889).—**Sec., A. E. Halliday, Union House, 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.
- BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (15,008).—**Sec., W. Mowbray, 5 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.
- BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (66).—**Sec., S. Lever, Circle House, 22 Alie Street, E.1.
- BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (47,277).—**Gen. Sec., T. G. Edwards, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.
- BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (215).—**Sec., T. Butrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
- BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (3,242).—**Sec., H. Earnshaw, O.B.E., 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.
- BEDSTEAD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (288).—**Sec., R. Eastwood, 17 Stafford Street, Birmingham, 4.
- BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (255).—**Sec., H. E. Cooper, 42 Court Road, Wolverhampton.
- BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (11,183).—**Sec., W. J. Michael, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (21,389).—**Sec., J. O'Hagan, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,420).—**Sec., T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (88,355).—**Sec., E. J. Hill, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (81,452).—**Gen. Sec., L. Poole, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (7,545).—**Sec., R. Driver, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (1,589).—**Gen. Sec., R. Harkness, M.B.E., 221 West George Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BRASSWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (300).—**Sec., V. M. Robus, 347 Garratt Lane, S.W.18.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS' ASSOCIATION (1,620).—**Sec., D. Follows, M.B.E., 95 Mount Street, W.1.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,500).—**Sec., G. F. Mayes, M.B.E., 77 Kingsland Road, E.2.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).—**Sec., F. E. Shroobree, 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (93,552).—**Sec., G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (49,971).—**Sec., Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (288).—**Sec., R. Ashton, 627 Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (858).—**Sec., A. E. Head, Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (20,021).—**Sec., R. J. Edwards, M.P., Dalton House, 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (499).—**Sec., A. T. Knight, 17 Station Road, Filton, Bristol.
- CINEMATOGRAF, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (6,734).—**Sec., G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (146,847).—**Sec., G. F. Green, 2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (24,007).—**Sec., G. V. Carvell, 17-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (53,148).—**Sec., Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E., 70 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (160).—**Sec., D. Berry, 106 Church Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield.
- COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY (278).—**Sec., A. W. Loxton, 13 Bute Crescent, Cardiff.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIREES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (34,666).—**Sec., B. Walsh, O.B.E., 59 Essex Park, Finchley, N.3.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (372).—**Sec., J. F. Denning, 103 Southwark Street, S.E.1.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (21,051).—**Sec., J. Stanley, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (8,064).—**Sec., A. W. Potts, Saxone House, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (3,454).—**Sec., E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- COPPERSMITHS, BRAZIERERS AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (6,000).—**Sec., H. E. Poole, 437 Strand, W.C.2.
- CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF (1,549).—**Sec., C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.
- CUTLERY UNION, NATIONAL (945).—**Sec., H. Slack, M.B.E., 5 Room, Foresters' Hall, Trippett Lane, Sheffield, 1.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (71,824).—**Sec., W. L. Heywood, O.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (15,149).—**Gen. Sec., H. Norton, 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (223,602).—**Sec., F. L. Haxell, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
- ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (4,790).—**Sec., A. J. Buckle, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

- ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (58,803).—Sec., G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED (853,557).—Sec. (vacant).
- ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM FISHING VESSELS (600).—Sec., G. H. Harker, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.
- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (665).—Sec., J. Harrison, 19A Corporation Street, Manchester.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (1,580).—Sec., A. Prestwich, 19 Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazenose Street, Manchester, 2.
- ENGINEMEN, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (36,543).—Sec., W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,344).—Sec., D. Hill, 120 Upper Brook Street, Manchester, 13.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEMEN (2,741).—Sec., F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS' AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (2,537).—Sec., F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (1,153).—Sec., J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church St., Sheffield, 1.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (891).—Sec., J. Franklyn-James, 50 Manchester Street, W.1.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (20,500).—Sec., J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.
- FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (76,203).—Sec., J. Gardner, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.
- FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,541).—Sec., J. E. Banham, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,030).—Sec., A. N. Pratt, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.
- FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (73,622).—Sec., A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (805,053).—Gen. Sec., Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., 47 Ashley Road, Epsom.
- GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (523).—Sec., H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham, 31.
- GLASS WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (300).—Sec., H. J. Sharp, 20 Amhurst Road, E.8.
- GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,256).—Sec., E. C. G. Fear, 41 Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,108).—Gen. Sec., S. E. Charlesworth, Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield, 1.
- GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,140).—Sec., J. C. West, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- HEADERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (290).—Sec., C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (51,379).—Sec., J. T. Waite, 1 Rushford Avenue, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19.
- HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' UNION (16,939).—Sec., L. Green, 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.
- HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (18,000).—Sec., J. Brannigan, M.B.E., 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.
- HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,662).—Sec., J. Charlesworth, 107 Vernon Avenue, Basford, Nottingham.
- HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,450).—Sec., A. Webster, 22 Raeburn Road, Clarendon Park, Leicester.
- HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (40,400).—Sec., C. G. Grocock, 55 New Walk, Leicester.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (36,048).—Sec., A. L. N. D. Houghton, M.P., 7 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (18,323).—Secs., Messrs. R. E. Dewberry & H. Levitt, 7 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (35,620).—Sec., P. W. Auton, 16 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (108,847).—Sec., H. Douglass, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,393).—Sec., A. Fair, 11 Callendar Riggs, Falkirk.
- IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' TRADE SOCIETY (4,900).—Sec., J. H. Wigglesworth, O.B.E., 231A Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.
- IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (809).—Sec., W. H. Harris, 37 Stephendale Road, S.W.6.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (13,365).—Sec., H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
- JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (3,064).—Sec., J. J. Duffy, 69-71 Nethergate, Dundee.
- LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,780).—Sec., J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.
- LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (1,000).—Sec., J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.
- LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (580).—Sec., F. M. Hydes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadley, Sheffield, 6.
- LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (12,102).—Sec., A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.
- LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (5,043).—Sec., W. Collingson, O.B.E., 19 Brannenose Street, Manchester.
- LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (12,790).—Sec., H. G. Bellingham, 54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (9,096).—Sec., R. T. Williams, Scenefelder House, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,109).—Sec., R. D. Gerrard, M.B.E., 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (73,761).—Sec., A. Hallworth, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (10,381).—Sec., L. Welsh, Room B, 73 Cornhill Hall, S.E.1.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (6,012).—Sec., F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (707).—Sec., G. B. Holland, 31 Thornley Lane, Reddish, Stockport.
- MACHINE ENGINE AND IRON GRINDERS AND GLAZIERS' SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (146).—Sec., H. Milne, 231 Oldham Road, Rochdale, Lancs.

- MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY** (2,030).—*Sec.*, W. H. Bannister, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION** (4,616).—*Sec.*, Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, 56 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIR LINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION** (12,000).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 3 Mansell Street, E.1.
- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (37,670).—*Sec.*, A. R. Penny, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY** (165).—*Sec.*, G. H. Skillin, 60 Peabworth Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
- MINEWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (671,504).—*Sec.*, A. L. Horner, 5 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION** (11,607).—*Sec.*, E. M. Thomas, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.
- MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE** (890).—*Sec.*, A. Douglas, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY** (434).—*Sec.*, T. Jones, 30 Elgin Street, Manselton, Swansea.
- MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED** (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, Phillos Chambers, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.
- MUSICIANS' UNION** (28,039).—*Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (5,269).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- PAINTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (68,713).—*Sec.*, S. Horsfield, O.B.E., 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.
- PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH** (13,014).—*Sec.*, W. Peat, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED** (16,525).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE** (14,443).—*Sec.*, A. Duane, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.
- PLUMBING TRADES UNION** (56,247).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, O.B.E., 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF** (10,863).—*Sec.*, E. P. Hodgson, 33 Barbican, E.C.1.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION** (66,660).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF** (159,816).—*Sec.*, C. J. Geddes, C.B.E., U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (24,634).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION** (4,500).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF** (1,800).—*Sec.*, F. Dickinson, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF** (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 29 Kinghorn Road, Dundee.
- PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (1,455).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY** (410).—*Sec.*, J. K. Littler, 6 Lathom Avenue, Parbold, nr. Wigan.
- PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE** (42,224).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Briginshaw, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.
- PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (149,732).—*Sec.*, W. A. Morrison, 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF** (175,000).—*Sec.*, Bryn Roberts, Civic House, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- QUARRYMEN'S UNION, N. WALES** (6,400).—*Sec.*, R. J. Jones, Midland Bank Chambers, Castle Square, Caernarvon.
- RADIO OFFICERS' UNION** (4,528).—*Sec.*, H. O'Neill, 37 Ingrebourne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF** (367,917).—*Sec.*, J. Campbell, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE** (2,980).—*Sec.*, R. V. Motts, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH** (1,021).—*Sec.*, J. Cummings, 5 Hawthorne Grove, Paddington, Warrington.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED** (3,100).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.
- SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF** (164).—*Sec.*, J. Pye, 67 Hankin Street, Liverpool, 5.
- SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE** (1,646).—*Sec.*, H. Sutton, Central Passage, Witton Street, Northwich.
- SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF** (1,866).—*Sec.*, T. Bratt, 68 Grange Lane, Winsford, Cheshire.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD** (400).—*Sec.*, A. Nortcliffe, 91 Lichford Rd., Sheffield, 2.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (3,595).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 33-4 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF** (11,786).—*Sec.*, J. K. Dutton, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY** (2,117).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham, 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF** (62,500).—*Sec.*, T. Yates, C.B.E., Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (3,000).—*Sec.*, J. McKelvie, 14 Kirkhill Road, Broxburn, W. Lothian.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (42,190).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Brotherton, C.B.E., 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND** (8,994).—*Sec.*, H. Townsend, 262-4 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.
- SHIPCONSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION** (24,325).—*Sec.*, S. Omler, O.B.E., 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF** (346,823).—*Sec.*, J. A. Birch, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF** (407).—*Sec.*, J. Crompton, 22 Hollinhurst Road, Radcliffe, Lancs.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION** (2,839).—*Sutton House, 4 Homerton High Street, E.9.—Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.

SILK WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (2,200).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Molloy, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,095).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poupard, 26 Oban Avenue, Maybury Road, Hull.

SPINDLE AND FLYER MAKERS' TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, UNITED OPERATIVE (325).—*Sec.*, A. Scott, 1 Beard Road, Gorton, Manchester, 18.

SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (16,745).—*Sec.*, C. Schofield, O.B.E., 115 Newton Street, Manchester.

SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, R. D. Gerrard, M.B.E., 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

STEVEDORES AND DOCKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED (6,921).—*Sec.*, S. C. Wood (*acting*), 653 Commercial Road, E.14.

STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,767).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.

STREET MASONS, PAVIERS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (1,400).—*Sec.*, W. Armitage, Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.

SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (16,500).—*Sec.*, H. G. Knight, Sutton House, 2-4 Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.

TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (124,908).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 41 Portman Square, W.1.

TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (8,112).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 372 Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.

TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,345).—*Sec.*, J. H. Norris, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.

TEXTILE DAYMEN'S UNION (110).—*Sec.*, J. Haley, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford, 3.

TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (6,000).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.

TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (5,600).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, "Foxlowe," Market Place, Leek, Staffs.

THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYEES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (25,040).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, M.P., 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (17,382).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 22-5 Chain Street, Reading.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,277,538).—*Sec.*, F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (87,560).—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Webber, 25 Euston Road, N.W.1.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, J. Davies, 28 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (51,384).—*Sec.*, F. C. Blackburn, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 4.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,205).—*Sec.*, H. Girdwood, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (20,147).—*Sec.*, R. Willis, 7-9 St. Bride Street, E.C.4.

VARIETY ARTISTS' FEDERATION (3,392).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (59,947).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. S. Winchester, 44 High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (2,750).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, O.B.E., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, nr. Manchester.

WARDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (192).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 33 Armley Grove Place, Leeds, 12.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (3,100).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (2,034).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (76,118).—3rd Floor, Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.—*Sec.*, L. T. Wright.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,368).—*Sec.*, T. Seed, Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield.

WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (3,597).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (29,627).—*Sec.*, T. McAndrew, 32 Milton Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (197,180).—*Sec.*, J. F. McDermott, 551 Wilmshlow Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (72).—*Sec.*, G. W. Gore, 28 Walkley Crescent Road, Sheffield, 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,111).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, 5.

WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (664).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1953						SCOTLAND, 1954					
Age	Expectation of life		Age	Expectation of life		Age	Expectation of life		Age	Expectation of life	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
0	67.30	72.44	45	26.86	31.29	0	65.53	70.53	45	25.78	29.80
1	68.36	73.19	50	22.54	26.84	1	66.90	71.47	50	21.58	25.49
5	64.70	69.51	55	18.61	22.57	5	63.28	67.78	55	17.81	21.36
10	59.87	64.64	60	15.03	18.49	10	58.48	62.90	60	14.52	17.39
15	55.01	59.75	65	11.92	14.7	15	53.60	58.01	65	11.61	13.85
20	50.22	54.88	70	9.23	11.31	20	48.83	53.14	70	9.01	10.62
25	45.50	50.06	75	6.96	8.35	25	44.14	48.37	75	6.74	7.87
30	40.78	45.28	80	5.16	6.00	30	39.48	43.62	80	4.97	5.68
35	36.06	40.55	85	3.72	4.17	35	34.83	38.93	85	3.61	4.23
40	31.41	35.86				40	30.25	34.31			

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1955 was about £4,600,000 per annum, of which £1,400,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1928. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Council of the Research Associations.

There are now 39 Research Associations and 8 other co-operative organizations in receipt of grants from the Department. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.*, J. B. M. Coppock, Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering.—*Dir.*, H. Bradley, E.B.E.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. G. Pearce, O.B.E.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, A. T. Green, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Coal.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, Gen., D. T. A. Towndend, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 74 Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee.

Cotton.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.—*Dir.*, D. W. Hill D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, C. N. Kingston, M.B.E.

Electrical

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorncroft Manor, Dorking Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Rd., Fairfield, Droydsden, Manchester.—*Dir.*, T. Barr, Ph.D.

Files

FILE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, C. N. Kingston, M.B.E.

Flour.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Road, St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.*, T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacturing.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, F. H. Banfield, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.*, F. Hirst, O.B.E.

Furniture

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE OF THE FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Pritchard, O.B.E.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 22 Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.*, A. G. Ward.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Elmfield, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH COUNCIL, c/o B.C.U.R.A., Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, J. S. Hales.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thornewood House, 4 First Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, D. Starkie, Ph.D.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Eastern Industrial Estate, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.*, Eng. Rear-Adm. D. J. Hoare, C.B.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.*, H. Corteen.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Billborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, John C. MacCallum.

Launderers.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—Dir., J. Leicester.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—Dir. H. Phillips, D.Sc.

Lime.

CHALK LIME AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Hall, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—Dir., G. E. Bessey.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lambeg, Co. Antrim.—Dir., C. A. Derrett-Smith.

Marine Engineering.

PARSONS AND MARINE ENGINEERING TURBINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Farnetrad Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—Dir., T. W. F. Brown, D.Sc.

Motor.

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—Dir., A. Fogg, D.Sc.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—Dir., G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex, Dir., L. A. Jordan, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Paper.

BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey.—Dir., N. R. Hood, Ph.D.

Printing and Packaging.

PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—Dir., G. L. Riddell, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Staveley Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—Dir., D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.

Rayon.

BRITISH RAYON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Heald Green Laboratories, Wythenshawe, Manchester.—Dir., J. Wilson, M.C.

Rubber.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—Dir., J. R. Scott, Ph.D.

Scientific Instruments.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Southill, Elmstead Woods, Chislehurst, Kent.—Dir., J. Thomson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Shipbuilding.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—Dir., S. L. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Springs.

COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, 40 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—Dir., R. Genders, M.B.E., D.Met.

Steel Castings.

BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 2.—Dir., A. H. Sully, Ph.D.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—Dir., D. McNeil, Ph.D.

Timber.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.—Dir., P. O. Reece.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 29 Park Crescent, W.1.—Dir., H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Whiting.

BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION RESEARCH COUNCIL, The Hall, Welwyn, Herts.—Dir., D. C. Soul (acting).

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torridon, Headingley, Leeds, 6.—Dir., A. B. D. Cassie, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 8
1 0 1	1 0 1	1 8 0	0 4 2	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 14 0	3 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
1 10 2	1 10 2	2 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 14 2	3 3 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
2 0 3	2 0 3	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 15 0	3 5 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
2 2 3	2 2 3	3 6 0	0 9 6	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 15 9	3 7 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
2 10 4	2 10 4	4 2 0	1 1 2	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 16 8	3 10 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
3 0 5	3 0 5	5 0 1	1 3 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 17 6	4 0 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
3 3 5	3 3 5	5 3 1	1 4 6	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 18 4	4 2 4	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
3 10 5	3 10 5	5 10 1	1 4 6	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 19 3	4 5 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
4 0 6	4 0 6	6 0 1	1 6 0	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 20 0	4 7 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
4 4 7	4 4 7	6 4 1	1 7 6	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 21 0	4 10 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
4 10 7	4 10 7	7 6 1	1 8 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 21 8	4 5 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
5 0 8	5 0 8	8 0 1	1 10 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 22 6	4 5 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
5 5 8	5 5 8	8 5 2	1 10 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 23 5	4 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
5 10 9	5 10 9	9 2 2	1 12 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 24 4	4 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
6 0 10	6 0 10	10 0 2	1 12 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 25 0	5 0 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
6 6 10	6 6 10	10 6 2	1 12 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 25 15	5 3 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
6 10 10	6 10 10	10 10 2	1 12 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 26 0	5 6 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
7 0 11	7 0 11	11 0 2	1 14 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 26 16	5 6 5	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
7 12 12	7 12 12	12 3 0	1 16 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 27 0	5 9 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0
7 10 12	7 10 12	12 6 2	1 16 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 27 17	6 10 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 3	0 1 0

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 361):—

Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; Unit of Insect Physiology, Dept. of Zoology, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, I. de Burgh Daly, M.D., F.R.S.; Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourne, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; Virus Research Unit, Molteno Institute, Cambridge.—*Director*, K. M. Smith, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, A. W. Greenwood, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; Potato Storage Investigation, School of Agriculture, University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Leics.—*Officer in Charge*, A. R. Wilson, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.; Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman; Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. V. M. Maheshwari, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Unit of Biology, Department of Microbiology, T. Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Nutrition (Micro-Nutrients), Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Hon. Director*, 1101. A. Wallace, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S. Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Unit of Plant Cell Physiology, Department of Agriculture, Oxford.—*Director*, R. Brown, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Plant Growth Substance and Systemic Fungicide Unit, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Unit of Statistics, Marischal College, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, Molteno Institute, Cambridge.—*Hon. Director*, T. R. R. Mann, M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.*

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other important institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made by the Agricultural Departments. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible and together they account for much of the agricultural research being carried out in Great Britain. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and these Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

The Agricultural Research Institutes have evolved in various ways, in many instances through the sponsorship of members of the agricultural community who desired scientific knowledge in relation to the branch of the industry with which they were concerned, and to one of them, Rothamsted Experimental Station, belongs the distinction of being the oldest agricultural research institute in the world.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, Sir William Gammie Ogg, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., F.R.S.E.

Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. N. McArthur C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

Plant Breeding

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Officer-in-Charge*, H. S. Darling, B.Sc. Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. E. T. Jones, M.Sc.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandsfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, J. W. Gregor, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Horticulture

John Innes Horticultural Institution, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.

East Malling Research Station, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, Ph.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. T. Wallace, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Mylnfield, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, T. Swarbrick, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Plant Physiology

Research Institute of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Professor F. G. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Vegetables

National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philip, Ph.D., F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, W. F. Bewley, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Crop Variety Testing, Seed Testing and Seed Production

National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne.

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E. Research Institute (Animal Virus Diseases), Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Hill Farming

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT.—*Professor* H. D. Hill

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Poultry Genetics Research Station, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Director*, M. S. Pease, M.A.

Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, West Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

BOEKE TRUST, care of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Bourneville, Birmingham. (Applications by individuals for financial assistance not considered.)—*Sec.*, J. P. Bartlett.

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CASSEL EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 21 Hassocks Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.—*Sec.*, D. Hardman.

COMMONWEALTH FUND FELLOWSHIPS, Harkness House, 35 Portman Square, W.1.—*Warden*, S. Gorley Putt.

DARTINGTON HALL TRUST, Totnes, Devon.—*Chairman*, L. K. Elmhirst.

EDUCATION AID SOCIETY, 19 Wendover Court, Finchley Road, N.W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss S. M. Levy.

EDUCATION SERVICES, 1 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Annand.

FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH TRUST, 20 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Bowyer.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. T. Shovelton, C.B.E., M.A.

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. T. N. F. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. M. Broom, M.A. Awards annually for university courses 30 to 40 scholarships established to reward long and distinguished service and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (a) sons of members or ex-members (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 20 on 1st January of year of competing, and (b) male applicants aged under 30, who have served in the British Navy, Army or Air Force (National Service not normally a qualification). Administrators also five "Kitchener Medical Services Scholarships," awarded annually for applicants qualified as (a) above, desiring to be trained for commissions in the Medical branches of the Forces. Application forms, available after Jan. 1, are returnable by Feb. 28.

MITCHELL CITY OF LONDON CHARITY AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, 31 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Clerk*, A. E. L. Cox, M.A.

NUFFIELD FOUNDATION, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Farrer-Brown.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, W. D. Sturch.

SIR RICHARD STAPLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 121 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Joyce Brown, B.A.

TRUSTEES OF THE LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

Income 1955, £301,488. Grants made in support of Polytechnics, for the maintenance of City Churches, in the payment of pensions, and for the welfare of the poorer classes of the Metropolis.

Clerk to the Trustees, Sir Donald Allen.

THOMAS WALL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.

S. C. WITTING TRUST, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Faram.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is recognized both by industry and by the Government as the organization responsible for setting up national standards, other than those expressly dealt with by special Acts of Parliament.

The Institution dates from 1901 when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects formed a Joint Engineering Standards Committee, which eventually became the British Engineering Standards Association. Between 1923 and 1929 the building, chemical and textile industries joined in the work and the organization was incorporated by Royal Charter under the title of "British Standards Institution."

The subscribing members of the Institution number more than 8,500 organizations and individuals, including public authorities, trade and technical associations, boards of the nationalized industries, commercial firms, individual engineers and architects.

The General Council, which is responsible to the members of the Institution for the conduct of its affairs, is representative of the whole range of British industry and commerce and also includes representatives of the professional engineering institutions, Government departments and the Trade Union Congress.

British Standards are voluntary standards embodying agreed specifications for quality, dimensions, performance and other characteristics of industrial products, methods of test, terms, definitions, and symbols, as well as codes of practice for installation, maintenance, etc., and are prepared by B.S.I. Committees representative of the interests concerned.

President, Sir Roger Duncalf.

Chairman of General Council, Sir Herbert Manzoni, C.B.E.

Director, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

PROPERTY LOST ON LONDON TRANSPORT

Enquiries about property left in London Transport Trains, Buses, Trolleybuses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the *Lost Property Office of London Transport*, 200-202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter. Articles left in London Transport

vehicles in the country area can be claimed at the nearest London Transport Country Garage within 48 hours.

PROPERTY LOST IN CABS

Enquiries as to property lost in a taxicab should be made at the *Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District*, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1). The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* Clearing Bankers.

† Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon).

- ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized, £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid. Reserves £2,212,000; Deposits, £128,931,901; Dividend, 1955, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, 7½ p.c. Ordinary Shares (= 15 p.c. on former capital).
- ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.** (1865), Calcutta, India. Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 29,000 Rs. 50, paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000. Dividend for 48 years to December 31, 1955, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (free of tax). (81 Branches.)
- THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc.** The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.**, Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up £541,875.
- ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD.** (1902).—Banking Business transferred to Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., on May 1, 1951.
- ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD.** (1929), 9 Bishops-gate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,250,000; Reserve £250,000; Deposits, 31/1/56, £8,754,467.
- AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED** (in which are merged The Bank of Australasia, Ltd. (1835), and The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. (1837), 71 Cornhill, E.C.3.). Capital Authorised (£22,500,000) £A.28,237,500; Capital Issued (£18,700,000) £A.23,468,500; Capital Paid up (£10,200,000) £A.12,801,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders (£8,500,000) £A.10,667,500; Reserve Fund at 30/9/55 (£6,470,000) £A.8,119,850; Total assets at 30/9/55 £A.425,731,124.
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD.** (1865), 21 Lydiard St. North, Ballarat, Victoria. United with the NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD. on March 1, 1955.
- BANCO DE BILBAO** (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Garrick St., W.C.2).—Capital, Pesetas 300,000,000; Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 298,221,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 597,100,000. Deposits, Pesetas 11,609,219,014; Dividends, 1955, 15.316 p.c. (171 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Islds., Morocco, Paris and London).
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**, 16 Wall St., New York (26 Old Broad Street, E.C.2).—Capital (par value \$10 per share), \$40,299,500; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, \$200,206,576; Deposits, 30/6/56, \$2,413,571,486.
- BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.** (1950), Tel Aviv (6 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.) Capital authorized £1,300,000. Issued and fully paid, £A.2,250,000 (£1.1 stock units). Reserve Fund £A.2,750,000 (62 branches.)
- BANK OF ADELAIDE** (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.). Capital, Authorized £A.5,000,000; Issued £A.1,750,000 (Stock in units of £A.1, with Reserve Liability of £A.1 each £1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A.1,750,000. (152 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION**, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (27-29 Wallbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, \$485,848,396; Loan Reserves, \$71,133,473; Deposits 31/12/55, \$8,802,506,128.
- BANK OF ATHENS**. See NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE AND ATHENS.
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD.** (1908), Baroda, India (London Agents, Eastern Bank, Ltd., Chase Nat. Bank of N.Y., Swiss Banking Corp.).—Capital Authorized Rs. 2,40,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000; Called up Rs. 1,00,00,000. Reserve Funds Rs. 1,28,00,000; Deposits Rs. 34,85,37,784. Dividend, 1954, 12 p.c. (55 Branches in India, 3 in East Africa.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.** (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £125,000 (12,500 Shares, £10 each); Total Reserves, £394,772; Resources, 31/12/55, £8,766,161; Dividends, 30/6/55, £3 per share.
- BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.** (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000; Issued and paid up £2,500,000. Reserve Fund, £1,900,000. Deposits, 31/3/56, £68,026,583; Dividend, 1955-56, 10 p.c. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD.**, Hamilton, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, fully paid, £100,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits, £318,800. Deposits, etc., £5,869,000.
- BANK OF ENGLAND**. See p. 448.
- BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1906), Bombay (17 Moorgate, E.C.2).—Capital, Rs. 5,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,52,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, Rs. 67,55,37,460; Dividend, 1955, 16 p.c. (45 Branches.)
- BANK OF IRELAND** (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Courts & Co.).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Rest, £3,690,000; Deposits, £67,839,000; Dividend, 1955, 15 p.c. (139 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.** (1862), 6, 7 and 8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £5,050,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,050,000. Reserves, £3,000,000. Deposits, 31/12/55, £98,246,640. Dividend, 1954, 7 p.c. (62 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MONTREAL** (1817), Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1).—Capital, \$45,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Rest, \$94,134,215; Deposits, 31/10/55, \$2,591,326,311; Dividend, 1955, 14½ p.c. (659 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (1817), Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Paid-up Capital, £13,170,000; Reserve Fund £10,250,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £13,170,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/55, £530,118,165; Dividend, 1955, 9 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (924 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., New Guinea, Fiji, and London.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**, incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), Wellington, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,398,125.—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares;

- C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/56, £120,227,374; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1955-56 8 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (367 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, Fiji and Samoa).
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax, N.S.*; General Manager's Office, *Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (Walbrook House, Walbrook, E.C.2)—Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000; Paid-up \$15,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$35,000,000; Total Assets, \$1,192,967,426; Dividend, 1955, \$1.80 per Share. (520 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1 and 140 Kensington High St.)—Capital £4,500,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £4,937,936. Deposits and Credit Balances, 29/1/56, £171,600,165. (450 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid, Spain* (36 New Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1955); *Pesetas* 6,664,352,955; Dividend, 1955, *Pesetas* 122-50 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (OVERSEAS), LTD. (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital; Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal, Canada* (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid-up Capital and Reserve, \$21,000,000; Assets, more than \$600,000,000. (576 Offices in Canada.)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels and Antwerp* (39 New Broad St., E.C.2). (23 Branches in Africa.)
- *BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED (1896), *Head Office*, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *Trustee Dept.*, 37 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital Authorized £30,000,000. 31/12/55: Capital issued (converted into stock) £22,914,703; Reserve Fund, £17,750,099; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £1,378,314,009; Dividend, 1955: Ord. Stock, 10 p.c. plus 2 p.c. (Special); Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,000 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*—BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS TRUST CO. OF CANADA; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK.
- BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA). Amalgamated with IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Feb. 1, 1956. *London Representative*, A. Craigie, 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £15,000,000; Issued Capital, £12,932,250; Reserve Fund, £8,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/56, £509,907,698; Dividend, 8 p.c. actual on Ordinary Stock. (1005 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool.—Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £21,375,665.
- BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Waring St., Belfast* (Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 ros., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £38,578,623; Dividend, 1955, 13 p.c. less tax. (80 Offices.)
- BENSON, ROBERT, LONSDALE & CO., LTD. (1852), 24 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000. Provided half by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and paid-up Capital, £220,100). Loans, Deposits, etc., 31/3/56, £6,493,361.
- WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD. (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.
- BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD., *Imrie House*, 33-6 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £1,000,000. Affiliate of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie-Paris.
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £40,000; 400,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.
- BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1889), 6-7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Revenue Reserves, £1,953,246; Deposits, 31/3/56, £57,928,368; Dividend, 1955-56, 10 p.c. less tax.
- BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). Affiliated to Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/55, £77,401,161; Dividend, 1954, 18 p.c. (203 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BRITISH MUTUAL BANK, LTD. (1857). Amalgamated with Martins Bank, Ltd., January 26, 1951.
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.)
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD. (1810), *Founders Court*, *Lothbury*, E.C.2.
- BUNGE & CO., LIMITED (1905), *Bunge House*, *St. Mary Axe*, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/54, £1,500,000.
- CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, Paid up, \$7,000,000 (\$20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, \$69,733,321; Debentures, \$62,242,311; Dividends, 1955, \$2 60 per share plus 40 cents. per share extra. (13 Branches in Canada.)
- CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, \$50,000,000; Paid up \$37,477,363. Reserve Fund \$65,961,000; Total Assets, 31/10/55, \$2,356,909,905; Dividend 1955, 14 p.c. (715 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER, BRIGHTWEN & CO., LTD., incorporating ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1819), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,800,000 fully paid; Reserve, £850,000.
- CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON (1950), 85 York Street, *Colombo*. (*London Correspondents*, The Bank of England). Capital, Rs. 15,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/56, Rs. 241,359,482.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*. Authorized capital, Rs. 6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 50). Paid-up capital, Rs. 3,14,54,250 (Shares

- of Rs.25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs.4,01,81,217; Deposits, 31/12/55, Rs.1,28,66,31,735; Dividend paid 12 p.c. free of Income Tax. (300 Branches, etc.)
- CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.** See HANOVER BANK.
- CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA** (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £3,500,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £203,092,213; Dividend, 1955, 15 p.c. (70 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, New York, U.S.A.** (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Capital, \$50,000,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/55, \$376,433,552; Deposits, 31/12/55, \$6,789,358,288.
- CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD.** (1946), 73-76 King William Street, E.C.4.—Capital, £1,050,000 (fully paid).
- CLYDEDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD.** (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1 (Aberdeen, Chief Office; 5 Castle St.), London Offices, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.1, etc. Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £170,921,798. (342 Branches in Scotland.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1866), Collins St., Melbourne (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £6,223,218 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,610,000; Deposits, 30/6/56, £190,841,285; Dividend, 1955-56 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (712 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD.** (1922), 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £60,000. Deposits, 31/12/54, £1,821,606.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.** (1810), 14 George St., Edinburgh 2 (62 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (7,000,000 A shares of £1 each, 10s. paid; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid). Deposits, 29/10 1954-55, 11 p.c. (Over 300 Branches and Sub-Offices and 3 London Branches.)
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD.** (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (18 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £5,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/55, £199,609,165; Dividend, 1955-56, 9 p.c. (407 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1912).—Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/55 £A591,351,629; Reserve Funds, £A14,799,473. Note Issue. (Over 460 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W.** (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2, etc.). Under control of Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Deposits, etc. 30/6/55, £A695,929,796; Reserve Fund, £A8,828,201. (Over 5000 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W.** (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2, etc.). Under control of Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
- Deposits, etc., 30/6/55, £A225,492,836; Reserve Fund £A2,159,820.
- COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS** (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946).—Capital, Francs 3,000,000,000 (Shares, Francs 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Francs 500,000,000; Deposits, 30/4/56, Francs 215,933,787,990.
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.** (1872), 1 Balloon St., Manchester (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up, £28,109,603; Deposits, 14/1/56, £188,474,238; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £15,618,433. Share Interest at 5 p.c. (20 Branches.)
- COPLEYS BANK, LTD.** (1916), Ludgate House, 107-11 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.
- *COUTTS & CO.** (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W.1; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane St., S.W.1; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £50,992,914. (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, Algiers** (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, Frs. 765,000,000. Reserve Funds, Frs. 536,919,316. (180 Branches.)
- CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL** (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Frs. 3,000,000,000 in 600,000 Shares of Frs. 5,000 fully paid. Reserve Fund, Frs. 2,150,000,000; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/55, Frs. 78,284,093,872.
- CREDIT LYONNAIS** (1863), 18 Rue de la République, Lyons, France (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; West End Office, 25-27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1).—Capital, Francs, 6,000,000,000 (Shares, Francs 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Francs 1,500,000,000.
- *DISTRICT BANK, LTD.** (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, Manchester (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital £2,976,428 ("A" Shares £5 each, £1 paid; "B" Shares, £1 each fully paid; "C" Shares £1 each fully paid); Reserves, £4,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £243,392,096; Dividends, 1955, "A" Shares 20 p.c.; "B" Shares, 10 p.c.; "C" Shares 20 p.c. (560 Branches.)
- DOMINION BANK, see TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.**
- EASTERN BANK, LTD.** (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £38,892,069; Dividend, 1955, 8s. a share. (23 Branches.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.** (1893), 5 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/55, £111,321,101; Dividend, 1954-55, 11½ p.c.
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD.** (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD.** (1808), 22 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital, £1,250,000; Reserve and Share Premium, £825,000; Deposits, 31/1/56, £77,835,000. Dividend, 1953-54, 11½ p.c.
- *GLYN, MILLS & CO.** (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; Child's Branch, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; Holt's Branch, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £55,236,447.
- GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD.** (1872), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, Royal Bank of Scotland, Midland Bank, Ltd.).

- Authorized Capital, Fully paid up, \$2,400,000.00; Reserve General, \$384,000; Reserve Capital \$1,162,850.
- GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD.** (1828), 54 Parliament St., S.W.1.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve, £350,000; Deposits, 31/12/56, £24,893,094. (Branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia.)
- GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** (1839) 140 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32 Lombard St., E.C.3; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2)—Capital, \$100,000,000 (820 Shares, fully paid); Surplus Fund, \$200,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/56, \$110,797,728; Deposits, including outstanding cheques, 30/6/56, \$2,448,829,241; Dividend, 20 p.c.
- GUINNESS, MAHON & CO.** (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- GUINNESS AND MAHON** (1942), 17 College Green, Dublin (affiliated to Guinness, Mahon & Co., London).
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD.** (1839). *Head Office*, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *West End Office*, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; *Holborn Office*, Audrey House, Ely Place, E.C.1.—Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £6,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000; Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/56, £53,327,244; Dividend 1955-56, 17½ p.c. on £10 and £1 fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.
- HANOVER BANK, New York, U.S.A.** (7 Princes St., E.C.2 and 15 Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square, W.1)—Capital, \$30,000,000; Surplus, \$100,000,000; Undivided Profits, 30/6/56, \$25,442,205; Deposits, 30/6/56, \$1,640,655,260.
- HARRDOIS, LTD.** (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD.** (1800), 41 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital Authorized £430,000, Issued, £426,500; Shares, £1 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £126,500 Ordinary).
- HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD.** (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £680,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £25,529,373; Dividend, 1955-56, 13 p.c. p.a. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- (PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON & CO., LTD.** (1907), 34 Moorgate, E.C.2.
- C. HOARE & CO.** (1673), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 5/7/55, £9,147,878.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION** (1864), Hong Kong (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, \$25,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/55, \$8(H.K.), 2,557,375,793.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA** (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital \$11,200,000 (820 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$26,800,000; Deposits, 3/10/55, \$785,841,000; Dividend, 1955, \$1.60 per share. (276 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA** (1921). Taken over by the State Bank of India on July 1, 1955.
- INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION** (1901), New York Office, 55 Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by First National City Bank of New York).—Capital, \$3,500,000; Reserves, \$338,338; Deposits, 31/12/55, \$34,770; Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/55, \$5,537,700.
- IONIAN BANK, LTD.** (1839), 25-31 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £11,217,617; Dividend, 1955, 4 p.c. (Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus.)
- ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD.** (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £8,935,354; Dividend, 1955, 15 p.c. on paid up capital. (10 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD.** (1880), 30 St. Swinith's Lane, E.C.4; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C.2.—Capital, authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD.** (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital (fully paid), £1,000,000.
- A. KEYSER & CO., LTD.** (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD.** (1886), 24 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £1,000,000; paid up, £925,000; Reserve Fund, £275,000.
- KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., LTD.** (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; and at Liverpool.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.** (1877), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,250,000.
- *LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED** (1865). *Head Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C.2; *Overseas Department*, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Eastern Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Executor and Trustee Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Principal London Offices*:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 5s. paid, and B Stock, fully paid); Paid-up Capital, £19,403,491; Reserve Fund, £15,000,000; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts 30/6/56, £1,374,343,735; Dividend, 1955, 12 p.c. on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. "B" Stock. Over 1,700 Offices. *Associated Banks*.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.; BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.; LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LTD.; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.
- LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LIMITED** (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (10 Branches.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)
- *MARTINS BANK, LTD.** (1563), 4 Water St., Liverpool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital paid up, £4,315,096 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £2 10s. paid, and 1,966,206 £1 Shares—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,150,000 (including Share Premium Account, £445,779); Deposits, 31/12/55, £310,812,979; Dividend, 1955, 17½ p.c. (Over 600 Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, £1,472,000 (300,000 A and B Shares, £5—£2 10s. paid; 720,000 C Shares, £1—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,969,372; Deposits, £66,984,096; Dividend, 1955, 14 p.c. (28 Branches and Agencies.)
- *MIDLAND BANK, LTD.** (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £42,414,872; Paid-up Capital, £15,158,621 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid; 1,921,277 Shares of £2 10s. each, fully paid; and 3,181,731 Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £15,158,621; Deposits, 31/12/55, £1,459,655,697; Dividend, 1954, 18 p.c. (over 2,100 offices in England and Wales). *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK,

- LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.
- MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909). *Head Office*, 16 The Arcade, Street, L.C.2. *Authorized* by the Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (30 offices.)
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal, Canada* (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$6,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, \$221,801,230. (36 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £1,500,000.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 325-339 Salisbury House, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £525,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £8,539,836.
- MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Eire (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital, paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £72,695,955; Dividend, Dec. 1955, 13 p.c. (Free of Tax). (200 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- *NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34-35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £83,298,062; Dividend, 1955, 11 p.c. (253 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (7 Lothbury, E.C.2).—Capital, paid up £10,089,037; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/55, £245,987,584. (The figures are stated in *Australian Currency*.) Dividend, 1955, 9 p.c. (778 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE AND ATHENS (1953), Athens, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, Dr. 797,506,800 in 404,880 shares of Dr. 735 each.
- NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £4,562,500 (£1 Shares 12s. 6d. paid). Reserve Fund, £3,204,687; Deposits, 31/12/55, £130,034,343; Dividend, 1955, 15 p.c. (63 Branches.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA (*Incorporating* ANGLO-MALTESE BANK AND BANK OF MALTA) Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,000,000. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £6,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £2,400,000; Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, £60,304,824; Dividend, 1955-56, 10 p.c. (140 Branches and Agencies.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 4 (37 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4). Associated with Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £6,000,000. Paid up £2,400,000. Reserve Fund, £2,400,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/55, £105,277,792; Dividend, 1954-55, 10 p.c. on Consolidated Capital Stock and 5 p.c. on "A" Stock. (197 Branches, etc.)
- NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, FIRST (1812), 55 Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 11 Waterloo Place, S.W.1).—Capital, \$200,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, \$6,308,783,237; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$360,006,869. (75 Branches in New York, 68 Abroad.)
- NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £3,458,885; Reserves, £2,347,115; Deposits, 31/12/55, £179,272,065; Dividend, 1954, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 10 p.c.
- *NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), *Head Office*, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £3,617,080; Paid-up Capital, £9,479,416 ("A" Shares of £5 each, 14 shillings paid; "B" Shares of £5 each, £1 paid; £1 fully paid Shares); Reserve Funds, £13,250,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £835,143,743; Dividend, 1955, 18 p.c. (Over 1,400 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (*Affiliated Bank*, Coutts & Co.).
- NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1951) *Pretoria* (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, £2,500,000; Capital issued and paid up £2,000,000; Reserves, £700,000 South African currency; Deposits, 30/9/55, £29,348,836 South African currency. Acquired from Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Afrika N.V., Amsterdam (1888) their business in the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. (69 Branches and Agencies.)
- NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £760,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £43,882,679; Dividend, 1955, A shares 1½ p.c., B shares 5½ p.c. (167 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey* (20/22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid). Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/55, £93,034,244. (78 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan and Morocco.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (*BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA*), 221 St. James St. West, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital \$5,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$4,000,000; Deposits, 30/10/55, \$265,594,678; Dividend, 1955, 7-2 p.c. (155 Branches and 195 Agencies.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825), 5 College St. Dublin (*London Agents*, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £640,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £39,822,875; Dividend, 1955, 12 p.c. (114 Branches and sub-Branches.)
- GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
- RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserves, £2,034,424; Revenue Reserves, £2,806,091.
- RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £88,606; Deposits, 31/3/56, £2,024,390.
- RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), *Wellington, N.Z.*, *Agency at Auckland, N.Z.* (*London Agents*, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government—Reserve

Fund, £NZ1,500,000. Total Assets 31/3/56, £NZ1,577,780,005.

†RICHARDSON & CO. (1720), 56 South Molton St., W.1.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2/3 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$42,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Rest Account, \$108,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$918,133; Assets, over \$3,280,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/55, \$3,062,220,349; Dividend, 1955, \$1.57½ per share plus extra distribution of 20 cents per share. (855 Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place, Dublin (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, 31/12/54, £20,311,369; Dividend, 1954, 8 p.c. (50 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £5,950,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,150,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £128,311,566; Dividend, 1955, 14 p.c. (232 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland and 5 offices in London). Associated Banks, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.

SALE & CO., (1908), Northgate House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD. (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, subscribed and paid up, £2,000,000 (1,220,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 780,000 5 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950) Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2. SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, Francs 5,000,000,000. Reserve Funds, Francs 1,000,000,000. (About 1,300 Branches.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), Pretoria, Transvaal (London Agents, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,191,286; Deposits, 31/3/56, £700,949,309; Dividend, 1955-56, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 and Suffolk House, Park Lane.—Authorized Capital, £17,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £9,000,000; Reserve Fund, £8,750,000; Deposits, 31/3/56, £314,668,876; Dividend, 1955-56, 12½ p.c. (725 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)

STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955) (formerly Imperial Bank of India (1921)), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, (London Office, 25 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, Rs. 500,00,00,000.

of tax. (Over 400 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon).

GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., Colombo, Ceylon (London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.).

JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), Manchester (London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 11C Regent Street, S.W.1).—Capital and Reserves, Swiss Francs 268,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, Swiss Francs 2,801,400,000; Dividend, 1955, 4 p.c. (41 Branches, etc.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation of The Bank of Toronto (1855) and the Dominion Bank (1869)) (3 King William Street, E.C.4).—Capital, \$15,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$30,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$2,855,351; Deposits, 30/12/55, \$1,213,604,184; Dividend, 3½ cents quarterly. (459 Branches in Canada.)

ULSTER BANK LTD. (1836), Waring St., Belfast (Affiliated to Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £48,714,093; Dividend, 1955, 18 p.c. (109 Branches and 95 Sub-Offices.)

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830). Amalgamated with BANK OF SCOTLAND on March 1, 1955.

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital issued, £5,544,000; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £2,456,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £26,352,290; Dividend, 1955, 12½ p.c.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., a Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.—Capital, Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs. 95,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, Rs. 47,69,24,000. (98 Branches.)

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1834). Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2. Principal Department Chief

into Stock in February, 1943. Reserve Fund, £12,600,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £844,458,898; Dividend, 1955, 4s. per share. £4 Shares, 12½ p.c. "A" Stock. (Over 1,500 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913), 41 Lothbury, E.C.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Issued Capital, £8,525,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,275,000; Reserve Fund, £2,275,000; Deposits, 31/12/55, £137,077,348; Dividend, 1954, A Shares 14 p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (218 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 97-99 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds).

Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 250,000, £5 Ord. Shares, £3 paid, £750,000; 500,000 £1 Ord. Shares fully paid, £500,000; £1,000,000 £1 "A" Ord. Shares fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/56, £97,546,024. (149 Town Branches.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1956, was approximately £2,397,800,000. In 1955-56 £183,500,000 was subscribed and £162,900,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

First Issue (the original "War Savings Certificates"). Feb. 21, 1916 to March 31, 1922. 15s. 6d. per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 26s. interest after 10th year at 1d. per completed month per unit.

Second Issue April 1, 1922 to Sept. 29, 1923. 16s. per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 26s. Thereafter as for 1st Issue.

Third Issue Oct. 1, 1923 to June 30, 1932. 16s. per unit. Value at end of 22 years, 33s. Thereafter as for 1st Issue.

Conversion Issue. In 1932 offered to holders of 1st Issue Certificates. 16s. per unit. Value at end of 22 years, 33s. Thereafter as for 1st Issue.

Fourth Issue Aug. 2, 1932 to May 31, 1933. 16s. per unit. Value at end of 20 years, 29s. Interest after 20th year at 2½d. per completed 3 months per unit.

Fifth Issue June 1, 1933 to Feb. 28, 1935. 16s. per unit. Value at end of 21 years, 29s. Interest after 12th year at 4d. per completed 6 months per unit until end of 21st year; then at 2½d. per completed 3 months per unit.

Sixth Issue March 1, 1935 to Nov. 21, 1939. 15s. per unit. Value at end of 22 years, 27s. Interest after 10th year at 3½d. per completed 6 months per unit, until the 22nd year; then at 3d. per completed 3 months per unit.

Certificates of 1st to 6th Issues may be held indefinitely in the absence of further notice.

Seventh Issue Nov. 22, 1939 to March 31, 1947. 15s. per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 20s. 6d. and at end of 22 years, 27s. 6d. Interest after 10th year (when bonus of 6d. is added) at 3½d. per completed 6 months per unit.

£1 Issue Jan. 11, 1943 to March 31, 1947. £1 per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 23s. and at end of 22 years, 27s. Interest after 10th year (when bonus of 6d. is added) at 1d. per completed 3 months per unit.

Certificates of 7th and £1 Issues may be held until 22 years from date of purchase.

Eighth Issue April 1, 1947 to Jan. 31, 1951. 10s. per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 13s. At end of 1st year, 2d. per unit is added. During 2nd and 3rd years interest at 1d. per complete 4 months per unit. Thereafter at 1d. per complete 3 months per unit. May be held for 10 years from the date of purchase and for a further ten years when 1½d. per completed month is added. Value at the end of 20 years, 18s.

Ninth Issue Feb. 1, 1951 to July 31, 1955. 15s. per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 20s. 3d. At end of 1st year 3d. is added per unit; during 2nd year, 4d. per complete 2 months per unit; during 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years 1d. per complete 2 months per unit; thereafter 1½d. per complete 2 months per unit until the end of the 10th year. May be held for 10 years from the date of purchase.

Tenth Issue August 1, 1956. The current issue. 15s. per unit. Value at end of 7 years, 20s. At end of 1st year 4d. per unit is added, during the 2nd year 1d. is added every completed 3 months per unit; during 3rd year 1½d. every completed 3 months per unit, during 4th and 5th years 2d. every completed 3 months per unit; during 6th and 7th years 3d. every completed three months per unit with an extra 6d. added at the end of 7th year.

The normal maximum holding of National Savings Certificates by an individual is 500 units of the ordinary issues up to the Seventh issue, 250 units of the £1 issue, 1,000 units of the Eighth issue, 1,400 units of the Ninth issue and 600 units of the Tenth issue.

Note—Savings Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 15s. units.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank.—On Dec. 31, 1955, there were approximately 22,253,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Bank*, with the sum of £1,700,029,000 due to depositors. On December 31, 1955, Government Stock and Bonds to the amount of £843,935,000 stood to the credit of holders in the *Post Office Savings Bank* Section of the *Post Office Register*. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited and interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is a limit of £3,000 to the amount which may stand to his credit and he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any year.

P.O.S.B. DEPOSITS

Dec. 31	E. & W.	Scotland	N. Ireland
	£	£	£
1950 . . .	1,830,244,000	73,359,000	30,729,000
1951 . . .	1,774,749,000	71,406,000	29,765,000
1952 . . .	1,713,786,000	69,694,000	28,819,000
1953 . . .	1,650,431,000	68,261,000	28,138,000
1954 . . .	1,631,848,000	67,819,000	27,713,000

In 1954 the Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Accounts was £78 8s. 10d.

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community. They are not conducted for private profit, and their sole concern is to offer to the public the best service and the most convenient and remunerative method of saving compatible with sound administration and the greatest possible degree of security. They combine security, which is inseparable from a close connection with the State, with the freedom which can only come from independent management. They are directed by local voluntary Trustees and Managers, whose duties are set out in Acts of Parliament and in Rules certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. They are subject to Government supervision, and are also inspected on behalf of the Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, a statutory body which submits an Annual Report to Parliament.

Trustee Savings Banks are full partners in the National Savings Movement, and consequently all deposits in these Banks directly assist the nation's finances.

On Nov. 20, 1955, there were 9,610,272 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,198,030,729 which comprised £1,053,562,731 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £124,555,317 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £19,912,681 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, number in 1,320 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1955, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. Chairman, Sir Kenneth Stewart, G.B.E.; Secretary, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

Life Assurance and Fire and General Insurance

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1955.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actually compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total pre-

miums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, the most used being known as the A. 1924-29, H^m, O^m, H^m(⁵) and O^m(⁵)—the latter exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(⁵) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the A. 1924-29 and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 15. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business,

and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1956				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest: % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance	32,468,433	2,811,187	10.95	4 6 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1808	P O	Atlas	29,034,808	3,164,527	11.53	4 8 5(N)	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	263,176,220	28,544,653	14.92	4 6 11	A. 1924-29 Ult. } A. 1949-52 Ult. }	2, 2½ & 2½
1925	P	Avon	46,133	42,120	—	—	First Valuation due Dec. 31st, 1958	
1883	P O	Beacon	8,817,093	1,111,156	17.78	4 9 9	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1839	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.)	1,881,368	226,224	14.1	3 12 8(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord.)	36,031,450	4,076,623	11.45	3 10 2(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1920	P O	British National Life	325,364	39,023	45.34	5 4 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian	12,993,608	1,123,801	16.5	4 0 0(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
							Om(5) Am(5) CSO	
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	171,690,310	15,356,587	—	4 12 11(N)	A. 1924-29	1½-3½
1862	M I	City of Glasgow Friendly	410,554	54,188	15.56	3 15 3(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1824	P	Clerical Medical & Gen. ...	25,796,098	2,549,034	15.02	5 13 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	88,162,021	13,767,645	16.37	4 15 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1861	P O	Commercial Union	53,490,132	5,399,316	12.33	4 2 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1871	P	Confederation (C)	113,715,783	16,195,498	31.77	4 7 6(N)	Om(5) Am(5)	2½-3½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.)	54,971,736	8,143,193	13.19	3 11 0(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1900	P	Crown Life	57,935,870	12,442,960	—	4 12 7	Hm(5) & Am(5)	3 & 3½
1899	P O	Crusader	4,665,550	860,347	25.21	4 12 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1807	P O	Eagle Star *	79,710,132	11,600,730	6.9	4 0 1(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical *	1,007,251	49,719	7.84	4 2 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1901	P O	Economic	615,295	75,703	13.18	3 17 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1762	M	Equitable	28,575,647	2,172,253	6.2	5 9 0	A. 1924-29	3
1844	P	Equity & Law	38,614,421	4,781,958	13.77	6 10 11	A. 1924-29	2
1925	M	Federation Mutual	147,708	31,291	5.64	5 5 7	A. 1924-29	2
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent. ...	45,915,475	4,505,317	15.81	6 2 5	A. 1924-29	2½
1837	P	General	14,141,365	1,907,801	14.89	5 10 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1848	P	Gresham	22,332,848	3,800,257	23.68	—	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1821	P O	Guardian	29,784,680	3,274,572	13.8	5 17 9	A. 1924-29	2½
1932	P	Ideal	1,032,007	129,151	13.72	4 11 3	A. 1924-29	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C) ..	62,358,631	8,606,711	—	4 3 7	Am(5)	2½ & 3
							Hm(Canadian)	
1939	P I	Irish Assurance	9,911,425	1,683,749	14.97	3 11 9(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	17,770,904	1,516,635	19.08	3 15 1(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1836	P O	Legal & General	243,039,978	34,764,659	9.57	4 1 4(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1890*	P O	Licenses & General	1,812,329	297,079	13.95	3 18 9	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland ..	10,260,272	1,025,672	17.97	5 0 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe ..	24,892,153	2,017,677	13.38	4 9 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1843	M I	L'pool Vic. Friendly	25,190,106	3,438,186	14.61	3 18 7	A. 1924-29	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	P I O	London & Manch. (Ord.) ..	26,118,549	2,812,938	14.08	5 7 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance	23,035,954	2,303,691	14.63	5 0 4	A. 1924-29	2½
1806	M	London Life	34,226,079	2,542,366	6.52	5 6 8	E.C.R.D.	2½ & 3 Bonus Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C) ...	211,941,588	28,952,044	29.47	4 9 5	HmAm(5) etc.	2½, 3 & 3½
1952	M	Marine & General	6,313,898	848,041	21.7	5 8 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1884	M	Medi. Sickness An. & Life ..	4,253,996	425,581	7.96	3 19 11(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1898*	P O	Midland Employers	2,731,025	269,210	14.2	4 14 3(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1886	P I	Mutual L. & Citizens	82,935,814	11,731,114	16.66	4 10 5	A. 1924-29	2½
1926	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Officers ..	1,574,004	166,549	6.1	4 14 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1910	M	Natl. Farmers Un. Mut. ...	8,421,963	1,135,604	12.75	4 1 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1830	M	National Mutual	11,526,357	1,085,212	13.9	4 19 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3½
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr. (C)* ..	108,846,915	12,752,601	15.8	4 13 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3½
1835	M	National Provident	24,364,120	2,375,438	16.05	6 18 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1925	P I O	New Ireland (Ord.)	5,598,957	864,038	16.36	5 0 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile ..	39,792,985	3,805,101	15.32	4 13 9	A. 1924-29	2½
1836	P O	Northern	22,546,825	3,527,549	14.3	4 18 11	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life	119,178,121	17,947,221	18.6	4 16 1	A. 1924-29	2½
1864	P I O	Pearl	84,838,492	10,883,045	16.21	5 13 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix	35,486,573	2,360,156	15.12	5 2 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1905	P	Pilot	534,849	95,565	34.23	—	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1891	P I	Pioneer Life (Ord.)*	1,092,559	135,291	22.32	5 6 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1877	P	Prov. Assoc. of London ..	14,801,523	1,604,265	25.55	4 10 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1956				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
1840	M	Provident Mutual	£ 21,325,270	£ 2,378,699	15.53	4 19 11	A. 1924-29	3 Bonus Reserve
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	339,878,887	47,854,522	15 16	5 7 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I	Refuge	65,815,460	7,663,433	13.41	4 17 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1911	M I	Reliance	165,228	72,621	—	3 19 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1845	P O	Royal	73,014,865	5,937,768	15.33	4 5 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	25,550,794	2,730,200	17.36	5 8 5	A. 1924-29	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	11,227,916	1,617,784	13.42	4 14 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1861	M I O	Royal London	34,797,323	3,957,720	15.35	4 12 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1867	P I	Salvation Army	5,901,675	720,336	17.71	4 13 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	43,347,626	6,455,802	11.15	5 0 4	A. 1924-29	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	18,972,628	1,922,470	17.04	5 19 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1852	M I	Scottish Legal Life	1,893,183	189,933	10.87	3 14 3	Om	2½ & 3
1881	P O	Scottish Life	16,298,167	2,014,046	20.8	5 1 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1883	M	Scottish Mutual	13,804,976	1,500,499	21.38	5 14 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident	37,252,114	3,602,042	12.41	4 15 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Natl. ..	21,976,240	1,495,878	16.92	5 6 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows	83,405,586	8,190,170	9.82	5 5 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*	152,022	91,475	55.96	First Valuation due March 31, 1957		
1825	M	Standard*	157,527,291	21,816,540	8.5	4 10 8(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1810	P	Sun Life	103,679,740	14,341,425	13.5	4 10 7	A. 1924-29	2½
1845	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)...	576,521,310	46,524,826	—	4 0 5(N)	{C.S.O. Om(5) Amer. Exp.	2½, 3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	39,009,927	3,396,510	16.3	6 9 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University	2,434,420	297,779	7.83	3 11 5(N)	A. 1924-29	3 Bonus Reserve
1841	M I O	Wesleyan & General	13,001,543	1,785,647	15.60	4 11 6	A. 1924-29	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*	236,922	27,849	30.63	4 11 10	A. 1924-29	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire	36,133,316	4,104,261	13.83	4 15 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1839	P	Blackburn	7,583,750	1,051,753	34.3	4 6 7(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½
1866	P	Britannic	53,096,153	8,153,676	26.02	4 10 6(N)	E. L. No. 10	2
1862	M	City of Glasgow	3,886,186	558,660	33.85	3 15 3(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½ & 2½
1867	P	Co-operative	92,488,164	21,111,614	27.4	3 9 7(N)	E. L. No. 10	3
1939	P	Irish Assurance	11,435,474	2,257,943	34.45	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly ..	107,390,349	15,568,337	32.1	3 18 7	E. L. No. 10	2½
1869	P	London & Manchester	23,934,068	3,520,813	30.82	5 7 10	E. L. No. 10	2½
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens	26,284,546	3,967,403	28.29	4 6 0	E. L. No. 9	2½
1925	P	New Ireland	3,442,489	1,267,774	37.69	—	Eire No. 3	3
1864	P	Pearl	119,720,902	17,336,749	26.81	5 12 2	E. L. No. 10	2½
1891	P	Pioneer Life*	1,261,194	200,322	39.0	5 3 5	E. L. No. 10	2½
1848	P	Prudential	407,171,465	47,510,544	28.98	5 1 5	E. L. No. 10	2½
1864	P	Refuge	63,535,608	10,035,964	27.4	4 17 7	E. L. No. 10	3
1911	M	Reliance	711,920	193,613	—	4 6 2	E. L. No. 10	2½
1880	M	Royal Liver Friendly	58,825,729	8,439,675	35.29	4 14 11	E. L. No. 10	3
1861	M	Royal London	79,701,062	9,593,431	34.2	4 12 3	E. L. No. 10	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army	11,526,996	1,774,959	32.53	4 13 2	E. L. No. 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal Life	17,788,558	2,123,601	34.31	3 14 3	E. L. No. 8	2½ & 3
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	16,148,008	2,340,963	33.67	4 11 6	E. L. No. 10	2½

C—Commonwealth Office.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1956.

* Licences & General—Life Dept., est. 1936.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept., est. Jan. 1947.

* Nat. Mut. of Austrl. Year ending Sept. 30, 1955.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1956.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1955.

* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1955.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1955.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

Returns published by the Board of Trade show that 8,005,236 ordinary life assurances to the amount of £4,953,443,672 were in force in 1953, with companies established within Great Britain. 89,556,514 industrial life assurances valued at £2,258,445,548 were in force in 1952, with companies established in Great Britain.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly.

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance	6 7 4	8 4 2	9 12 10	11 13 5	5 15 8	7 2 8	8 5 5	9 18 9
Atlas	6 14 0	8 9 4	9 18 8	12 0 0	6 3 4	7 9 8	8 11 4	10 2 0
*Australian Mutual	6 3 3	7 19 1	9 8 4	11 10 4	5 12 8	6 19 3	8 0 10	9 11 9
Beacon	6 13 6	8 8 10	9 17 0	11 17 10	6 3 0	7 8 6	8 9 10	9 18 8
Britannic	6 16 2	8 11 4	10 0 2	12 1 2	6 5 10	7 11 10	8 13 0	10 3 6
British National Life	7 7 5	9 6 2	10 17 9	13 2 4	6 15 11	8 4 8	9 8 1	11 1 4
Caledonian				under revision				
Canada Life	6 9 8	8 3 4	9 11 0	11 6 8	5 18 4	7 2 8	8 3 2	9 11 0
+Clerical, Medical & General	6 3 0	8 1 0	9 11 0	11 13 8	5 11 4	7 0 0	8 2 8	9 14 8
Colonial Mutual	5 18 4	7 13 6	9 0 10	10 19 2	5 7 2	6 13 0	7 14 6	9 5 8
Commercial Union	7 1 1	8 16 10	10 6 0	12 7 6	6 10 6	7 17 0	8 18 8	10 9 5
Co-operative Ins.				under revision				
Crusader	7 4 10	9 1 6	10 9 10	12 9 10	6 12 6	7 17 10	8 19 2	10 10 4
Eagle Star	6 13 8	8 11 4	10 0 8	12 2 6	6 1 10	7 9 2	8 12 4	10 6 6
Equitable	7 0 9	8 16 9	10 6 0	12 8 0	6 10 4	7 16 9	8 18 4	10 9 7
Equity & Law	6 16 5	8 14 4	10 3 10	12 5 8	6 4 5	7 12 0	8 15 5	10 9 7
Friends Prov. & Cent.	6 18 8	8 16 4	10 5 4	12 7 0	6 6 8	7 14 4	8 17 4	10 11 4
General Life	6 10 8	8 10 8	10 3 0	12 9 0	5 18 10	7 8 8	8 12 10	10 7 0
Gresham	6 18 8	8 16 4	10 5 4	12 7 0	6 6 8	7 14 4	8 17 4	10 11 4
Guardian	7 4 5	9 1 10	10 11 1	12 12 7	6 13 8	7 18 11	9 0 3	10 11 8
Ideal Life	6 6 10	8 2 6	9 11 6	11 12 8	5 16 4	7 2 10	8 4 2	9 14 10
Irish Assurance	7 0 4	9 0 8	10 11 8	12 15 0	6 7 8	7 17 0	9 1 4	10 16 4
Law Union and Rock	7 1 6	8 17 0	10 6 2	12 7 8	6 11 2	7 17 4	8 18 10	10 9 6
Legal and General	6 18 8	8 16 4	10 5 4	12 7 0	6 6 8	7 14 4	8 17 4	10 11 4
Licences and General	6 15 8	8 13 4	10 2 8	12 4 4	6 3 10	7 11 2	8 14 4	10 8 6
Life Association of Scotland	6 11 2	8 6 10	9 16 2	11 17 6	6 0 6	7 2 8	8 8 8	9 19 8
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	7 2 4	8 18 0	10 7 2	12 8 10	6 11 8	7 18 2	8 19 10	10 10 8
London & Manchester	7 0 0	8 15 0	10 4 0	12 5 0	6 10 0	7 16 0	8 17 0	10 7 0
London Assurance	7 1 6	8 17 6	10 7 4	12 6 2	6 9 4	7 15 4	8 17 0	10 12 0
London Life	7 4 0	9 4 0	10 17 0	13 3 7	6 12 4	8 1 7	9 6 0	11 0 9
Marine and General	6 6 6	8 3 6	9 13 6	11 16 0	5 16 0	7 3 0	8 5 0	9 16 6
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	7 1 10	8 17 7	10 6 10	12 8 6	6 11 4	7 17 8	8 19 3	10 10 2
Midland Employers' Mutual				under revision				
National and Colonial	7 3 2	9 0 10	10 10 2	12 12 0	6 11 2	7 18 6	9 1 6	10 15 8
National Mutual	6 17 10	8 12 6	10 1 0	12 1 4	6 7 8	7 13 2	8 14 2	10 4 2
National Mutual of Australasia	6 4 0	7 19 8	9 8 8	12 5 2	5 13 2	7 0 0	8 1 6	9 12 4
National Provident	7 6 0	9 1 0	10 10 0	12 11 0	6 15 0	8 1 0	9 3 0	10 13 0
New Ireland	6 11 8	8 9 4	9 18 8	12 0 4	5 19 8	7 7 2	8 10 4	10 4 6
North British & Mercantile	6 19 10	8 15 0	10 3 10	12 4 10	6 9 6	7 15 6	8 16 8	10 7 2
Northern	6 13 0	8 10 0	9 18 9	11 19 6	5 18 9	7 6 1	8 8 11	10 2 4
Norwich Union Life	6 14 1	8 9 8	9 18 9	12 0 0	6 3 7	7 9 11	8 11 5	10 2 1
Pearl	6 18 10	8 14 2	10 4 4	12 5 8	6 8 4	7 14 4	8 16 0	10 7 0
Phoenix	7 1 8	8 17 0	10 6 2	12 7 8	6 11 2	7 17 4	8 18 8	10 9 8
Pioneer	7 4 10	9 1 6	10 9 10	12 9 10	6 12 6	7 17 10	8 19 2	10 10 4
Provident Assoc. of London	6 12 8	8 7 10	9 16 6	11 17 6	6 2 2	7 8 4	8 9 6	10 0 0
Provident Mutual	6 13 3	8 11 3	10 2 5	12 6 11	6 2 1	7 10 2	8 13 2	10 6 3
Prudential	6 16 8	8 12 4	10 1 2	12 2 2	6 5 6	7 12 2	8 13 6	10 4 0
Refuge	6 6 8	8 3 4	9 13 0	11 15 4	5 16 0	7 3 0	8 5 0	9 16 8
Reliance	6 6 9	8 2 8	9 10 4	11 9 0	5 15 2	7 1 9	8 3 10	9 15 11
Royal	7 2 4	8 18 0	10 7 2	12 8 10	6 11 8	7 18 2	8 19 10	10 10 8
Royal Exchange	6 9 9	8 5 2	9 14 0	11 15 1	5 19 3	7 5 6	8 6 11	9 17 5
Royal London	6 5 0	8 0 0	9 6 0	11 3 0	5 15 0	7 0 0	8 1 0	9 11 0
Scottish Amicable	6 4 10	8 2 6	9 11 10	11 13 2	5 13 0	7 0 8	8 3 10	9 17 10
Scottish Equitable	6 18 0	8 16 10	10 7 0	12 10 0	6 6 0	7 13 4	8 16 6	10 10 8
Scottish Life	7 2 10	8 18 8	10 8 2	12 10 0	6 12 4	7 18 10	9 0 6	10 11 6
Scottish Mutual	6 19 2	8 15 0	10 4 4	12 6 4	6 8 6	7 15 0	8 16 0	10 7 10
Scottish Provident	7 1 10	8 19 2	10 8 4	12 9 8	6 10 0	7 17 0	8 19 11	10 13 11
Scottish Union & Nat.	6 13 0	8 14 2	10 8 6	12 12 2	5 19 6	7 12 0	8 14 2	10 6 8
Scottish Widows'	7 0 10	9 2 6	10 15 4	12 19 4	6 12 4	7 17 10	9 0 10	10 11 0
Sentinel	7 4 0	9 1 11	10 13 2	12 17 9	6 12 11	8 0 10	9 3 11	10 17 0
Standard	7 2 2	8 17 11	10 7 2	12 8 11	6 11 8	7 18 0	8 19 7	10 10 6
Sun Life	6 17 0	8 13 4	10 3 0	12 5 0	6 6 0	7 13 0	8 15 0	10 6 4
United Kingdom	6 7 2	8 2 0	9 9 0	11 6 10	5 16 2	7 1 6	8 2 6	9 13 6
University	6 13 7	8 9 2	9 18 10	12 0 5	6 2 10	7 9 7	8 11 2	10 2 5
Wesleyan & General	6 5 0	8 0 0	9 8 8	11 9 2	5 14 6	7 0 8	8 1 10	9 12 0
Yorkshire				under revision				

* Rates are for quarterly payments. † Clerical, Med. & Gen.—Minimum Purchase Money £500. Rates increased 10/- over this amount.

Annuity rates quoted on application by the following companies: Avon; Confederation; Crown Life; Imperial Life; Manufacturers Life; Mutual and Citizens; Natl. Farmers' Union; Pilot; Salvation Army; Sun Life of Canada and Western

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last * Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances 20 years in force	Interim Bonus
Alliance	1953	£1/16/0 compound	£1/16/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Atlas	1955*	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Australian Mutual	1955	£1/14/0 £2/2/0	{£1/10/0 (5 years in force) £1/16/0 (20 " ")}	—
Beacon	1953*	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/16/0
Blackburn	1955	£1/14/0	£1/14/0	£1/14/0
Britannic	1955	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
British National Life	1951	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Caledonian	1953*	£2/2/0	£2/0/0	At rate last declared
Canada Life	1955	Vary with age.	plan and duration	Allowed on death after first year
City of Glasgow Friendly, Clerical, Medical and General	1954 1955*	£1/0/0 (Present series) £2/10/0	£1/0/0 (Present series) £2/10/0	£1/0/0 £2/10/0
Colonial Mutual	1955A	£2/12/0 £3/0/0	{£2/6/0 (5 years in force) £2/12/0 (20 " ")}	At full rate last declared
Commercial Union	1952	£1/17/6 compound	£1/17/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound
Confederation	1951	Vary	with age, plan and duration	duration
Co-operative	1955A	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
Crusader	1955	£2/5/0	£1/18/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star	1954	{£2/3/0 Ord. Section £2/5/0 Abstiners "}	{£2/3/0 Ord. Section £2/5/0 Abstiners "}	{£2/0/0 Ord. Section £2/2/0 Abstiners "}
Ecclesiastical	1954*	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Economic	1955	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Equitable	1951	From £1/8/0 to over £5/0/0	£1/8/0 compound plus 14/- on survival	Last rate declared increased by 1/14th
Equity & Law	1955*	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/10/0 to £3/9/0
Federation Mutual	1951	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/15/0
Friends Prov. and Century General	1954 1955	£2/10/0 compound £2/10/0	£2/10/0 compound £2/5/0	£2/5/0 compound £2/5/0
Gresham	1955	£1/15/0 £2/5/0	{£1/15/0 (5 years in force) £2/5/0 (20 " ")}	At full rate last declared
Guardian	1954	£2/10/0 New Series	£2/10/0 compound Old Series	At rate last declared
Ideal Life	1953*	£1/2/0	£1/2/0	At full rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada	1955A	Vary with age, plan and duration	and duration	Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock	1954	£1/14/0 compound (Home)	£1/14/0 compound (Home)	£1/12/0 compound
Legal and General	1951	£1/18/0 compound	£1/18/0 compound	£1/17/6 New series
Licences and General	1955	£2/2/6	£2/2/6	£2/2/6
Life Association of Scotland	1954*	£1/16/0	£1/16/0	£1/16/0
Liverpool, London and Globe	1953	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1953*	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/17/6
London and Manchester	1955	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
London Assurance	1955	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	At rate last declared
London Life	1955A	£2/0/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1956	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Marine and General	1954	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life	1951	Nil		£1/5/0
Midland Employers	1951	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/16/0
Mutual Life	1954A	£1/14/0 £2/3/0	{£1/8/0 (5 years in force) £1/15/0 (20 " ")}	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers	1955	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Nat. Farmers' Union	1952	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/15/0
National Mutual	1954*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	{£2/6/0 Whole Life £2/1/0 Endowment
National Mutual of Australasia	1955*	£1/16/0	£1/10/0	Full rate last declared
National Provident	1954*	£3/0/0	£2/5/0 to £3/0/0	{£3/2/6 Whole Life £2/10/0 Endowment
New Ireland	1955A	£1/14/0	£1/14/0	£1/14/0
North British and Mercantile	1954	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound

Office	Last * Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
Northern	1955	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Norwich Union	1955	£2/12/0	£2/2/0	Full rate last declared
Pearl	1955A	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Phoenix	1955	£2/3/0	£2/3/0	£2 3 0
Pilot*	1955A	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	—
Pioneer	1956*	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
Provident Association of London	1955A	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Provident Mutual	1955	(£2/10/0—Age 65 or over £2/5/0—Under age 65	£2/0/0	(Whole Life—£2/5/0 & £2/0/0 Endowment—£1/15/0 Quoted on application
Prudential	1955A	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£1/14/0
Refuge	1955A	£1/14/0	£1/14/0	£1/14/0
Reliance	1955	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Royal Exchange	1954*	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Royal	1954	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
Royal Liver Friendly	1955A	£2/1/0	£2/1/0	£2/1/0
Royal London	1955	£1/10/0 1951–53	£1/14/0 1954–55	£1/18/0
Salvation Army	1955A	£1/14/0	£1/14/0	£1/14/0
Scottish Amicable	1955	£2/2/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Scottish Equitable	1952	£1/14/0 compound	£1/14/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life	1954	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/5/0
Scottish Life	1955	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/6/0
Scottish Mutual	1955*	£2/4/0 compound	£2/4/0	£2/0/0
Scottish Provident	1953	£1/2/6 compound (Old series) £1/0/0 compound (new Series)	£1/18/0 compound	£1/3/6 (old) £1/1/0 (new) £2/2/0 endowment compound
Scottish Union	1955	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Scottish Widows	1953	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/4/0 compound
Standard	1955*	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Sun Life	1954*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Sun Life of Canada	1955A	Vary with age, plan and duration	Section, £1/18/0 com- Section	Full rate last declared
United Kingdom	1953*	£2/0/0 compound Abstainers pound General	£2/5/0	(£2/5/0 on death £2/10/0 at maturity £1/12/0 £1/10/0 compound Full rate last declared
University Life	1955	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/5/0 on death
Wesleyan and General	1955A	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£2/10/0 at maturity
Western Australian	1953*	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/12/0
Yorkshire	1954*	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£1/10/0 compound Full rate last declared

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1955.
Beacon.—Three years ending December 31, 1953.
Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1953.
Clerical, Medl. and Genl.—Rates of bonus apply only to Policies effected since 1st Jan. 1946.
Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1954.
Equity and Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1955.
Further revisionary bonus on existing bonus additions.
Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1953.
Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1954.
Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending December 31, 1953.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1954.

National Mutual of Australasia.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1955.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31, 1954.

Pilot.—Guaranteed Bonus.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1956.

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1954.

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending December 31, 1955.

Standard.—Three years ending Nov. 15 1955.

Sun Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1954.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1953.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1953.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1954.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then

declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits		Without Profits		Age at Entry	With Profits		Without Profits		Age at Entry	With Profits		Without Profits	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
21	1	19 0	1	9 2	31	2	10 6	1	17 2	41	3	5 2	2	13 6
22	2	0 0	1	9 10	32	2	11 8	1	18 5	42	3	7 5	2	15 7
23	2	1 2	1	10 6	33	2	12 10	2	0 0	43	3	9 9	2	17 9
24	2	2 4	1	11 3	34	2	14 0	2	1 7	44	3	12 3	3	0 0
25	2	3 6	1	11 11	35	2	15 2	2	3 4	45	3	14 11	3	4 2
26	2	4 8	1	12 8	36	2	16 6	2	4 11	46	3	16 8	3	6 4
27	2	5 10	1	13 5	37	2	17 11	2	6 3	48	4	2 4	3	11 4
28	2	7 0	1	14 2	38	2	19 6	2	7 10	50	4	9 3	3	17 9
29	2	8 2	1	14 11	39	3	1 3	2	9 5	55	5	12 5	4	15 9
30	2	9 4	1	16 0	40	3	3 2	2	11 0	60	6	17 1	5	18 11

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation

bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH

WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60		Age 70		Age 80		Age 90	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
**Alliance	2	9 9	2	16 3	3	4 6	4	9 1	6	14 7	1	15 1	2	8 10	3	12 1
*Atlas	2	10 5	2	17 1	3	5 5	4	9 11	6	13 4	1	14 11	2	8 8	3	11 9
Australasian Mutual	2	8 2	2	15 4	3	4 5	4	9 10	7	1 4	1	19 6	2	13 11	3	18 11
*Avon	2	6 7	2	13 1	3	1 3	4	5 6	6	8 7	1	12 0	2	5 3	3	7 6
*Beacon	2	11 3	2	8 0	3	6 7	4	11 4	12	7 18	1	18 4	2	11 11	3	14 10
*Blackburn	2	11 6	2	18 8	3	7 5	4	13 5	6	19 0	1	18 7	2	12 10	3	17 1
*Britannic	2	10 3	2	7 4	3	6 2	4	12 2	6	17 10	1	17	2	12 3	3	16 9
*British National Life	2	8 2	2	15 0	3	3 8	4	9 4	6	15 6	1	15 3	2	8 8	3	11 5
*Caledonian	2	12 1	2	18 10	3	7 0	4	11 7	6	15 7	1	16 0	2	8 11	3	11 5
*Canada Life	1	19 6	2	6 0	2	14 4	3	19 8	6	6 8	1	14 8	2	8 3	3	11 9
City of Glasgow Friendly	2	1 6	2	8 2	2	17 0	4	4 0	6	14 10	Not issued					
*Clerical, Medical & General	2	6 2	2	12 10	3	1 2	4	5 9	6	10 10	1	15 5	2	8 9	3	11 5
*Colonial Mutual	2	7 3	2	14 6	3	3 7	4	8 2	6	15 2	1	12 10	2	5 10	3	8 0
*Commercial Union	2	11 6	2	18 0	3	6 4	4	11 5	6	6 5	1	14 4	2	7 5	3	9 1
*Confederation	2	4 8	2	11 0	2	19 4	4	3 4	6	7 0	1	18 3	2	12 3	3	15 2
*Co-operative	2	11 8	2	18 7	3	7 5	4	16 4	6	19 8	Not published					
Crown Life	2	1 1	2	7 10	2	16 11	4	5 5	6	17 4	1	15 4	2	10 5	3	17 5
**Crusader	2	16 2	3	3 5	3	12 4	4	18 3	—	—	1	16 3	2	10 9	3	15 0
*Eagle Star	2	8 3	2	15 4	3	4 2	4	10 0	6	15 0	1	15 5	2	9 1	3	12 3
*Ecclesiastical	2	5 7	2	12 2	3	0 5	4	4 11	6	8 4	Not published					
*Economic	2	10 0	2	17 0	3	5 8	4	12 2	—	—	1	14 6	2	8 3	3	11 8
*Equitable	2	14 0	2	19 0	3	6 0	4	7 0	6	5 0	1	14 0	2	7 0	3	8 0
*Equity and Law	2	6 11	2	14 7	3	4 6	4	13 5	7	4 4	1	11 5	2	4 3	3	6 8
*Federation Mutual	2	12 7	2	19 7	3	8 3	4	13 8	6	18 5	1	11 6	2	10 3	3	13 7
*Friends' Provident & Century	2	10 5	2	17 8	3	6 8	4	12 10	6	18 5	1	16 0	2	9 9	3	13 4
*General Life	2	11 5	2	18 8	3	7 10	4	13 8	6	19 7	1	16 11	2	10 10	3	14 4
**Gresham	2	6 11	2	13 3	3	1 2	4	5 6	6	9 6	1	15 1	2	8 8	3	11 10
**Guardian	2	9 6	2	16 9	3	5 8	4	11 10	6	18 6	1	14 3	2	7 9	3	10 5

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60		Age 30		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ideal Life.....	2	7	0	2	13	5	3	1	8	4	5	11	6	8	10	1	16	0
*Impl. Life of Canada.....	1	17	9	2	4	2	12	6	3	19	0	6	9	4	1	11	0	2
*Irish Assurance.....	2	14	11	3	2	3	3	11	4	4	17	7	2	11	1	15	8	2
*Law Union & Rock.....	2	11	2	2	17	7	3	5	10	4	9	11	6	13	1	1	17	4
*Legal & General.....	2	10	1	2	16	3	3	4	0	4	9	10	—	1	15	1	2	8
*Licences & General.....	2	7	1	2	14	5	3	3	9	4	10	10	6	18	2	1	16	5
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	2	9	2	2	16	0	3	4	5	9	3	6	13	1	1	16	11	2
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	2	10	10	2	17	8	3	6	2	4	11	2	6	15	0	1	15	6
L'pool Victoria F'dly.....	2	7	11	2	15	7	3	5	3	4	13	10	7	4	6	1	18	3
*London & Manchester.....	2	11	9	2	18	9	3	7	6	4	13	0	6	17	3	1	15	10
*London Assurance.....	2	11	2	2	13	0	3	6	6	4	11	8	6	15	9	1	15	7
*London Life.....	2	6	10	2	13	8	3	1	8	4	5	8	6	9	3	1	14	0
*Manufacturers.....	1	19	6	2	6	3	2	14	9	4	1	0	6	8	4	1	13	0
*Marine & General.....	2	10	11	2	17	8	3	6	2	4	11	2	6	15	5	1	14	10
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life.....	2	5	6	2	12	1	3	0	2	4	6	2	6	10	6	1	14	6
*Midland Employers.....	2	9	8	2	16	4	3	4	7	4	9	0	6	12	3	1	16	0
*Migdal.....	2	8	7	2	15	6	3	4	3	4	10	1	6	16	5	1	19	1
*Mutual & Citizens' Natl. & Local Gov. Officers National Farmers' Union Mutual.....	2	12	9	3	0	1	3	9	3	4	13	9	7	4	10	Not published		
**National Mutual.....	2	12	0	2	19	0	3	7	0	4	13	0	6	19	0	1	16	0
*Nat. Mut'of Australasia.....	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	4	7	2	6	9	6	1	13	6
*National Provident.....	2	8	7	2	16	0	3	5	5	4	12	7	6	17	9	1	15	1
**New Ireland.....	2	4	9	2	11	10	3	0	7	4	6	10	6	13	2	1	15	0
*North. Brit. & Mercan.....	2	9	11	2	16	8	3	5	2	4	10	3	6	14	1	1	16	6
**Northern.....	2	8	9	2	15	11	3	4	11	4	11	0	6	16	4	1	14	10
**Norwich Union.....	2	9	1	2	16	4	3	5	1	4	10	5	6	15	6	1	13	9
*Pearl.....	2	9	11	2	17	1	3	6	1	4	12	5	6	18	9	1	16	0
*Phoenix.....	2	10	8	2	17	3	3	6	1	4	11	11	6	17	0	1	16	4
*Pioneer.....	2	12	0	2	18	0	3	8	0	4	13	0	6	16	0	2	2	0
*Prov. Assoc. of London.....	2	7	6	2	14	5	3	2	10	4	7	10	6	14	6	1	13	2
*Provident Mutual.....	2	7	8	2	14	8	3	3	6	4	9	4	6	15	6	1	14	3
*Prudential.....	2	7	8	2	14	7	3	3	3	4	8	9	6	14	1	1	12	11
*Refuge.....	2	12	4	2	19	4	3	7	8	4	13	4	7	0	0	1	19	0
**Reliance.....	2	8	7	2	15	6	3	4	1	4	8	10	6	12	9	1	16	3
*Royal.....	2	10	10	2	17	8	3	6	2	4	11	2	6	15	0	1	15	6
*Royal Exchange.....	2	9	4	2	16	3	3	5	0	4	11	1	6	19	3	1	13	3
*Royal Liver Friendly.....	2	5	11	2	13	0	3	2	5	4	9	9	6	19	2	1	16	2
*Royal London.....	2	11	5	2	18	5	3	7	3	4	13	5	7	0	10	1	15	11
*Salvation Army.....	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	4	11	9	7	1	1	1	16	8
**Scottish Amicable.....	2	10	7	2	17	5	3	5	11	4	11	1	6	13	11	1	14	10
**Scottish Equitable.....	2	11	10	2	18	8	3	7	2	4	12	2	6	16	10	1	17	0
Scottish Legal Life.....	2	10	0	2	17	9	3	7	6	4	16	8	7	8	8	Not published		
**Scottish Life.....	2	9	3	2	16	5	3	5	2	4	11	1	6	16	3	1	14	7
*Scottish Mutual.....	2	11	10	2	18	8	3	7	4	4	12	10	6	17	8	1	17	0
**Scottish Provident.....	1	19	8	2	6	2	2	14	4	4	18	6	6	1	2	1	14	10
*Scott. Union & Nat.....	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	3	10	4	8	10	6	12	6	1	15	2
*Scottish Widows.....	2	12	10	2	19	9	3	8	7	4	14	4	6	14	4	1	15	8
**Sentinel.....	2	14	0	3	2	0	3	11	0	4	17	0	7	3	0	1	14	0
**Standard.....	2	12	8	2	19	2	3	7	4	4	10	7	6	17	3	1	14	4
**Sun Life.....	2	11	0	2	17	11	3	6	10	4	11	8	6	14	6	1	14	10
*Sun Life of Canada.....	2	6	8	2	14	2	3	3	9	4	11	11	7	0	10	1	15	11
*United Kingdom Temp.....	2	14	5	3	1	3	9	7	4	13	5	6	18	5	1	17	8	0
University Life.....	2	14	0	3	1	0	3	10	0	4	16	0	6	19	0	Not issued		
*Wesleyan & General.....	2	6	10	2	13	10	3	2	7	4	8	4	6	13	5	1	14	1
*Western Australian.....	2	16	0	3	3	0	3	11	9	4	17	5	7	2	6	1	15	5
*Yorkshire.....	2	8	0	2	15	0	3	4	0	4	9	0	6	13	0	1	13	0

* † For notes see p. 1112.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 25 and 35 years, or at death, if previous with

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Alliance.....	7 2 1	7 3 6	7 6 0	5 6 6	5 7 8	5 9 8	4 5 4	4 6 3	4 7 10	4 10 6
*Atlas.....	7 3 3	7 4 5	7 6 6	5 7 4	5 8 4	5 10 1	4 5 9	4 6 5	4 7 10	4 10 0
Australian Mutual.....	6 10 8	6 14 3	6 18 10	4 16 0	4 18 11	5 3 1	3 15 1	3 17 9	4 1 2	4 5 11
*Avon.....	7 0 9	7 2 3	7 4 8	5 2 9	5 3 11	5 5 11	4 1 5	4 2 4	4 3 11	4 6 7
*Beacon.....	7 1 6	7 2 11	7 5 7	5 5 6	5 6 6	5 8 5	4 3 9	4 4 5	4 5 10	4 8 6
*†Blackburn.....	7 5 5	7 6 11	7 9 6	5 8 4	5 9 6	5 11 7	4 5 8	4 6 7	4 8 4	4 11 1
*Britannic.....	7 3 5	7 4 11	7 7 6	5 6 7	5 7 10	5 10 0	4 4 6	4 5 4	4 7 0	4 9 9
British National Life.....	7 2 6	7 4 2	7 6 9	5 6 3	5 7 5	5 9 8	4 4 2	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 9
*Caledonian.....	7 4 8	7 6 1	7 8 6	5 9 2	5 10 4	5 12 4	4 7 9	4 8 7	4 10 2	4 12 11
*Canada Life.....	6 13 0	6 14 8	6 17 6	4 15 10	4 17 2	4 19 5	3 13 10	3 14 9	3 16 6	3 19 6
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	6 9 6	6 11 8	6 15 2	4 13 2	4 14 10	4 17 6	3 11 10	3 12 10	3 15 0	3 18 8
*Clerical, Med. & Gen.....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 6 9	5 7 7	5 8 7	5 10 4	4 6 0	4 6 9	4 8 1	4 10 5
*Colonial Mutual.....	7 1 1	7 2 9	7 5 3	5 4 4	5 5 6	5 7 10	4 2 1	4 3 2	4 4 11	4 8 2
*Commercial Union.....	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 7 1	5 6 6	5 7 10	5 9 11	4 4 11	4 5 11	4 7 7	4 10 6
*Confederation.....	6 17 0	6 18 10	7 1 11	5 0 2	5 1 6	5 3 10	3 18 2	3 19 2	4 0 11	4 3 11
*Co-operative.....	7 5 4	7 6 10	7 9 6	5 7 8	5 8 10	5 11 0	4 6 0	4 6 11	4 8 5	4 11 2
Crown Life.....	6 19 0	7 1 2	7 4 11	4 19 5	5 0 11	5 3 9	3 15 11	3 16 8	3 18 6	4 2 3
*†Crusader.....	7 9 5	7 10 10	7 13 5	5 13 0	5 14 3	5 16 4	4 11 0	4 11 11	4 13 6	4 16 3
*Eagle Star.....	7 4 7	7 6 1	7 8 8	5 7 3	5 8 7	5 10 8	4 5 1	4 6 1	4 7 9	4 10 9
†Ecclesiastical.....	6 17 2	6 18 9	7 1 2	5 2 2	5 3 4	5 5 8	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 3 7	4 6 5
*Economic.....	7 5 5	7 7 0	7 9 8	5 7 0	5 8 3	5 10 5	4 5 3	4 6 1	4 7 10	4 10 9
*Equitable.....	7 3 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	5 6 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 7 0
*†Equity and Law.....	7 13 7	7 15 8	7 19 0	5 7 11	5 8 11	5 10 5	4 2 2	4 3 10	4 6 6	4 10 8
*Federation Mutual.....	7 4 3	7 5 8	7 8 2	5 8 6	5 9 8	5 11 9	4 6 10	4 7 9	4 9 5	4 12 1
*Friends' Prov. and Cent.....	7 3 3	7 4 11	7 8 3	5 6 2	5 7 5	5 9 7	4 4 8	4 5 7	4 7 4	4 10 4
*General Life.....	7 7 1	7 8 7	7 11 4	5 10 6	5 11 9	5 13 10	4 8 1	4 9 0	4 10 7	4 13 7
*Gresham.....	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 2 10	5 2 9	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 1 4	4 2 3	4 3 11	4 6 8
*Guardian.....	7 2 11	7 4 6	7 6 11	5 6 11	5 8 2	5 10 3	4 5 2	4 6 1	4 7 9	4 10 7
Ideal Life.....	6 17 5	6 18 10	7 1 4	5 2 5	5 3 7	5 5 7	4 1 4	4 2 2	4 3 9	4 6 6
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	6 14 8	6 16 6	6 19 9	4 16 5	4 17 10	5 0 4	3 15 2	3 16 3	3 18 0	4 1 5
*Irish Assurance.....	7 10 8	7 12 3	7 14 9	5 13 4	5 14 7	5 16 8	4 10 5	4 11 4	4 13 1	4 15 11
*Law Union & Rock.....	7 3 3	7 4 7	7 6 10	5 7 10	5 8 11	5 10 9	4 6 7	4 7 5	4 8 10	4 11 4
*Legal & General.....	7 4 10	7 5 11	7 7 11	5 6 5	5 7 4	5 8 11	4 5 7	4 6 3	4 7 6	4 9 8
*†Licences & General.....	7 5 7	7 7 3	7 9 11	5 7 8	5 9 1	5 11 4	4 4 7	4 5 7	4 7 6	4 10 3
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7 2 0	7 3 6	7 5 10	5 6 6	5 7 8	5 9 8	4 4 11	4 5 10	4 7 6	4 10 3
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	7 5 6	7 7 0	7 9 6	5 9 4	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 10 0	4 12 8
*L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 2	5 5 9	5 7 1	5 9 4	4 2 6	4 3 7	4 5 4	4 8 5
*London & Manchester.....	7 5 8	7 7 2	7 9 7	5 10 1	5 11 3	5 13 3	4 8 7	4 9 5	4 11 0	4 13 8
*London Assurance.....	7 3 8	7 5 5	7 7 11	5 8 1	5 9 6	5 11 7	4 6 6	4 7 6	4 9 3	4 12 2
*London Life.....	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 3 8	5 3 3	5 4 0	5 5 8	4 2 0	4 2 5	4 4 0	4 6 5
*Manufacturers'.....	6 11 10	6 13 5	6 16 9	4 14 11	4 16 4	4 18 8	3 12 2	3 13 8	3 15 7	3 18 11
*Marine and General.....	7 5 7	7 7 0	7 9 7	5 8 3	5 9 6	5 11 6	4 6 7	4 7 5	4 9 1	4 11 11
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.....	6 18 11	7 0 4	7 2 8	5 3 2	5 4 5	5 6 4	4 1 2	4 2 0	4 3 6	4 6 1
*Midland Employers.....	7 2 0	7 3 6	7 5 11	5 6 6	5 7 8	5 9 9	4 5 2	4 6 1	4 7 7	4 10 4
*Migdal.....	7 2 4	7 3 11	7 6 7	5 6 3	5 7 7	5 9 8	4 4 6	4 5 5	4 7 1	4 9 10
*Mutual Life.....	6 17 1	6 19 4	7 2 3	5 0 7	5 2 9	5 5 6	3 18 6	4 0 8	4 3 3	4 6 10
Nat. & Local Gov. Officers.....	7 5 0	7 7 0	7 10 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
Nat. Farmers' Union.....	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 2 8	5 0 9	5 1 11	5 3 11	3 19 5	4 0 4	4 1 11	4 4 7
*National Mutual.....	7 3 0	7 5 0	7 7 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
*National Mutual of Australasia.....	6 12 6	6 15 0	6 18 4	4 15 10	4 18 3	5 1 4	3 13 6	3 15 11	3 18 9	4 2 13
*National Provident.....	6 18 11	7 1 10	7 6 0	5 2 6	5 4 10	5 8 2	4 0 0	4 1 10	4 4 7	4 9 10
*†New Ireland.....	7 1 3	7 2 11	7 5 7	5 3 9	5 5 1	5 7 3	4 1 2	4 2 2	4 3 10	4 6 11
*North Brit. & Mercan.....	7 2 11	7 4 10	7 7 11	5 6 3	5 8 0	5 10 7	4 3 4	4 4 9	4 7 0	4 10 5
*Northern.....	7 5 3	7 6 10	7 9 4	5 8 7	5 9 9	5 11 11	4 6 3	4 7 2	4 8 10	4 11 9
*Norwich Union.....	7 0 10	7 2 5	7 5 0	5 4 3	5 5 6	5 7 7	4 2 10	4 3 9	4 5 5	4 8 3
*Pearl.....	7 5 8	7 7 5	7 9 11	5 8 2	5 9 5	5 11 8	4 5 9	4 6 9	4 8 6	4 11 5
*Phoenix.....	7 8 3	7 9 8	7 12 0	5 10 8	5 11 10	5 13 9	4 8 3	4 9 2	4 10 8	4 13 4
*Pioneer.....	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	5 9 0	5 10 0	5 12 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 13 0
*Prov. Assoc. of London.....	7 2 7	7 4 2	7 6 9	5 6 8	5 7 11	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 5 10	4 7 5	4 10 3
*Provident Mutual.....	6 19 4	7 0 10	7 3 4	5 3 9	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 2 3	4 3 1	4 4 9	4 7 6
*Prudential.....	7 1 11	7 3 5	7 5 10	5 6 2	5 7 4	5 9 4	4 4 5	4 5 4	4 6 11	4 9 7
*Refuge.....	7 7 0	7 8 4	7 10 8	5 10 0	5 11 0	5 12 8	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 4	4 12 8
*Reliance.....	7 0 2	7 1 8	7 4 2	5 4 9	5 6 0	5 8 0	4 3 5	4 4 4	4 6 0	4 8 10
*Royal.....	7 5 6	7 7 0	7 9 6	5 9 4	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 10 0	4 12 8
*Royal Exchange.....	7 2 2	7 3 10	7 6 5	5 6 0	5 7 3	5 9 4	4 4 4	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 8
†Royal Liver Friendly.....	6 19 5	7 1 7	7 4 8	5 2 11	5 4 3	5 6 11	4 0 4	4 1 4	4 3 2	4 6 7
*Royal London.....	7 8 3	7 9 9	7 12 3	5 11 0	5 12 3	5 14 4	4 8 7	4 9 6	4 11 1	4 13 10

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
*Salvation Army.....	£ s. d. 7 4 11	£ s. d. 7 6 7	£ s. d. 7 9 2	£ s. d. 5 8 0	£ s. d. 5 9 3	£ s. d. 5 11 5	£ s. d. 4 5 10	£ s. d. 4 6 9	£ s. d. 4 8 6	£ s. d. 4 11 6
**Scottish Amicable.....	7 4 0	7 5 7	7 8 0	5 7 4	5 8 7	5 10 5	4 6 10	4 7 0	4 8 7	4 11 3
**Scottish Equitable.....	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 8 0	5 8 0	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 6 10	4 7 6	4 9 2	4 12 0
*Scottish Legal Life.....	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11 3	5 6 3	5 7 8	5 10 1	4 4 2	4 5 4	4 6 8	4 8 6
**Scottish Life.....	7 4 10	7 6 3	7 8 9	5 7 10	5 9 1	5 11 1	4 5 10	4 6 8	4 8 5	4 11 2
*Scottish Mutual.....	7 4 6	7 6 0	7 8 8	5 7 10	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 5 8	4 6 6	4 8 4	4 11 2
**Scottish Provident.....	7 4 6	7 6 2	7 8 10	5 7 3	5 8 7	5 10 9	4 5 9	4 6 10	4 8 5	4 11 5
*Scottish Un. & Nat.....	7 0 10	7 2 4	7 4 10	5 5 6	5 6 8	5 8 4	4 4 10	4 5 4	4 6 6	4 9 4
*Scottish Widows'.....	7 6 6	7 8 2	7 10 11	5 9 0	5 10 4	5 12 7	4 7 8	4 8 9	4 10 6	4 13 5
**Sentinel.....	7 14 0	7 16 0	7 18 0	5 16 0	5 17 0	5 19 0	4 13 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 18 0
**Standard.....	7 3 4	7 4 10	7 7 3	5 6 11	5 8 1	5 10 1	4 7 0	4 7 10	4 9 5	4 12 1
*Sun Life.....	7 4 8	7 6 11	7 9 11	5 8 6	5 10 2	5 12 11	4 6 5	4 7 9	4 9 10	4 13 1
*Sun Life of Canada.....	6 19 5	7 2 4	7 6 9	5 1 3	5 3 7	5 7 2	3 18 5	4 0 3	4 3 2	4 7 7
*United King. Temp.....	7 7 0	7 8 6	7 11 1	5 11 0	5 12 2	5 14 3	4 4 9	4 5 10	4 6 11	4 14 7
University Life.....	7 2 0	7 5 0	7 8 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 11 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 13 0
*Wesleyan & Gen.....	7 1 11	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 5 5	5 6 4	5 8 0	4 3 7	4 4 3	4 5 7	4 7 9
*Western Australian.....	7 10 5	7 11 11	7 14 7	5 13 8	5 15 0	5 17 1	4 11 6	4 12 5	4 14 2	4 16 11
*Yorkshire.....	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 10 0

*These offices allow reductions of 1/- for sums assured of £1,000 to £2,499. 2/- £2,500 and over.

*Reductions allowed by these offices are as shown.

† These offices have no "non-medical" plan.

Atlantia—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 to £4,999.
Atlas—Rates are for £500-£999; 1/6 £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500-£4,999.

Avon—1/- £2,500-£4,999; 2/- £5,000 or over.

Beacon—5/- £1,000-£2,499; 6/- £2,500-£4,999.

Blackburn—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000 and over.

Britannic—6/- £500-£1,000; 1/- £1,000 and over.

British Nat.—2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000-£1,999.

3/- £2,000-3,999.

Caledonian—1/- £500-£999; 1/6 £1,000 to £2,499.

2/6 £2,500-£9,999.

Canada Life—2/- £1,000-£2,499; 4/- £2,500 or over.

Clerical Med. & Gen—5/- over £1,000.

Colonial Mutual—1/- £2,500-£4,999.

Commercial Union—2/- £2,000-£4,999.

Confederation Life—Rates are for £500-£999, and

increased if less. Reduced if higher. Minimum Policy

£250 with profits, £500 without profits.

Co-operative—2/- £500 or over.

Eagle Star—2/- £500-£1,999; 3/- £2,000-£4,999.

Economic—1/- £1,000-£1,999; 2/- £2,000 or over.

Equitable—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500-£4,999.

Equity & L.—1/- £2,500-£4,999.

Federation Mutual—1/- £1,000-£1,999; 2/- £2,000

and over.

Friends' Prov.—1/- £1,000-£4,999.

Ideal—2/6 £1,000 or over.

General Life—2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000. Further

2/- on sum insured in excess of £1,000.

Impl. Life of Canada—Ages nearest birthday. Endt.

Assur.—Add 10/- per policy under £1,000. Deduct 1/6

£2,499-£4,999; 2/- £5,000 or over.

Irish—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000 or over. With

guaranteed Bonus. 3/- Endowment.

Law Union and Rock—Rates are for £250. 1/6 £1,000-

£2,499; 2/6 £2,500-£4,999.

Legal and General—1/- £2,500-£4,999.

Life Assoc. of Scotland—1/6 £1,000-2,499; 3/-

£2,500-£4,999.

Liverpool and London and Globe—2/- £1,000 to £2,499.

3/- £2,500 or over.

London and Manchester—2/6 £250-£2,499. 3/6

£2,500-£4,999.

London Assurance—1/- £1,000-£2,499. 2/- £2,500-

£3,999. 3/- £4,000-£4,999.

London Life—4/- in excess of £2,000. Rates are for

£1,000 and slightly increased for less.

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Minimum policy £1,500.

Marine and General—3/- £1,000 to £2,499; 4/- £2,500

and over. Midland Employers—1/- £1,000 or over.

Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.

Midland Emp.—1/- £1,000 and over.

Midgal—Special reductions £500 or over.

Mutual and Citizens—Reduced rates £2,000 or over.

National Farmers' Union—1/- £2,500-£4,999.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

1/- £2,000-£4,999.

National Provident—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-

£2,499. 3/- £2,500-£7,499.

North Brit. and Merc.—2/- £2,000 or over with profits.

1/- £500-£1,999; 3/- £2,000 or over, without profits.

Pearl—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/-

£2,500 or over.

Phoenix—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/-

£2,500-£4,999.

Pioneer—3/- £500-£999; 6/- £1,000-£1,499; 9/- £1,500

or over.

Prov. Assoc. of London—Reduction made £2,500 or over.

Provident Mutual—Rates are for £1,000 and slightly

increased for less. Reductions for higher amounts.

Prudential—Rates for £1,000. 2/- over.

Refuge—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000-

£2,499; 4/- £2,500 or over.

Royal—2/- £1,000 to £2,499; 3/- £2,500 or over.

Royal Exchange—1/- £1,000-£1,499; 2/- £1,500-

£2,499. 3/- £2,500-£4,999.

Royal London—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£1,999; 3/-

£2,000 or over.

Salvation Army—1/- £500-£999; 1/6 £1,000 or

over.

Scottish Mutual—4/- over £500.

Scottish Union and Nat.—Rates are for £500-£1,499.

1/- £1,500-£2,999. 2/- £3,000-£4,999.

Scottish Widows'—2/- £500-£1,499. 3/- £1,500-

£4,999.

Sentinel—Guaranteed bonus £2 per annum.

Standard—1/- £1,000 or over—with profits, 2/-

£2,500 or over—without profits.

Sun Life of Canada—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

2/- £2,500 or over—with profits.

United K. Temp.—2/- £500-£999. 4/- £1,000-£2,499.

5/- £2,500 or over.

Wesleyan and General—Rates are for £1,000. 1/-

£3,000-£9,999.

Western Australian—1/- £1,000 or over.

Yorkshire—1/- £1,000-£1,999. 2/- £2,000-£4,999.

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1955

The following table shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1955, unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Alliance.....	7,175	10,240,898	314,116	126,853
Atlas.....	4,410	7,363,273	259,318	31,530
Australian Mutual Prov.....	98,818	132,426,360	3,785,778	201,681
Avon.....	2,224	948,642	33,230	5,158
Beacon.....	7,630	8,708,638	147,434	3,518
Blackburn (Ord.).....	2,009	580,484	26,788	3,285
Britannic (Ord.).....	14,640	7,557,704	389,244	69,722
British National Life.....	299	236,520	16,945	21
Caledonian.....	3,203	3,918,585	115,344	13,386
Canada Life.....	28,200	97,458,422	1,907,506	32,815
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	862	249,994	13,079	540
Clerical Medl. and Genl.....	10,037	9,820,821	351,876	22,491
Colonial Mutual.....	34,012	69,181,409	2,699,947	292,200
Commercial Union.....	14,062	22,745,982	677,016	51,866
Confederation Life.....	26,403	65,194,190	1,209,512	111,889
Co-operative (Ord.).....	45,436	29,803,186	1,237,946	86,122
Crown Life †.....	24,075	48,466,386	1,109,176	151,833
Crusader.....	4,087	5,310,756	152,150	4,172
Eagle Star.....	5,317	59,719,821	1,784,565	219,320
Economic.....	385	422,602	14,038	87
Equitable Life.....	5,113	5,577,600	160,940	36,537
Equity and Law.....	4,823	12,319,195	536,701	23,542
Federation Mutual.....	199	95,079	5,029	Nd
Friends Prov.....	9,192	28,263,647	981,225	23,614
General Life.....	5,969	8,385,834	326,375	24,020
Gresham Life.....	10,892	11,992,044	556,504	26,973
Guardian.....	4,720	15,081,807	607,283	196,549
Ideal.....	835	298,144	12,933	326
Imperial †.....	14,141	23,806,897	568,101	14,309
Irish Assurance.....	7,705	5,489,457	166,415	48,950
Law Union and Rock.....	5,764	6,832,411	176,127	74,285
Legal and General.....	54,106	72,846,341	3,257,224	1,927,402
Licences and General.....	1,277	1,542,716	50,540	6,339
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	2,742	3,292,123	101,612	27,722
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	—	12,369,040	225,312	59,543
London and Manchester (Ord.).....	11,934	4,747,409	288,822	26,549
London Assurance.....	7,115	8,862,319	255,440	134,603
London Life.....	2,870	4,843,722	261,905	26,107
Manufacturers Life*.....	4,882	11,854,287	272,740	28,459
Marine and General.....	2,445	2,903,393	130,637	4,013
Medical Sickness.....	583	1,177,833	32,260	1,612
Midland Employers.....	1,231	1,855,214	53,408	2,122
Mutual Life.....	68,287	55,867,235	—	—
Natl. and Local Govt.....	882	723,681	12,586	14,517
Natl. Farmers Union.....	3,174	5,902,431	123,925	15,819
Natl. Mutl. of Aust.*.....	61,872	65,505,820	1,901,146	190,952
Nat. Mutual Life.....	1,605	2,405,204	111,938	2,087
Natl. Prov.....	5,286	6,357,758	290,651	25,940
New Ireland (Ord.).....	5,021	2,802,596	120,003	1,352
North Brit. and Merc.....	10,027	13,791,700	435,131	35,569
Northern.....	10,192	26,908,597	889,024	33,861
Norwich Union.....	54,429	68,345,632	2,174,410	146,093
Pearl (Ord.).....	54,990	29,909,306	1,309,423	911,018
Phoenix.....	5,086	10,072,831	270,756	31,833
Pilot.....	1,562	729,841	20,636	1,000
Pioneer*.....	623	511,317	25,137	1,927
Prov. Assoc. of London.....	8,734	12,220,979	396,262	2,706
Prov. Mutual.....	26,894	7,815,580	307,639	4,447
Prudential (Ord.).....	157,180	147,843,288	5,236,075	113,944
Refuge (Ord.).....	32,448	16,391,954	767,716	327,695
Reliance Mutual.....	1,223	1,166,943	26,142	297
Royal Exchange.....	7,086	9,559,132	349,203	21,840
Royal.....	27,334	33,180,218	736,365	165,970
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	14,229	3,352,725	197,256	37,381
Royal London (Ord.).....	14,828	10,322,002	388,282	23,010
Salvation Army (Ord.).....	4,266	940,775	54,900	4,700
Scottish Amicable.....	6,716	12,098,033	581,382	23,507
Scottish Equitable.....	2,971	5,918,983	245,900	10,324
Scottish Legal (Ord.).....	1,252	226,625	14,539	4,603
Scottish Life.....	4,842	8,777,278	324,386	23,972

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Scottish Mutual	4,556	4,538,689	171,428	14,179
Scottish Prov.	4,323	8,648,061	546,655	27,703
Scottish Union and Natl.	3,397	6,360,621	184,649	11,191
Scottish Widows	—	13,143,271	436,920	27,783
Sentinel†	1,103	1,536,351	88,677	2,627
Standard*	21,926	46,316,058	1,153,788	178,930
Sun Life of Canada	91,781	233,515,414	4,635,752	152,111
Sun Life	28,871	55,727,714	2,124,257	78,722
United Kingdom	8,599	9,553,550	384,336	22,232
University Life	1,346	1,169,098	41,068	3,972
Wesleyan and Genl. (Ord.)	5,962	5,054,758	216,073	3,403
Western Australian*	100	87,604	5,811	535
Yorkshire	9,095	22,580,333	655,573	61,016

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn	51,381	1,992,631	Pearl	580,950	30,232,656
Britannic	288,909	12,741,837	Prudential	1,344,033	86,271,518
City of Glasgow Friendly	33,158	1,438,565	Refuge	312,030	17,184,755
Co-operative	797,368	47,976,337	Royal Liver†	425,436	16,328,885
Irish Assurance	97,514	3,980,973	Royal London	322,688	17,319,620
London and Manchester	120,549	6,070,986	Salvation Army	69,343	2,565,542
Mutual Life	75,866	11,918,045	Scottish Legal	104,776	3,670,438
New Ireland	57,185	1,975,908	Wesleyan and General	67,513	3,509,771

* Manufacturers Life—United Kingdom figures only. Natl. Mutual of Australia, year ending September 30, 1955; Pioneer-year ending March 31 1956. Standard, year ending November 15, 1955. Western Australia, year ending June 30, 1954. † 1954 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

In the following pages the class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows : — A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life	Johannesburg: 1-5, Lower King's Road, Berkhamsted, Herts.
1824	AFLM	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney: 73-76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon	Church St., Stratford-on-Avon.
1905	AFM	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1883	AFLM	Beacon	1301, Stratford-road, Birmingham: 33, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Bedford General	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, Blackburn.
1925	FM	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. | W.C.2.
1866	AFLM	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham: 44-45, Kingsway, Liverpool: 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	24, Fennel-st., Manchester.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1854	AFM	British Equitable	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1904	AFLM	British General	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law	7, West George-street, Glasgow, C.2.
1896	L	British Life	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	LFM	British Nat. Life	92-94, Granchurch St., E.C.3.
1920	AF	British Merchants	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	Edinburgh: 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian	35, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.
1934	AF	Cambrian	Toronto: 2, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.
1847	L	Canada Life	61-62, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1903	AFM	Car and General	1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1899	F	Central	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street, 4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1906	F	Century	Glasgow: 160 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1885	AFLM	Chemists' Mutual	15, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1922	AFM ex-motor	City of Glasgow Friendly	
1862	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	
1824	L		

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne: 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrc'l. Ins. Co. of Ireland...	10, Donegall Square, S., Belfast.
1861	AFLM	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	L	Confederation	Toronto: 18, Park Lane, W.1.
1891	AFM	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, Bradford.
1867	AFLM	Co-operative	Corporation-street, Manchester; 42, Kingsway, [W.C.2.
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1807	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life	Toronto: 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
1809	AFLM	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey; 14, Pall Mall, Edinburgh: 22, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. (S.W.1.)
1908	AFM	Dominion	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, Life Dept.—
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star	22, Arlington St., S.W.1.
1887	AFLM	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1901	AFLM	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1823	AFLM	Edinburgh	126, George-st., Edin.; 1 & 2, Royal Exchange Bldgs., E.C.3.
1880	AFLM	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1898	AFM	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh: 51, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1762	L	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1844	AF	Equity and Law	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.1.
1802	L	Essex and Suffolk	Colchester: 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Excess	40, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1900	AFM	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, Manchester
1925	L	Federation Mutual	Redhill: 64, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
1890	AFM	Fine Art and General	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	AFLM	Friends' Prov. and Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Life Dept., 5 Queen St., E.C.4.
1885	AFLM	General Accident	Perth: General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life	Perth: General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1848	L	Gresham Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1840	AFLM	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1821	AFLM	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1908	AFM	Hibernian	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1938	FL	Ideal	1, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	Toronto: 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1939	AFLM	Irish Assurance	Hamman Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., Dublin, C3.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1915	Keys	Key	Theatre Chambers, Basington-lane, Derby.
1892	AFM	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AFM	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFLM	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFLM	Legal	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1890	AFLM	Licences and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., Edin.; 61-62 Coleman St., E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1866	Plate Glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-st., Liverpool: 7 & 8 Royal Exch., E.C.3.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1836	M	Lombard Insurance	3 & 4, Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1869	AIM	London Guar. and Accident	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1861	AIM	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration); 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1806	L	London Life	6, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1869	AFL	London and Manchester	10, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1885	Plate Glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
1860	AFM	London and Provincial Marine	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1862	AFLM	London and Scottish	King William Street House, Arthur-st., E.C.4.
1887	L	Manufacturers	Toronto: 293, Regent St., W.1.
1836	M	Marine	150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine and General	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1864	M	Maritime	Liverpool: Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1884	L & Pers. Acc.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	7, Cavendish-sq., W.1.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General	Moorfields House, Tentor St., E.C.4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1871	M	Merchants' Marine.....	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	AFM	Methodist.....	51, Spring-gardens, Manchester.
1898	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual.....	Birmingham: 143-149, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3.
1896	Plate Glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass.....	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1934	L	Migdal.....	Jerusalem: 81, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1940	AFM	Minster.....	222, Gresham Ho., Old Broad St., E.C.2.
1909	AFM	Monument.....	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union.....	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual.....	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life and Citizens'.....	Sydney: 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1935	LF	National and Colonial.....	28, St. James' Place, S.W.1.
1890	AFLM	National & Loc. Gov. Officers.....	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers	National Boiler.....	Manchester: Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual.....	National Employers House, Bury-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFLM	National Farmers' Union.....	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1897	AF	National of Great Britain.....	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	Fidelity Guar., etc.	National Guarant. & Suretyship.....	Edinburgh: Granville Ho. Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life.....	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	Melbourne: 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1921	Naval Officers' risk, etc.	Navigators and General.....	Bolton House, 15-16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	AFLM	New Ireland.....	12, Dawson-street, Dublin, C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British and Mercantile.....	Edinburgh: 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Life Dept., 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1862	FM	North Pacific.....	Hong Kong: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AtLM	Northern.....	Union-ter., Aberdeen: 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire.....	Norwich: 50, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life.....	Norwich: 59, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident.....	36-41, Mark-lane, E.C.3.
1859	M	Ocean Marine.....	37-41, Mark-lane, E.C.3.
1886	AFM	Palatine.....	1 & 2, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3.
1864	AFLM	Pearl.....	252, Mark-lane, E.C.3.
1782	AFLM	Phoenix.....	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1905	AFLM	Pilot.....	Marine Road, Colwyn Bay.
1891	AL	Pioneer.....	31, Dale-street, Liverpool, 2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies.....	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., W.C.2.
1865	AFM	Prov.Accid. and White Cross.....	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London.....	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life.....	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial.....	Kendal: Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential.....	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland.....	Sydney: 22, Birchinn-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AFM	Railway Passengers.....	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association.....	143-149, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge.....	Oxford-st., Manchester: 133, Strand, W.C.2.
1911	L	Reliance Mutual.....	Great Bounds, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
1951			Great Bounds, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells Kent.
1906	AFM	Reliance Fire and Accident.....	Liverpool: 3-4, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1881	FM	Reliance Marine.....	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society.....	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1918	AFM	Road Transport and General.....	Liverpool: 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1845	AFLM	Royal.....	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	Royal Exchange.....	Liverpool: 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly.....	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1861	AFL	Royal London.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses).....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	AFM	Scottish Boiler.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1919	AFM	Scottish General.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1852	L	Scottish Legal.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	AL	Scottish Life.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1876	AFLM	Scottish Metropolitan.....	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual	109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; 6, Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh; 3, Lombard-st.,
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. [E.C.3.]
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 20-24 Moorgate,
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea	Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 (Mar.),
1904	AFL	Sentinel	Moorgate, E.C.2. (Fire. 4c.).
1872	AFM	South British	50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1825	L	Standard Life	New Zealand: 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1871	M	Standard Marine	3, George-st., Edinb.: 3, Abchurch Yard,
1891	AFM	State	Cannon St., E.C.4.
1710	AtM	Sun	Liverpool.
1810	L	Sun Life	Liverpool, 2; Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1936	L	Teachers' Assurance	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1800	M	Thames and Mersey	Montreal: 2, 3 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.
1894	FM	Thistle	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1850	FM	Triton	Liverpool: 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1839	L	Tunstall & District Assurance Collecting Society	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime St., E.C.3.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	Calcutta: 3-4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1714	AFM	Union Assurance	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1907	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	1, Linen Hall-street, Belfast.
1835	M	Union Marine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1915	AFM	United British	Hongkong: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1908	AFI M	United Friendly	11, Dale-st., Liverpool.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1912	AFM	United Scottish	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1825	L	University	33-36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1819	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance	37-39, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1859	Boilers	Vulcan Boiler and General	194 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1875	AtM	Warden	73-76 King William-street, E.C.4.
1911	AtM	Welsh Insurance Corp.	67, King-street, Manchester 2.
1841	AFLM	Wesleyan and General	24-28, Lombard-st., E.C.3. [street, E.C.4.]
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	Cardiff: King William Street House, Arthur-
1886	AFM	West of Scotland	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham 4.
1851	AFM	Western	1, Central Bldgs., Westminster, S.W.1.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	AL	Western Mutual	Toronto: 36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1777	AFM	Westminster Fire	Perth: 107/111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1906	AFM	World Auxily. Ins. Corp.	234, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.
1894	AFM	World Marine and General	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1824	AFLM	Yorkshire	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1872	AFM	Zurich General Acc. & Liability	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor; but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with, provided the Title is clear.

The Assignment may be in the following form to comply with English law, but may be subject to slight variation in other parts of the British Isles:—

I, (name), of (address), in the County of, (occupation), in consideration of the sum of (pounds), paid to me by (name), of (address), in the County of, (occupation), the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company), numbered, and dated, and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the above effected does not form part

of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of, 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—
Name
Address

The document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office.

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for acknowledgment, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This wording should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896-1955.

VOLUNTARY (i.e. Not Including State) BUSINESS.

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Member-ship	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
			Thousands		£000's	
1954.....	12,677	107	6,503	33,073	224,325	232,105
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	25,738	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	7,481	51,489	11,165

During the year 1954, Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,155,000 in Sickness benefit and £1,896,000 in Death benefit, while payments of claims on Death by Collecting societies amounted to £8,051,000.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1954—set out below, indicate the strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest centenarian Orders which operate through their registered districts and branches, subject to a central body. The first society mentioned which is operated wholly on the "Deposit" system of sickness insurance, has, despite its later establishment, far outstripped all other non-collecting societies in expansion of membership and is indicative of the trend during recent years for many entrants to prefer a cash endowment in old age, e.g. 65, instead of remaining insured for sickness benefit throughout life as was the basis of the older "Accumulating" type of society. There are, however, several systems operated on Individual Account lines (apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership), one of which, known as the "Holloway" (the name of the founder of the "Original" society formed at Stroud in 1875), is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30, up to age 65:

FRIENDLY Socs.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Funds (including Reserves)
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	735,000	£22,285,000
Hearst of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	518,000	17,683,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810).....	509,000	26,386,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	358,000	19,333,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835).....	255,000	6,701,000

COLLECTING Socs.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances Premium Paying	Free Paid-up	Funds (including Reserves)
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	12,675,000	4,099,000	£126,185,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	7,922,000	1,755,000	66,288,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,867,000	817,000	18,972,000

The present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has had serious repercussions on the Voluntary Friendly Societies. From the end of 1937 to the end of 1947 total membership rose from 8,341,000 to 8,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent., but during the next seven years it fell by 24 per cent. to 6,503,000. There are, however, signs that the decline in membership is now being arrested.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the Voluntary Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, although their remarkable expansion naturally brought many societies up to a point where they found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce more attractive tables to cater for the growing

preference amongst members for a curtailed (instead of whole-life) Sickness insurance to enable a margin of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing cash endowment payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their voluntary insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than before the war and the Government has declared that continued Voluntary insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread branch

units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and social ties within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of Voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death. Some of these old Guilds with their distinctive titles still survive, and the present Voluntary Register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The three oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703): the "Society of Lintot" (estd. 1708) and the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. 1703), the first two of

these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

The Friendly Societies Act, 1955, which became law on 21st December 1955, extends the purposes for which societies may be registered under the Acts, including the provision of homes for members and others in old age, and authorizes societies to invest their surplus funds in other registered societies and also in the share and loan capital of housing associations.

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1954

During the 10 years ended 1955 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership by 31 per cent. and assets by 19 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 1,077 societies on the register at the end of 1955 and 1,128 societies in 1945:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
1955	12,143,000	£000's 238,978	£000's 825,418	£000's 56,348	£000's 6,444	£000's 43,039	£000's 426,360
1945	9,268,000	236,982	356,490	41,612	6,909	31,179	358,820

In addition, 183 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 60,000) were on the register at the end of 1955. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1955 amounted to £504,000,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £194,000,000.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1874-1940.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

The following particulars of Building Societies (as published in the Co-operative Societies Year Book, 1955, respectively tabulated on p. 1118 and above) are based on the Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

As indicative of the part played by the Building Societies movement in assisting the vast owner-occupier housing expansion after the 1914-1918 war, Building Societies advanced on mortgage a total of almost £1,600,000,000 during the 21 years 1919-1939.

There was, of course, a considerable decline in mortgage advances during the Second World War but £2,839,000,000 was advanced during the 10 years, 1946 to 1955. The £393,000,000 advanced in 1955 was the highest figure yet recorded in one year.

During 1955, shareholders and depositors added £429,000,000 to their accounts. Withdrawals of capital amounting to £285,000,000 were the highest the societies have ever experienced but nevertheless the amount due to shareholders increased by £196,000,000 during the year. The total assets of building societies reached £2,000,000,000 for the first time in 1955. Of this total, mortgage balances represented 85 per cent, the remainder consisting chiefly of investments in Government securities and cash. Reserves and profit balances represented 4.6 per cent of the total liabilities.

For the year 1955 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £77,000,000. Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled over £47,000,000. Management costs, at £11,977,000 for 1955 averaged only about 1½d. per £1 of the mean mortgage assets.

The average mortgage interest rate charged by societies is 5-5½ per cent., and the interest rates offered to investors are mainly 3 per cent. on shares and 2½ per cent. on deposits (both tax paid by the societies). Increases in interest rates to 6 per cent on mortgages and 3½ and 3 per cent on shares and deposits respectively were recommended by the Building Societies Association in July, 1956.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1955—with 1954 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Permanent.....	748	2,789,815	392,607	1,730,608	236,985	95,599	1,748,868	314,323
Terminating...	35	2,966	65	347	82	27	399	57
1955 TOTALS	783	2,792,781	392,672	1,730,955	237,068†	95,626	1,749,268‡	314,381
1954 ..	777	2,802,302	373,201	1,535,068	242,163	90,122	1,573,529	293,825

† Total Depositors, 580,503.

‡ Total Borrowers, 1,979,211.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £600,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1955

Year Establd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.			£
1869	Accrington P., 15 Dutton St., Accrington.....		951	629,000
1853	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley.....		11,309	6,311,000
1851	Barnstaple, Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.....		1,219	673,000
1870	Bath Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath.....		1,676	1,187,000
1850	.. Somerset, Gloucester and Wilts, 2 Terrace Walk, Bath.....		1,214	850,000
1879	Bedford P., 41 Midland Road, Bedford.....		2,170	955,000
1944	.. Bedfordshire, 77-83 Harpur St., Bedford.....		7,853	5,472,000
1914	Bexhill-on-Sea, Building Society Chambers, Bexhill-on-Sea.....		1,123	793,000
1862	Bideford—Western Counties, 1 Grenville St., Bideford.....		2,325	2,157,000
1851	Bingley, 4 Park Road, Bingley.....		21,579	23,702,000
1889	Birmingham Citizens P., 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham.....		4,757	6,039,000
1847	.. Incorporated, 42 & 43 Waterloo St., Birmingham.....		9,423	9,366,000
1872	Bishop Auckland Rock, Victoria St., Bishop Auckland.....		1,224	668,000
1888	Bishop's Stortford—Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Square, Bishop's Stortford.....		805	642,000
1934	Bournemouth and Christchurch, Victoria Chambers, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.....		817	783,000
1949	.. —Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.....		888	931,000
1851	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47 Bank St., Bradford.....		30,484	30,309,000
1885	.. P., 41 & 43 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford.....		18,099	20,340,000
1880	Brentwood—Orient P., 77 High St., Brentwood, Essex.....		845	618,000
1921	Bridgwater 1 King Sq., Bridgwater.....		6,603	7,034,000
1865	Brighton & Southern Counties P., 13 Ship St., Brighton.....		1,053	721,000
1863	.. —Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton.....		44,199	51,141,000
1905	.. —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton.....		2,446	2,016,000
1929	.. —Kingscliffe, 29 Ship St., Brighton, 1.....		871	700,000
1930	.. —Regency, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton.....		604	653,000
1850	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol.....		15,075	13,088,000
1853	.. P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol.....		2,074	1,120,000
1880	Burgess Hill—Mid-Sussex P., Church Rd., Burgess Hill.....		1,026	602,000
1850	Burnley, Grimshaw St., Burnley.....		45,180	46,147,000
1874	.. —Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley.....		25,567	15,574,000
1850	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.....		3,775	2,189,009
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle.....		11,155	5,917,000
1907	Chalfont & Dist. P., High St., Chalfont St. Giles.....		2,394	849,000
1898	Chatham Reliance, Manor Rd., Chatham.....		1,910	1,653,000
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18 Clarence St., Cheltenham.....		26,328	26,849,000
1861	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross.....		3,938	2,975,000
1937	Chislehurst—Lion, Hollington Court, High St., Chislehurst, Kent.....		1,070	804,000
1859	Chorley and District, 10 Mealhouse Lane, Chorley.....		3,110	777,000
1869	Colchester Equitable, 3 Pelham's Lane, High St., Colchester.....		788	843,000
1856	.. P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester.....		1,192	899,000

*P.—Permanent; B.—Benefit.
the first word in a Society's name.

Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not

Year Established	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
1866	Coine, Albert Rd., Coine.		2,246	2,241,000
1884	Coventry P. Economic, 19 & 20 High St., Coventry		26,424	16,570,000
1892	" Mut. P., 9 Priory Row, Coventry		2,663	1,892,000
1872	" Provident P., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry		4,967	3,179,000
1906	Cradley Heath & Dist. B., 104 High St., Cradley Heath.		1,069	656,000
1864	Croydon—Vigilant, 1024 George St., Croydon.		1,007	1,004,000
1946	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington.		9,093	6,849,000
1859	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby		20,171	13,402,000
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury.		8,972	7,751,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224 Market Place, Dudley		5,485	2,982,000
1857	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton.		3,152	1,037,000
1877	Eastbourne Mut., 147 Terminus Rd., Eastbourne		6,386	7,182,000
1880	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield		1,095	952,000
1860	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome		1,374	731,000
1865	Furness & S. Cumb., 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness		5,472	3,269,000
1880	Grays 22 New Rd., Grays		3,921	2,421,000
1847	"—Essex Equit. P., 13 Orsett Rd., Grays.		853	636,000
1848	Grimsby—Great Grimsby & North Liacs. P. Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimsby		676	763,000
1853	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax		381,598	264,485,000
1854	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent			3,035,000
1882	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow		2,120	1,662,000
1951	Hastings & Thanet, 29-31 Havelock Rd., Hastings and 46 Queen Street, Ramsgate		25,154	19,785,000
1851	" & East Sussex, 13 Wellington Pl., Hastings		9,347	6,129,000
1890	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath		3,094	1,727,000
1884	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead		1,212	1,022,000
1853	Hinckley & Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley		4,173	2,032,000
1870	" & Leicestershire, The Borough, Hinckley		11,599	7,718,000
1865	" P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley		4,172	1,658,000
1872	Hove—Sussex Mutual, Sussex House, 126-127 Western Road, Hove		2,263	2,078,000
1864	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield		28,202	28,876,000
1876	Ipswich & District, 8 Northgate St., Ipswich		2,193	867,000
1849	" & Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich		12,808	2,688,000
1855	"—Eastern Counties, 13 Queen St., Ipswich		7,573	6,196,000
1877	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10 Grange Road West, Jarrow		1,243	747,000
1851	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley		7,233	8,034,000
1865	Kingston, 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		2,400	1,654,000
1853	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa		953	655,000
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds		16,132	13,900,000
1848	" P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds		97,278	95,026,000
1849	" — Provincial, Provincial Ho., Albion St., Leeds, and } Equitable Ho., Market St., Bradford. }		57,624	63,143,000
1856	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek		36,615	31,153,000
1863	" United & Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek		13,251	6,713,000
1853	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		43,113	39,123,000
1875	" Temp., 13/15 Belvoir St., Leicester		17,964	16,081,000
1870	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes		3,586	1,757,000
1877	Liverpool Investment, Investment Bldgs. Lord St., Liverpool		6,802	7,115,000
1854	" & Provincial, 16-18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool		1,214	1,008,000
1849	London :—			
1849	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1		529,247	237,384,000
1854	Alliance Perpetual, 31 Baker St., W.1		2,269	1,314,000
1870	Argyle B., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, N.7		2,259	805,000
1878	Chelsea, 110 King's Road, S.W.3		5,197	4,104,000
1882	Church of England, 6/7 New Bridge St., E.C.4		12,727	9,812,000
1946	City & Metropolitan, 39, Moorgate, E.C.2		1,531	1,100,000
1862	City of London 34 London Wall, E.C.2		6,439	6,623,000
1906	City Prudential, 131-2 Park Lane, W.1		13,334	11,940,000
1931	Civil Service, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1		2,043	1,528,000
1884	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1		236,546	123,677,000
1879	Equity P., 164A Strand, W.C.2		1,943	968,000
1902	Finchley, 767 High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12		2,334	2,126,000
1866	Fourth P.O. Brettenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2		10,165	7,216,000
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15-17 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4		3,893	2,638,000
1871	Guardian, 2 Southampton Row, W.C.1		5,866	5,816,000
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 47-49 Oxford St., W.1		5,921	5,446,000
1926	Hendon, 81 Church Rd., Hendon, N.W.4		1,938	1,127,000
1852	Industrial, 281 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10		1,848	1,860,000
1852	Lambeth, 112 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1		8,547	5,712,000
1883	London and Essex, 2 Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15		1,126	1,079,000
1863	London Commercial Deposit P., Guilford Hse., Gray's I. Rd., W.C.1		1,230	673,000
1868	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W.2		5,549	4,388,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1866	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.....		3,646	1,755,000
1932	Nalco, 1 York Gate, Regents Park, N.W.1.....		22,862	9,750,000
1866	New Cross Equitable, 470 New Cross Rd., S.E.14.....		844	805,000
1886	North London, 407 Holloway Rd., N.7.....		496	638,000
1883	North-West, North-West Ho., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.....		3,591	3,381,000
1879	Peckham Mutual, Hanover Park House, Peckham, S.E.15.....		928	793,000
1847	People's, 15 & 16 Deptford Broadway, Deptford, S.E.8.....		1,136	855,000
1848	Planet, Planet Ho., 124 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2.....		9,546	9,850,000
1881	Portman, Portman Sq., W.1.....		11,427	11,381,000
1941	Property Owners', Spencer Ho., South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2....		2,878	1,566,000
1886	Queen Victoria St., 123-5 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.....		780	643,000
1863	Royal Mut. B., 84 Kingsway, W.C.2.....		3,958	1,471,000
1922	Shern Hall (Methodist), 306 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17.....		4,092	3,059,000
1937	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Road, N.W.3.....		2,305	1,818,000
1875	South London, 8 Camberwell Green, S.E.5.....		4,681	4,156,000
1876	South Western, 6 Station Parade, Balham High Rd., S.W.12.....		3,004	1,366,000
1931	State, 26 Upper Brook Street, W.1.....		6,042	3,157,000
1854	Temperance P., 223-227 Regent St., W.1.....		29,460	35,978,000
1877	Walthamstow, 223 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17.....		2,716	3,133,000
1885	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2.....		28,078	25,801,000
1879	West London Inv., 199 Uxbridge Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12.....		2,525	2,205,000
1847	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18.....		183,294	116,077,000
1867	Loughborough P., Baxter Gate, Loughborough.....		2,295	1,310,000
1866	Luton, 24, King St., Luton.....		2,317	2,284,000
1870	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield.....		9,018	4,365,000
1859	Maidenhead 58 King St., Maidenhead.....		3,501	3,661,000
1870	Mansfield, 15 Toothill Lane, Mansfield.....		2,722	2,565,000
1870	Market Harborough.....		7,719	2,856,000
1875	Melton Mowbray, 11, N.....		2,593	2,139,000
1872	Middleton, 99 Long.....		12,131	3,184,000
1860	Nelson—Marsden, 2.....		10,002	6,277,000
1856	Newbury, 19 Bartholomew St., Newbury.....		3,117	2,666,000
1861	Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37/41 Grainger St., Newcastle upon Tyne.		9,995	6,570,000
1851	" " —Crown, 21 Eldon Sq., " " "		1,668	1,716,000
1876	" " —Globe P., 57 Grainger Street, " " "		1,343	1,093,000
1863	" " —Grainger, R. Exch. Bldgs., Hood St., " " "		4,752	4,199,000
1850	" " —Northern Counties P., 2 Market St., Newcastle upon Tyne		13,680	10,259,000
1865	" " —Percy, 4/6 Market St., " " "		3,422	2,365,000
1865	" " —Rock 10/14 Market St., " " "		19,293	13,276,000
1867	" " —St. Andrew's P., 3 Ellison Place " " "		962	831,000
1863	" " —Universal P., 36 Grey St., " " "		5,660	4,880,000
1869	Newport—Monshire, & S. Wales, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newport..		2,364	2,255,000
1888	Northampton & Midlands, 60, Gold St., Northampton.....		6,251	3,838,000
1848	" " Town & County, 41, 43 & 45, Northampton.....		35,762	26,323,000
1895	North Shields—Mercantile, 25 North Shields, North Shields.....		1,442	1,127,000
1875	" " P., 75 Howard St., N. Shields.....		2,315	1,177,000
1875	" " —Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shields.....		1,783	713,000
1855	" " —Tynemouth P. B., 53 Howard St., North Shields.....		1,294	750,000
1887	" " —Tynemouth Vict. Lub. P., 1 & 2 Nbild. Pl., N. Shields		1,681	1,253,000
1848	Northwich, 1 High St., Bull Ring, Northwich.....		4,279	2,316,000
1852	Norwich, 34 St. Andrew's House, Norwich.....		8,853	10,751,000
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham.....		9,121	7,694,000
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Road & D. B. Hill, Old Hill, Old Hill.....		2,949	1,283,000
1867	Oldham—House and Mill, 12, 14 & 16, St. George's St., Oldham.....		948	610,000
1848	Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley.....		2,180	1,828,000
1877	Padiham, 18 Sowerby St., Padiham.....		3,122	2,654,000
1860	Peterborough Prov. B., 49 Priestgate, Peterborough.....		4,188	3,438,000
1866	Portsmouth, 202 London Rd., Portsmouth.....		1,283	1,342,000
1846	" " —Hampshire, 107 Commercial Rd., Portsmouth.....		1,099	1,066,000
1852	Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury.....		1,979	1,893,000
1852	Reading & High Wycombe, 25-26 Market Place, Reading.....		991	654,000
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch.....		6,827	3,727,000
1903	Redhill—East Surrey, 19/21 London Rd., Redhill.....		1,910	860,000
1855	Reigate—Holmesdale B., 43 Church St., Reigate.....		1,743	1,215,000
1866	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby.....		7,587	3,548,000
1861	" " Provident, 34 North St., Rugby.....		1,360	735,000
1849	Saffron Walden B., King St., Saffron Walden.....		866	709,000
1846	Scarborough, York Ho., York Pl., Scarborough.....		3,848	2,203,000
1857	Seaford & Cullum, 101, 103 & 105, Broadway, Sheerness.....		4,849	2,731,000
1853	Skipton, 99 High St., Skipton.....		12,904	14,062,000
1876	Somercotes, Leabrooks Rd., Somercotes.....		2,963	629,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1891	Southend-on-Sea—South East Essex Permanent, 28 Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea		1,067	1,148,000
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields		1,466	1,322,000
1866	" —Corporation, 6 Saville St., South Shields		2,035	1,156,000
1874	" —Eligible, 91 Fowler St., South Shields		1,396	772,000
1877	" Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields		1,561	914,000
1867	Stafford P., 1 Martin St., Stafford		1,327	1,276,000
1877	" Railway P. B., 4 Market Sq., Stafford		1,671	1,258,000
1878	Steyning & Littlehampton, 62 High St., Steyning		2,344	1,821,000
1924	Stockport—Vernon, 24, St. Petersgate, Stockport		821	885,000
1852	Stoke-on-Trent P., Victoria Chambers, Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent		760	885,000
1852	" —Tunstall, Victoria Chambers, The Boulevard, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent		1,926	734,000
1889	Stourbridge, Lye and Dist. P., Victoria Chambers, 94 High St., Stourbridge		914	647,000
1849	" —Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Inccrd., 82 High St., Stourbridge		2,329	1,061,000
1850	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud		2,273	1,719,000
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov. P., 23 John St., Sunderland		2,625	1,360,000
1877	" —North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland		5,353	5,391,000
1853	" Working Men's, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland		6,958	3,696,000
1868	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon		1,192	1,041,000
1854	Tamworth P. B., 6, Victoria Rd., Tamworth		1,333	617,000
1868	Teddington—Globe, 70 High St., Teddington		2,857	2,137,000
1883	Tewkesbury & Dist. P. B., 142-3 High St., Tewkesbury		1,034	677,000
1901	Tipton & Coseley P., 60 High St., Tipton		2,440	1,109,000
1866	Tyldesley P.B., Dist. Bank Chambers, Chapel St., Tyldesley		1,273	738,000
1846	Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield		10,736	3,670,000
1863	Walsall Mutual, 45 Bridge St., Walsall		2,140	1,716,000
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex		2,012	1,721,000
1854	Warwick & W'shire. P., 24-26 Jury Street, Warwick		4,171	1,883,000
1851	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury		2,826	2,002,000
1934	Wembley-Atlas, 393 Harrow Rd., Wembley		1,605	1,196,000
1849	West Bromwich, 321 High St., W. Bromwich		15,383	10,836,000
1849	Wolverhampton F'holders' P., 37 Queen Sq., Wolverhampton		9,862	6,111,000
1877	" & Dist. P., 41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		7,387	5,489,000
1902	Wolverhampton—S. Staffs., 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton		4,498	3,319,000
1859	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester		6,274	2,289,000
1851	Worthing, 5 Liverpool Gardens, Worthing		1,479	1,305,000
	WALES			
1865	Cardiff, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff		547	674,000
1860	" —Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff		6,649	6,315,000
	SCOTLAND			
1869	Dunfermline, 56 East Port, Dunfermline		13,841	10,565,000
1899	Edinburgh—Century, 21-23 Albany Street, Edinburgh		933	959,000
1952	" —Mutual & Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh		1,088	738,000
1892	" —Scottish Amicable, 71 George St., Edinburgh		41,235	24,026,000
1891	Inverness, 21-23 Union St., Inverness		1,700	1,291,000
1853	Paisley, 8 Gilmour St., Paisley		2,067	1,239,000

BANK PROFITS, 1953-1955

Bank	Profits		
	1953	1954	1955
Barclays	£ 2,300,150	£ 2,549,399	£ 2,645,381
District	559,744	588,863	636,784
Lloyds	2,083,781	2,186,072	2,322,439
Martins	819,921	918,477	930,616
Midland	2,127,202	2,397,597	2,654,110
National Provincial	1,765,768	1,827,044	1,882,139
Westminster	1,474,736	1,623,197	1,708,316
TOTAL	£11,131,302	£12,090,649	£12,779,785

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

The three State compulsory insurance schemes in force up to July 5, 1948, financed by contributions from insured workpeople, their employers and the Exchequer, provided the following cash benefits:

Unemployment Insurance.....	Unemployment benefit.
National Health Insurance.....	Sickness and disablement benefits; maternity benefit.
Contributory Pensions.....	Old age and widows' (over 60) pensions; widows' (under 60) pensions; orphans' pensions.

The National Health Insurance scheme also gave medical benefit, and the Health and Pensions schemes made provision for certain classes of voluntary contributors. Other national schemes gave assistance out of State funds, subject to a means test, in three forms—unemployment assistance, non-contributory old age and blind persons' pensions, and supplementary pensions to old age pensioners and to widow pensioners under 60 in receipt of allowances for dependent children. Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, compensation for industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases was payable by employers without contribution by workpeople or the Exchequer. The Public Assistance Authorities remained responsible for the administration of poor relief on a local basis.

These services, except for non-contributory old age pensions, were replaced after the Second World War by schemes of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance, National Assistance and Family Allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

The Ministry of National Insurance, which was instituted in November, 1944, under the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, took over the functions of other departments with respect to the existing State schemes and was responsible for their administration until the new insurance schemes came into force. On August 31, 1953, the Ministry of Pensions and the Ministry of National Insurance were merged in a single Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Local offices of the Ministry (Pensions and National Insurance Offices) have been established throughout the country.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952 and 1956, and Regulations made by the Minister under these Acts.

	Employed Person	Employer of Employed Person	Self-employed Person	Non-employed Person
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men 18 and over.....	6 9	6 0	8 5	6 6
Women 18 and over.....	5 6	4 11	7 2	5 2
Boys under 18.....	3 11	3 6	4 10	3 9
Girls under 18.....	3 3	2 10	4 3	3 1

These rates include, in addition to the National Insurance contributions, contributions to the National Health Service (viz. man 10d., woman 8d., boy or girl 6d.), and, for employed persons, contributions under the Industrial Injuries Acts.

In the case of employed persons over 18 earning 60s. or less per week, the employee's contribution is 4s. 1d. (man) or 3s. 4d. (woman) and the employer's contribution 8s. 8d. (man) or 7s. 1d. (woman). Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions if they have not retired from regular employ-

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pensionable age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay contributions or not.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1954 was as follows: employed, 21.8 million; self-employed, 1.4 million; non-employed, 0.5 million.

Contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament. The normal weekly rates of contribution for the three classes of insured persons and for employers of employed persons are shown below:

Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3). Increases in contribution rates as provided in the Act of 1946 took effect in October, 1951, and further increases laid down in the Act of 1952 became payable on October 6, 1952. The contribution rates shown above, which include the increases laid down in the Act of 1954, became payable as from June 6, 1955.

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be exempted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are exempted.

Normally contributions are paid by means of

stamps on a single insurance card; in the case of employed persons the stamp also covers the Industrial Injuries contribution.

The Exchequer contribution comprises (a) a supplementary payment ("the Exchequer supplement") in respect of each contribution paid by an insured person or employer, and (b) additional

sums paid into the National Insurance Fund, viz., for the period of five years beginning with April 1, 1955, sums not exceeding a total of £225 million, and, for later years, such sums as Parliament may determine. As from June 6, 1955, the amounts of the Exchequer Supplement to contributions are as follows:—

Person by or in respect of whom contribution is paid	For contribution as employed person	For employer's contribution	For contribution as self-employed person	For contribution as non-employed person
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men over age 18.....	11	11	2 6	1 10
Women over age 18.....	9	9	2 2	1 6
Boys under age 18.....	6	6	1 5½	1 1
Girls under age 18.....	5	5	1 3	10½

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

Unemployment benefit.

Sickness benefit.

Maternity benefit, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.

Widow's benefit, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.

Guardian's allowance.

Retirement pension.

Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follow:

Employed persons....	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of benefits from May 19, 1955, are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	40	0
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	30	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or not living with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband...	40	0
Person under 18 (other than a married woman): ordinary rate.....	23	0
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	40	0
Married women under 18: ordinary rate.	23	0
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant...	30	0
If supporting an invalid husband, or if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant: other than her husband and not residing with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband.....	40	0
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	11	6
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	3	6
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	25	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1955 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 232,200. At the end of 1954, about 148,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that the ordinary rate for a married woman over 18, and the rate for a married woman under 18 if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant, is 25s. instead of 30s.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for

benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1954, 7,173,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The number of insured persons incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from about 805,000 in August to 1,107,000 in February.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

The National Insurance Act, 1953, made changes as from October 26, 1953, in the structure and the amount of maternity benefits provided by the principal Act. Increases in the benefits under the Act of 1954 took effect as from May 16, 1955.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £10 is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £4 is payable to women who are confined at home or elsewhere at their own expense.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 40s. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During 1954, maternity grants were paid for about 750,000 births; in addition, the home confinement grant was paid in 290,000 cases, and about 190,000 women received weekly maternity allowances under either the old or the new provisions.

WIDOW'S BENEFIT

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50. Increases in this benefit under the Act of 1954 became payable as from April 25, 1955. The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, provided for an increase, as from October 2, 1956, in the weekly rate of widow's allowance and widowed mother's allowance in respect of each qualifying child; and this enactment and the National Insurance Act, 1956, made a number of other changes in the widowhood provisions of the National insurance scheme.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 55s. a week, with an increase of 16s. 6d. for the first or only child and 8s. 6d. for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more children within the age limits laid down in the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, receives a cash allowance usually of 56s. 6d. a week so long as she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 8s. 6d. a week for each child other than the first. A widow who is pregnant by her late husband qualifies for a 40s. widowed mother's allowance for the duration of the pregnancy.

Widow's Pension.—A widow under pensionable age receives a widow's pension usually of 40s. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before August 21, 1956) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. A 40s. widow's pension is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 50s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70s. A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 60s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 80s.; but an allowance payable by virtue of the widow's having a family must not be reduced for any week to less than 16s. 6d. plus any increase in respect of any child of the family after the first.

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1948, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually of 10s. a week.

At the end of 1954, about 440,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's 10s. pension, and in addition about 20,000 widow's allowances were in payment.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents (including step-parents) of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 18s. 6d. a week while the child is of school age. The increase in this benefit under the Act of 1954 took effect as from April 25, 1955. At the end of 1954, 5,700 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (a) is over pensionable age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The basic rate of pension as from April 25, 1955 (under the Act of 1954) is 40s. a week, plus 25s. for a dependent wife under 60, plus 11s. 6d. for the first or only child and 3s. 6d. for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond pensionable age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches

the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching pensionable age. The increment to pension is 1s. for every 25 contributions paid before July 16, 1951, and 1s. 6d. for every 25 contributions paid after that date.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 50s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70s.

The Normal Contribution Conditions for persons who entered insurance before September 30, 1946, are (a) that 104 contributions of any class have been paid, and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 25s. a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 40s. a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 1s. for every 25 contributions paid by the husband as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, but if he should die before her, any 1s. increase he earns for her after July 16, 1951, will then be paid at the 1s. 6d. rate. The pension of a woman under 65 is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 50s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70s.

Special provisions apply to persons who enter insurance late in life. For persons who entered before September 30, 1946, the qualifying insurance period is five years, and, for persons who entered on or after that date, ten years.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable (at rates not exceeding the retirement pension) to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment if they would have been entitled to a retirement pension had they been retired from regular employment.

At the end of 1954, retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 4,436,000 persons.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is paid for expenses in connection with the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant is for an adult £20, a child aged 6-17 £15, a child aged 3-5 £10, a child under 3 £6. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were over 55 (men) or over 50 (women) the grant is £12.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday 1. later) is not less than 45. Not more than one person is entitled to a death grant in respect of the same death. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948, or of children born before July 5, 1948, if they die under the age of 10.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and the payments to be made out of the Fund include, in addition to the cost of benefits and administration, a contribution to the National Health Service. At the outset of the new scheme, the assets of the existing National Health, Contributory Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Funds, with a total value of about £786 millions, were carried to the Reserve Fund, and £100 millions were transferred from it to the National Insurance Fund, the remaining assets being maintained as a reserve for the National Insurance Fund.

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1955, were as follows:—

Receipts		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1954.....		336,147
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....		489,324
Exchequer supplement.....		71,000
Income from investments.....		8,403
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....		43,192
Other receipts.....		91
		<hr/> 948,157
Payments		£'000
Benefit:—		
Unemployment benefit.....	15,662	
Sickness benefit.....	84,456	
Maternity benefit.....	13,000	
Widow's benefit.....	32,000	
Guardian's allowance.....	330	
Retirement pension.....	348,112	
Death grant.....	3,043	
		<hr/> 446,603
Contribution to the National Health Service.....		40,289
Administration expenses.....		26,570
Other payments.....		3,626
Balance, March 31, 1955.....		381,069
		<hr/> 948,157

As compared with the previous year, the surplus of receipts over payments rose by £8.8 million, receipts increasing by £17.2 million and payments by £8.4 million. Contributions by employers and insured persons accounted for £8.8 million of the increase in receipts. The increase in payments was mainly on retirement pensions, which accounted for £14.0 million more than in 1953-54. The cost of unemployment benefit was £6.5 million less than in the previous year.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1955, was £1,068.6 million, as compared with £1,068.5 million at March 31, 1954. Since the end of 1954-55, a sum of £100 million has been transferred from the National Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund.

The Government Actuary has estimated that the excess of expenditure over income of the National Insurance Fund, with benefits and contributions as increased by the 1954 Act, will rise to £145 millions in 1959-60, £295 million in 1969-70, and £424 million in 1979-80.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against

personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Acts, 1951 and 1954, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952 and 1956, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943 (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain amendments to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases, after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts. This Scheme was extended by the Amendment Scheme, 1954, to cases of partial disablement as a result of either disease.

The Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are disabled or die or have died after December 31, 1949, as a result of certain malignant and other diseases due to occupational exposure to carcinogens, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act is payable.

As from August 28, 1956, under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, a supplementary benefit of 17s. 6d. a week will become payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to the classes of totally disabled persons mentioned in the Act who are receiving workmen's compensation.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1954 about 21 million, of whom approximately one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 5d. and 6d. for men over 18, 3d. and 4d. for women over 18, 3d. and 3d. for boys under 18, and 2d. and 2d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp covering insurance under the National Insurance Act as well as Industrial Injuries Insurance.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time

of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

The main types of benefit are (i) injury benefit, (ii) disablement benefit, and (iii) death benefit.

Injury benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 67s. 6d. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 25s. for one adult dependant, plus 11s. 6d. for the first or only child and 3s. 6d. for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of 1 per cent. and below 20 per cent., benefit normally takes the form of a *gratuity* paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £225. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly *pension* payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate
	s. d.
100 per cent	67 6
90 " "	60 9
80 " "	54 0
70 " "	47 3
60 " "	40 6
50 " "	33 9
40 " "	27 0
30 " "	20 3
20 " "	13 6

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if between 17 and 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployment and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 25s. for an adult dependant and of 11s. 6d. for the first or only child and 3s. 6d. for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployment supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployment supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, payable to dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death, and not upon the deceased's earnings.

Increases in the rates and amounts of Industrial Injuries benefits laid down in A

took effect in the case of death benefit on April 25, 1955, and in the case of other benefits on May 19, 1955. The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, provides, as from October 2, 1956, for an increase of 5s. in the child's allowance payable to a widow for each qualifying child.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending vocational training courses or industrial rehabilitation courses provided under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g., as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

About three-quarters of a million awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of awards of disablement benefit has increased year by year. The number of disablement pensions in payment rose during the twelve months ended October 31, 1954, from 106,000 to 115,000; of those in payment at the end of the period 28,000 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. The annual number of awards of death benefit slightly exceeds 2,000.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

The approximate receipts and payments of the Fund for the year ended March 31, 1955, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1954.....	108,834
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	33,373
Exchequer contribution.....	6,700
Income from investments.....	4,198
Other receipts.....	3
	153,109

Payments	£'000
Benefit:—	
Injury.....	10,551
Disablement (a).....	13,175
Death (a).....	1,180
Other benefits (b).....	632
	25,538

Administration expenses.....	4,448
Other payments.....	21
Balance, March 31, 1955.....	123,102

153,109

(a) The division has been estimated.

(b) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951,

and allowances and death benefit paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, as amended by the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1954, or under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954.

As the scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to complete the break-up of the Poor Law, and to substitute for certain existing services a comprehensive scheme of assistance and welfare services. Under this Act, from July 5, 1948, the following existing services provided by either the State or local authorities were replaced by a unified State service of financial assistance according to need:

(1) Unemployment Assistance and Supplementary Pensions, previously paid by the Assistance Board; (2) Blind Domiciliary Assistance, Tuberculosis Treatment Allowances, and Outdoor Relief under the Poor Law, previously paid by local authorities. From the same date, the Assistance Board, renamed the National Assistance Board, was charged with the administration of the new service, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of National Insurance (now the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance).

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, as amended, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the amending Regulations which came into operation on January 23, 1956, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Special (a)
	s. d.	‘ d.
Husband and wife.....	67 0	87 0 (b)
Single householder.....	40 0	
Other persons:—		
Aged 21 or over.....	36 0	60 0
Aged 18–20.....	29 0	46 0
Aged 16–17.....	23 6	37 0
Aged 11–15.....	18 0	18 0
Aged 5–10.....	15 6	15 6
Aged under 5.....	13 0	13 0

(a) For blind and certain tubercular persons.

(b) 101s. when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such part thereof as is reasonable having regard to the general level of rents in the locality. If an applicant over the age of 18 is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2s. 6d. a week and a maximum of 10s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (31,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculosis treatment allowances (20,000). The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment rose from 1,011,000 at the end of 1948 to 1,810,000 in February, 1955. By the end of 1955 the number had fallen to 1,612,000, providing in whole or in part for the needs of nearly 2½ million persons. The fall in numbers during 1955 was due mainly to the increase in insurance benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1954. At the end of 1955 about 61,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance benefits. During 1955 the Board also made about 830,000 single payments and 147,000 exceptional needs grants. In addition, assistance amounting to £1,172,000 was given to meet charges raised under the National Health Service for prescriptions, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1955 was about £122,727,000, as compared with £126,600,000 in 1953 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1955 were payments of national assistance £98,220,000, and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £17,280,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10s. a week to 26s. a week for single persons of either sex and married men, and 16s. a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5s. od. Where the yearly means were between

£26 5s. od. and £89 5s. od., pension was payable at rates varying from 24s. (16s. for married women) to 2s. Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5s. od., no pension was payable.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board have power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The number of pensions in payment fell from 453,000 at the end of 1948 to 315,000 at the end of 1954, and declined further to 286,000 by the end of 1955. At the latter date, pensions were supplemented by national assistance in 158,000 cases. The award of new non-contributory pensions will eventually be brought to an end by the provisions of section 74 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, under which sighted persons will not qualify unless they reach the age of 70 by October 1, 1961.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1945, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5s. a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. From September 2, 1952, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, the allowance was increased to 8s. From October 2, 1956, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, the allowance in respect of the third and subsequent children of a family was increased to 10s. The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age and up to the age of eighteen years if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Pensions and National Insurance Office. Claimants have a right of appeal to an independent Referee.

At January 31, 1954, about 4,973,000 allowances were in payment for about 31 million families. It is estimated that in 1954 nearly £105 million was spent on allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 when the weekly rate was 5s.

A series of official leaflets on the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Schemes and information and advice can be obtained from local Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Forms of application for national assistance or non-contributory old age pensions can be obtained at any Post Office and posted to the Local Office of the National Assistance Board. Able-bodied persons can also obtain forms at the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour. In addition, anyone wanting assistance can apply in person at the Local Office of the Board.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 35,410 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans			Seas	
Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)	Name	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific.....	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 35,410	Malay.....	3,137,000 Kei Trench, 21,342
Atlantic.....	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 30,143	Central American	1,770,170 Cayman, 23,000
Indian.....	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968	Mediterranean...	1,145,000 Matapan, 14,435
Arctic.....	5,541,600	17,850	Behring.....	878,000 Buldir Trough, 13,422
			Okhotsk.....	582,000 Kurile Trough, 11,154
			East China.....	480,000 about 10,500
			Hudson Bay....	472,000 about 1,500
			Japan.....	405,000 about 10,200
			Andaman.....	305,000 about 11,000
			North Sea.....	221,000 Skaggerak, 1,998
			Red Sea.....	178,000 20° N., 7,254
			Baltic.....	158,000 about 1,000

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act, 1946*, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines.

The National Health Service is available to every civilian in the country and is a charge on the National Income. Everyone is entitled to use any complete part or all of the services and no Insurance qualification is necessary. The cost of the Service is met by the National Exchequer, by a small contribution made from the National Insurance Fund and by charges for the Service. About half the expenses of the local health services fall on local rates.

Under the 1946 Act, the only charges falling on the patient for any of the services were in certain cases for the renewal or repair of glasses or for the replacement of dentures; for domestic help, extra food at home, blankets, etc.; and for accommodation and treatment in private wards in hospitals. It was open to anyone, if they wished, in certain cases to pay the extra cost of more expensive glasses, more expensive dental treatment than is clinically necessary, and artificial limbs. In May, 1951, and May, 1952, charges were introduced for certain items in the National Health Service.

The *National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949*, had empowered the Minister *inter alia* to introduce a charge for prescriptions, and a charge of 1s. for each prescription form was introduced on June 1, 1952. The *National Health Service Act, 1952*, authorized the making of charges to meet part of the cost of dentures and spectacles supplied through the Service. These charges came into force on May 21, 1951. The *National Health Service Act, 1952*, authorized the making of charges for medicines and certain appliances supplied to hospital out-patients, for dental treatment (excluding examination) provided under the General Dental Services and for day-nurseries run by local health authorities. These charges were effective from June 1, 1952. *Patients who are unable without hardship to meet charges under these Acts may apply to the National Assistance Board and there are also some exemptions from charges made to out-patients and for dental treatment.*

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

The Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council covers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). All doctors may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme and about 20,000 out of some 21,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, i.e. an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council. When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may pre-

scribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs and Medicines.—Almost all the 15,764 chemists in England and Wales have joined the Service. Approximately 262,116,091 prescriptions were dispensed in 1955. Since June 1, 1952, there has been a charge of 1s. in respect of each prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing. The only exception is where the doctor prescribes elastic hosiery, in which case the patient pays 5s. or 10s. on each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the 1s. is paid to the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 9,600 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the removal of teeth necessitating replacement by denture; provision of dentures; extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; gold fillings; inlays; crowns; special appliances and oral surgery.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for gold fillings or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures whereby the patient has to pay an amount corresponding roughly to half the cost to the Exchequer. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Charges for dental treatment (other than the usual charges for dentures) are not made in the case of anyone under 21 years of age or expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

A Supplementary Ophthalmic Service is being run by the Executive Councils until such time as all necessary Eye Services can be made available at the clinics planned as part of the Hospital and

Specialist Services. On the advice of the family doctor, the patient's sight can be tested by ophthalmic medical practitioners or ophthalmic opticians and spectacles supplied if necessary.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. Children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The remaining hospitals were disclaimed. The hospital service, of which the specialist and consultant facilities are a part, includes general and special hospitals; maternity accommodation; tuberculosis sanatoria; infectious diseases units; provision for chronic sick; mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions; accommodation for convalescent hospital treatment and medical rehabilitation, and all forms of specialized treatments—for example, plastic surgery, cancer, orthopaedic and ear, nose and throat treatment, together with the provision of most surgical and medical appliances.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 14 Regional Hospital Boards (see p. 386); in each hospital region there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Board by 388 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations at 6s. to 12s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are normally restricted to 75 guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical

reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above), but since June, 1952, a charge of 1s. has been made to out-patients for each prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also since June, 1952, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and healing and soling repairs) and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

In December, 1955, there were 64 hospitals providing distribution centres where hearing aids can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. It will also fall to the Local Health Authorities to develop Health Centres.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948-49†	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,660,000
1949-50...	305,288,243	40,005,900	8,328,000
1950-51...	335,559,753	40,297,713	9,416,000
1951-52...	348,457,732	43,426,325	10,091,000
1952-53...	384,155,261	47,563,768	10,863,000
1953-54...	367,947,357	46,423,240	10,848,985
1954-55...	388,860,290	49,805,376	11,772,991
1955-56*	425,592,225	53,745,180	13,416,400
1956-57*	449,836,175	55,878,955	14,106,200

† July 5—March 31.

* Estimated.

CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

At March 31, 1956, there were 62,347 children (boys, 34,601; girls, 27,746) in the care of local authorities in England and Wales. Of the total number of children in care, 27,098 were boarded out, 21,586 were accommodated in local authority children's homes, 2,265 in lodgings or residential accommodation, 2,206 in boarding homes or schools for handicapped children, 1,148 in hostels, 4,584 in voluntary homes and 3,460 in other accommodation.

Estimated expenditure of local authorities on the maintenance of children in their care rose from £13,980,421 in 1953-54 to £15,197,213 in 1955-56; the average weekly cost per child rose from £4 6s. 0d. to £4 10s. 8d. in 1955-56.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

There are 73 societies in the United Kingdom concerned with the adoption of children, including national and local organizations. The National Adoption Society and the National Children Adoption Association were formed before the passing of the first adoption act in 1926 and their sole work is the arranging of adoptions. All adoption societies including moral welfare associations, rescue and protection societies must be registered under the *Adoption Act, 1950*. Many of the adoption societies are denominational in character. The great children's organizations, such as Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church of England Children's Society and the National Children's Home and Orphanage, are also registered as adoption societies.

The Conference of Societies Registered for Adoption (*Hon. Sec., A. Rampton, Gort Lodge, Petersham, Surrey*) exists to promote good adoption work in this country.

Adoptions in England and Wales, 1927-53

1930.....	4,517	1950.....	12,748
1935.....	4,852	1951.....	13,850
1940.....	7,776	1952.....	13,894
1945.....	10,357	1953.....	12,995
1949.....	17,331	1954.....	13,003

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS

The Ministry of Labour and National Service provides services for the disabled under the *Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944*. Under the Act, Employment Exchanges keep a Disabled Persons Register in which are enrolled disabled persons who so desire and who satisfy certain conditions intended to ensure that they are able to enter and keep employment or work on their own account. The number of registered disabled persons on April 16, 1956 was 798,279, compared with 827,102 at the same date in 1955, a decrease of 28,823. In March, 1953, a Committee of Inquiry was set up to review the existing provision for the rehabilitation, training and resettlement of disabled persons.

Rehabilitation Courses.—Designed to restore to the maximum degree of fitness for employment persons who, because of sickness, accident or long unemployment are in need of physical or mental toning-up and to give them guidance as to the most suitable types of employment. During 1955, 15 Industrial Rehabilitation Units with total accommodation for 1,600 men and women were in operation in Great Britain; 9,723 disabled persons (men, 8,356; women, 1,367) were admitted to courses together with 208 men and 54 women who were not disabled; 8,375 (including 1,210 women) completed courses.

Courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind are provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at Torquay and by the Edinburgh and S.E. Scotland Society for the Adult Blind at Ceres, Fifeshire. During 1955, 233 men and women completed courses at these centres.

Vocational Training.—The Disabled Vocational Training Scheme makes available courses of training in a wide variety of skilled trades and short courses in semi-skilled employments. Courses are held at Government training centres, at technical colleges and at employers' establishments. Residential training centres for the more seriously disabled are provided at Exeter, Leatherhead, Durham

and Mansfield. During 1955, 3,947 disabled persons completed courses of vocational training under the above scheme: at Government training centres, 2,073; at technical and commercial colleges, etc., 1,135 and at residential centres and special establishments, 739. Courses of training of the adult blind for employment under normal conditions are also provided. Of 218 blind persons who completed courses in 1955, 188 were placed in employment, 129 blind persons received training in employers' establishments under arrangements of the Royal National Institute for the Blind with financial assistance from the Ministry of Labour.

Ordinary Conditions.—The *Disabled Persons (Employment) Act* requires employers of 20 or more persons to employ a quota of registered disabled persons based on a percentage of all their staff, currently 3 per cent. Many smaller firms without quota obligations employ registered disabled persons and, although the Act does not apply to Government Departments, the Government has undertaken to accept obligations similar to those imposed by the Act on employers. Registered disabled persons employed in Government service on Oct. 1 1955, formed 5.3 per cent. of total staff. The Act also empowers the Minister of Labour to "designate" occupations which appear suitable for disabled persons and employers may not engage non-registered persons for these occupations without a permit from the Ministry. At present only two occupations have been so designated—passenger electric lift attendant and car park attendant. Pensioners of the First World War have the benefits of the King's National Roll Scheme as well as those of the services provided under the Act. Advice and assistance in obtaining suitable employment are available to disabled persons from the Disablement Resettlement Officer at each local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Sheltered Conditions.—Under the Act, the Minister of Labour is empowered to provide special employment facilities for registered disabled who are unlikely to be able to secure work under ordinary conditions. Remploy Limited, a non-profit making company, has been established by the Government to provide employment for registered disabled persons who can only work under sheltered conditions. During 1955, there were in operation 90 Remploy factories employing 6,019 severely disabled persons, including 7 factories reserved for employment of persons disabled by pulmonary tuberculosis (489 workers). Other special facilities are provided (a) by voluntary associations with workshops approved by the Minister of Labour and (b) by some local authorities either directly or through the agency of voluntary associations. During 1955, 23 voluntary associations with 31 workshops provided facilities for the training and employment of severely disabled persons; in addition 269 severely disabled persons were in training under special arrangements with 7 voluntary associations and 4 local authorities, including village settlements for tuberculous persons.

Blind Persons.—At Dec. 31, 1955, 3,863 blind persons were employed in 23 Workshops for the Blind controlled by local authorities and 46 managed by voluntary bodies; 290 blind men and women were under training in these workshops; 355 blind persons were employed in the non-industrial grades of the Civil Service.

Unemployment.—40,797 registered disabled persons were unemployed at April 16, 1956, compared with 41,249 in April, 1955. Of this total 3,830 persons were classified as unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1950. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1950 (under sections which do not, however, apply to Scotland) that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition (e.g. a Will) made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and applicant (or in the case of a joint application one of the applicants) must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over and at least twenty-one years older than the child in respect of whom application is made; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1950) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g. where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1950 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1950, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1950, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, and an adoption order does not deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents. (See further under note dealing with intestacy in Scotland.)

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth

occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail;
2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
3. a person present at the birth; or,
4. the person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days (Scotland 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in Scotland the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in Scotland 21 days). In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3s. 0d. There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was in attendance at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated within the meaning of the *Legitimacy Act, 1926* (see p. 1140), is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. In Scotland re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5s. 3d., viz., 1s. 6d. for search, and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 7s. 6d.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained

from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of *9d.* (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. An index to earlier entries (Births and Marriages) can be consulted at the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of *3s.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar General, New Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. A fee of *20s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and *1s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of *3s.* Extracts of entries are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England, and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates. The Registrar General may permit searches to be made by and extracts to be given gratis to persons unable to pay the fees.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia or Ceylon (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914-1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to

the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. Birth on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. Descent, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

(a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or

(b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or

(c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or

(d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. Registration by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

(a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show either that he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and has been so resident for a period of twelve months, or is in Crown service under the United Kingdom government;

(b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

4. Naturalization.—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

(a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and

(b) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown, or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show either that he has resided in the United Kingdom for the twelve months (or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may allow) immediately preceding his application, or that he is in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom Government.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

- (i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
- (b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
- (iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
- (iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
- (v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1950, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

- (i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;
- (ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;

(iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:—

- (a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or
- (b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
- (c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months imprisonment; or
- (d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M.'s Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown or the individual Crown servant for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered inland postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions

against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, s. 1*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (See under Births (Registration), p. 1134.)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was

of Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of £1; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable; legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, see above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that from disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of

the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e., 16—Marriage Act, 1949. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (e.g., where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (i.e. a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was mentally defective or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled.

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for Divorce to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights*.—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*.—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (a) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of

certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty, i.e., complete forgiveness which restores the status quo (although the offence may be revived by later misconduct). There are also certain discretionary bars, as e.g., where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree nisi is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually six weeks after decree nisi. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, p. 1147.

Maintenance, etc.—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, even though no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children of the marriage and as to their upkeep. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children of the marriage and may even be awarded the custody

if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child of the marriage will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or her children, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children; or is an habitual drunkard; or has committed adultery. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £5 for the benefit of the wife and a sum not exceeding £1 10s. a week for each child until the child attains sixteen. Further, if a child is or will be engaged in a course of education or training after attaining the age of sixteen, the Court may on the application of the wife make an order for the payment of maintenance in respect of that child for a further period of up to two years from the date of the making of the order; such further period may be extended on subsequent applications to the Court, but this maintenance provision will in no case be extended beyond the date when the child attains the age of twenty-one. Where the husband applies, the custody of any children of the marriage may be given to him. The Court may, on giving the custody of any children to either spouse, make such order as to access to those children by the other spouse as it thinks fit. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation or connivance or conduct conducing thereto by the husband; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order must be discharged, unless the court is of opinion that the husband conducted to the adultery by failing to make such payment of the separation allowances as he was able. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on fresh evidence, or, as regards orders for payment, on cause being shown. All applications for relief, except on grounds of desertion or failure to maintain, must be made within six months of the offence complained of. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

(The Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce has now submitted its report to Parliament, in which it recommends many changes, including three new grounds for divorce. However, legislation is required to give effect to most of the recommendations, and there is no immediate prospect of this.)

SCOTLAND

DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery*.—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. *Desertion*.—The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years may amount to desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity*.—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty*.—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences*.—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is entitled to claim his or her legal rights as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for aliment.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the marriage. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the

right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE³

ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the purchaser against unscrupulous dealings is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938 (as amended by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1954), which applies to a hire-purchase agreement under which the hire-purchase price i.e., the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £1000 for livestock, or £300 in any other case.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and there must be a memorandum of the agreement signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The memorandum must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*), and a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the hirer within seven days of the agreement being made. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the court can dispense with any of these requirements save that as to the signed memorandum. The same result ensues (whilst default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 1s. for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement and, although he will not thereby escape liability for any instalments which have already become due he will be under no further obligation under the agreement. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due, he must pay the difference to the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

The Hire Purchase and Small Debt (Scotland) Act 1932 provides that no contract of hire purchase to which the Act applies is binding on the hirer unless (1) it is signed by him and (2) either a copy is acknowledged by him to have been delivered at the time of his signature or sent to him by registered post within fourteen days thereafter. Any contract which limits any right conferred by the Act on the hirer is void to that extent. The hirer may terminate the contract at any time by (1) re-delivery of the article in a good state of

repair, fair wear and tear excepted, and (2) paying any instalment then due together with the amount, if any, by which one-third of the total payments stipulated for in the contract by way of instalment exceeds the *cumulo* amount of the instalments due. Even after the owner has obtained decree of delivery of an article, the hirer is entitled to retain it in his possession or to recover it if, within fourteen days of the decree, he pays the whole instalment which is due, with expenses.

The above Act was extended by the Hire Purchase Act, 1954, to apply to articles exceeding £300 in value.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20s. a week. The evidence of the woman must be corroborated in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimate child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g., a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding *inlying* expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such

order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the Legitimacy Act, 1926, an illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalised at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents, and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy, any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of

those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

Note that the old rule of primogeniture no longer applies.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased. Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911 and 1919, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £500 in value; if over that amount, she takes £500 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of *terce* and *ius relictae* (see *post*,

p. 1152). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *ius relictae (relictae)*; one-third to surviving children as *legitim* (see *post*, p. 1152); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceased children *per stirpes*, i.e., the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs in *mobiliis*, i.e., nearest heirs including representatives of predeceaseds, subject to the spouse's right to £500 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceased next of kin, intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survivance (1919 Act). It is of interest to note that a Committee was recently set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland to make such recommendations as seemed desirable for the alteration of the law in regard to intestate succession; the legal rights of spouses and children, and the law in relation to adopted persons and adopters. The Committee have issued their Report in which important alterations are proposed.

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS.

England and Wales.—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 25 years or a life interest) in the county in which they live; or being a householder assessed to the poor rate or inhabited house duty at £30 in Middlesex or £20 elsewhere; or occupying a house with at least 15 windows; is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries

Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; asylum keepers; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists (and registered dentists at their option); midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strond; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament; Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s, town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949, applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, of which the latter must not exceed 20s. per day.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ENGLAND AND WALES

The law governing the relationship of landlord and tenant is complicated by the mass of legislation on the subject, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. Basically the relationship between the parties to a lease is governed by the lease itself, although there are certain matters which will be implied in a lease although the lease be silent on these matters *e.g.*, an obligation on the tenant to pay the rent. To take effect at law, *i.e.* to create a legal estate in favour of the tenant, a lease must be by deed, with the exception that a lease for three years or less at the best rent without a fine to take effect in possession at once can be validly created, even at law, in writing or even by word of mouth. The liability of the parties under the covenants in the lease depends essentially upon the wording of the covenants themselves. In many leases the landlord reserves the right to re-enter and forfeit the lease if the tenant is in breach of covenant, but usually before the landlord forfeits the lease he must serve a notice on the tenant. See s. 146, Law of Property Act, 1925. It is emphasised that no attempt is made here to deal comprehensively with the law on this subject, which is very wide, but the few points dealt with above may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Minister to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, which does not extend to Scotland, has made substantial changes in the law. The compensation for improvement provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, are still applicable, although slightly amended, but the compensation for loss of goodwill and right to a new lease provisions of the 1927 Act have gone. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation. A tenant of business premises who receives a notice to quit, and who does not want to leave, would be well advised to consult a solicitor.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a standard rent, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent with the addition of permitted increases. The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, enables a landlord of premises within the Rent Acts who has spent money on repairs to make a "repairs increase" in the rent, subject to certain conditions and limitations, and also permits an increase in rent for rise in cost of services in certain cases where the house was first let on or before 1st September, 1939. If there is a mortgage of a house which is within the Acts, the mortgagee can only take steps to enforce his

security if certain grounds exist. Further, he cannot in general increase the rate of interest.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949.

The Rent Acts did not apply to a dwelling-house if the rent was less than two-thirds of the rateable value, so that on the expiry of a building lease neither head lessee nor an occupying sub-tenant had any security of tenure against the ground lessor. Some protection was given in such cases by the Leasehold Property (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951, and Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, now gives more permanent protection. It applies to a tenancy granted for over twenty-one years (whether or not subsequently extended) of premises within the Rent Acts in all respects save that the rent is less than two-thirds of the rateable value. The contractual tenancy is automatically extended until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on one of the grounds specified in the Act.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949, which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, which is alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated Statutes known as the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to unfurnished houses, including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings. One effect of these Acts is to give security of tenure to tenants who, except in certain circumstances,

cannot be evicted at the will of the landlord. It is important to note that, notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. Houses controlled are those of rateable value not exceeding £90. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. Reference should be made to Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—which came into force on 30th August, 1954—for provisions relative to the permitted increase in rent of a controlled dwelling-house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out.

The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, which is in operation until March 31, 1957, contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. Application may be made to a Tribunal set up under the Act to approve, reduce and, in certain cases, to increase the rents of such houses.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself, but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society. The various parts and provisions of the Act may be brought into force at different times by statutory instrument.

The part of the Act dealing with legal aid in civil proceedings came into force on October 2, 1950, limited, however, to proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the High Court and Court of Appeal and proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court to a County Court, although it has now been extended to proceedings in any County Court and in certain local courts *e.g.*, the Liverpool Court of Passage. Legal aid is not available in civil proceedings before Magistrates. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons. The provisions of the Act which provide for legal aid by a solicitor in cases where the question of litigation does not arise or has not arisen, and oral legal advice generally, and legal aid in Courts other than those mentioned above, have been deferred, but there is a likelihood that the legal advice scheme will soon be introduced.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid may be available if the former does not exceed £420 per annum, but a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to half the excess of his disposable income above £156, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £75. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax,

rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in matrimonial causes, where the maximum contribution payable by an applicant does not exceed £10, his case will be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time to deal with such cases.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an *indictable offence* (*i.e.*, before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial, or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances. The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, provides that application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1949, came into force on and October, 1949. For the time being the scheme provided by the Act is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (i.e. under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted. Advice from solicitors, as distinct from proceedings, is not yet available.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

Criminal Proceedings

In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poors' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances.

MARRIAGE

A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

- (i) A *Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for Banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d.] No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The Licence continues in force for three months from its date.
- (ii) A *Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—These are not uniform, but if excessive the Diocesan Chancellor has power to moderate them. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g. a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be *without* licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) Marriage by certificate (*without* licence)—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.
- (ii) Marriage by certificate (*with* licence)—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (see below) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE;

- (i) *Without* licence.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
- (ii) *With* licence.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of

the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In a Registered Building.*—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

- (ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.
- (iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not

being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEEs OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book.....	1 4
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence).....	1 6
For a licence for marriage.....	45 0
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar...	7 6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar.....	15 0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act). It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Deceased wife's sister.
Deceased brother's widow.
Deceased wife's brother's daughter.
Deceased wife's sister's daughter.
Father's deceased brother's widow.
Mother's deceased brother's widow.
Deceased wife's father's sister.
Deceased wife's mother's sister.
Brother's deceased son's widow.
Sister's deceased son's widow.

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister. During the lifetime of a person upon whose decease a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, sections 3 and 4 Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, i.e. if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in the Registration District for at least 15 days before the ceremony. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons living in Scotland, i.e., for at least 15 clear days prior to the notice. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 2s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, viz. marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

MASTER AND SERVANT

WAGES AND HOLIDAYS

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to workmen, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employer's premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. These Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee; but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In Scotland, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952.

What is Development:—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not Deemed Development:—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, not be deemed development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1950 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, whose decision is final. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and thence to Quarter Sessions.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, should be consulted. Elaborate provisions as to payments for loss of development value by reference to established claims on the £300 million fund (established under the 1947 Act) are contained in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1954.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation and under which a number of Regulations have recently come into operation.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registers Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g. those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e., occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939. This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, e.g., two or three hundred pounds.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper. Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1956] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

a. I give all my property real and personal to *my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be*.

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have herunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of
Testator;

William Jones (*signed*) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (*signed*) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

a. I give to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — all my books (*or as the case may require*).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving *particular* property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail, if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATERS.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property *acquired after it has been made*.

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been

first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1926, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made *in person* at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to *terce*, i.e., a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and

may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the Journal of that Society entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year." Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7-14, April 11-14, May 9-14, June 29-July 4, August 6-11, November 6-13, and the warm periods July 12-15, August 12-15, and December 3-14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold or warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularitys." Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5-17 stormy; Jan. 18-24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24-Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8-16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21-25 cold; Feb. 26-Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12-19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24-31 stormy; April 10-15 stormy; April 23-26 unsettled; June 1-21 summer monsoon; July 10-24 warm; Aug. 20-30 stormy; September 1-17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17-24 stormy; Sept. 24-Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5-12 stormy; Oct. 16-20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24-Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15-21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24-Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18-24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25-Jan. 1 stormy.

It is interesting to compare these generalized statements with the daily values given for Greenwich. The cold or warm spells rarely cover precisely the periods given for the Buchan Spells, but cold or warm spells can be found fairly near to some of these dates.

PROFESSIONAL FEES

The following notes on the Fees and Charges of various Professions are based on information supplied by the appropriate professional Societies and Institutes.

SOLICITORS

Solicitors and their clients may (subject to certain rules designed to prevent undercutting) make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1932. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. The more usual is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable in conveyancing matters, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a

Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.

Where under Table I below the charges would amount to less than £7 10s. 0d. there is a minimum fee of £7 10s. 0d.; if, however, the amount of money involved is less than £100 the minimum fee (except for conducting a sale of property by public auction) is £4 10s. 0d.

In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II below, e.g. for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.

The following tables illustrate the scales of charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For land (including houses) having a title which is not registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of Charges.

	For the first £1,000	For the second and third £1,000	For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000	For the remainder without limit
	per £100 s. d.	per £100 s. d.	per £100 s. d.	per £100 s. d.
Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—				
When the property is sold.....	30 0	15 0	7 6	3 9
When property not sold, then on the reserved price.	15 0	7 6	3 9	1 10½
NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10s. is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.				
Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any).....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any).....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan.....	16 10½	16 10½	5 7½	3 9
Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing.....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
*Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan.....	33 9	33 9	11 3	7 6
Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage.....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0

* These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Title registered after completion.—Where the title is registered under the Land Registration Act, 1925, after completion, charges under Schedule II are payable in addition in respect of the first registration.

II. For land (including houses) having a title registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration	Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £200	£4.	For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000.	5s. per £100.
Over £200 but not exceeding £300.....	£4 10s.	For the remainder without limit.....	4s. per £100.
For each additional £100 thereafter up to £1,000.	£1 10s. per £100.		
For the second and third £1,000....	£1 per £100.		
For the fourth £1,000....	10s. per £100.	(2) Fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50.	
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000.	7s. 6d. per £100.	Fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	

CHARTERED AND INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS

Neither the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales nor the Council of the Society of Incorporated Accountants has laid down any scale of fees for their members. There are no statutory scales of fees except for certain special appointments such as Approved Auditors under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts.

Accountancy and auditing.—The Council of the Institute has stated that chartered accountants charges should generally be calculated on the basis of the type of work involved, the seniority of the persons necessarily engaged on the work and the time occupied by each person engaged. The normal practice is therefore to calculate charges at an appropriate rate per day for the principal and for each of the clerks engaged on the work.

Special work.—The general basis referred to above will not usually be applicable to special types of work involving a special degree of skill or calling for priority, for example, prospectus reports and special investigations. For this type of work special fees are usually agreed with the client.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually a percentage on the amount realised and on the amount distributed in dividend.

The remuneration of a liquidator of a company in a members' voluntary winding-up is fixed by the company in general meeting. In the case of a creditors' voluntary winding-up remuneration is fixed by the Committee of Inspection, or, if there be no such committee, by the creditors. In either case application may be made to the Court to fix the remuneration.

Taxation.—The rates charged for taxation matters are generally higher than those for audits. In 1935 the Council of the Institute passed a resolution that a member undertaking taxation work on the basis that he should be remunerated by a percentage on the amount recovered, or receive no remuneration if no recovery results, would be liable to be regarded as acting discredibly.

ARCHITECTS

A.

Conditions of Engagement

1. Members of the R.I.B.A. are governed by the Charters, Bye-laws and Code of Professional Conduct of the Royal Institute.

2. The Architect shall give such periodical supervision and inspection as may be necessary to ensure that the works are being executed in general accordance with the contract; constant supervision does not form part of the duties undertaken by him.

3. In cases where constant superintendence is required a Clerk of Works shall be employed for this purpose. He shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. He shall be under the Architect's direction and control.

4. The Architect shall not make any material deviation, alteration, addition to or omission from the approved design without the knowledge and consent of the Client.

5. The Architect has authority to give orders on behalf of the Client if such are necessitated by constructional requirements provided that the Client shall be immediately notified thereof.

6. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare free of charge to the Client, drawings sufficient to show the main lines of drainage and other essential services.

7. The following Architects' charges do not include for Surveyors' work for which see Clauses

B 11 to B 16 which are those of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors adopted by the R.I.B.A.

8. The employment of Consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the Client and Consultants shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. Where it is agreed to retain the services of Consultants in no case shall the Architect's fee be reduced by more than one-third on the cost of the work upon which the services of the Consultants are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one-sixth.

9. An engagement entered into between the Architect and the Client may be terminated at any time by either party upon reasonable notice being given.

10. Copyright in all drawings and in the work executed from them will remain the property of the Architect.

11. Under these Conditions of Engagement, the fees and charges payable to the Architect shall be in accordance with the following Scale of Charges.

B.

Scale of Charges

NOTE.—Apart from the two copies of the drawings and documents provided for in Clause B 1 and the drawings specified in Clause A 6, the fees as set out in this Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses, and other reasonable disbursements.

1. New Works

For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, submitting applications for building or other licences and town planning, bye-law or other approvals, preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, nominating and instructing Consultants (if any), preparing, and supplying for the use of the Contractor, two copies of the contract drawings, specification, or other particulars and of such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, giving general supervision as defined in the Conditions of Engagement, issuing certificates for payment, and certifying accounts, exclusive of the services enumerated in Clauses B 5 and B 14, the charge is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

(i) If the cost of the executed works exceeds £4,000 the percentage is 6 per cent.

(ii) If the cost of the executed works does not exceed £4,000 the percentage is 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £200 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £4,000.

(iii) When work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed wholly by the Contractor supplying all labour and materials.

(iv) In addition to a percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is entitled to charge in respect of all works included in the tenders, but subsequently omitted, two-thirds of the charge which would have been payable had they been executed.

2. Variations of Charges

The above Scale of Charges is subject to variation by prior written agreement between Client and Architect in respect of the following:

(i) Repetitive Works: In the case of extensive works of a simple repetitive character, the charge may be reduced by one-sixth.

(ii) Works to Existing Buildings: In the case of works to existing buildings a higher percentage is chargeable, not exceeding twice the amount payable under the Scale for new works of the same cost, and depending upon the intricacy of the work involved.

(iii) Special Works: In works involving special services in respect of fittings, furniture, decorations, exhibitions, garden or landscape design, special fees appropriate to the circumstances are chargeable.

3. Partial Services

In cases where the Architect performs partial services for any reason, including the abandonment, deferment, substitution or omission of any project and/or works, or part thereof, or if the services of the Architect are terminated, the charges in respect of the services performed are as follows:

(i) For taking Client's instructions and preparing preliminary sketch designs to illustrate possibilities of a site or cost of a scheme the charge is on *quantum meruit*.

(ii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable bills of quantities to be prepared) and making approximate estimate of cost, the charge is on *quantum meruit* and should not exceed one-sixth of the percentage due under Clauses B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, the charge is one-third of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iv) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, and preparing working drawings, specification, or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(v) If the project or any part thereof is abandoned or deferred or any part omitted or substituted on the Client's instructions during the preparation of the working drawings, the charge is two-thirds of the appropriate percentage on the estimated cost of such works less a *quantum meruit* charge for bringing the working drawings and other particulars up to the stage defined in Clause B 3 (iv).

(vi) In all cases where fees are assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* regard must be had to all relevant factors.

4. Mode and Time of Payment

The Architect is entitled to payment in stages as follows:

(i) On the completion of sketch designs one-sixth of the total fees payable.

(ii) On the completion of the drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building

Act approvals, one-third of the total fees payable less the amounts of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-clause B 4 (i).

(iii) During the preparation of working drawings and other particulars instalments consistent with the amount of work completed by the Architect.

(iv) On completion of the said working drawings and other particulars, two-thirds of the total fees payable less the amount of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-Clauses B 4 (i), B 4 (ii) and B 4 (iii).

(v) The remaining one-third of the total fees to be paid by instalments as the building work proceeds consistent with the value of the said building work as certified from time to time.

5. Services not Included in the Scale

Charges assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi) shall be payable in respect of any additional services involved:

(i) Advising as to the selection and suitability of sites. Negotiating as to sites or buildings. Surveying sites or buildings and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

(ii) In preparing for the use of the Client special drawings in addition to working drawings, and preparing drawings for negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, licensing authorities or others.

(iii) In amending working drawings or preparing new working drawings to give effect to alterations of the Client's instructions or changes in design due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

(iv) In negotiations arising from applications for building or other licences, town planning, bye-law or other approvals, and negotiations in connection with Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.

(v) Arising out of delay in building operations due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

6. Inspections and Reports

For making inspections, preparing reports or giving advice on the condition of premises, the charge is on *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi).

7. Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrations or other tribunals, and for services in connection with litigation, the charge is based upon the time occupied in accordance with Clause B 3.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the rate of £3 3s. an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

8. Dilapidations

For preparing schedule and settling the amount if required, the charge is 5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement, or on the estimated cost of complying with the Schedule. (Minimum fee, 5 guineas.)

9. Travelling Time

An additional charge may be made by prior written agreement if the work should be at such a distance as to lead to an exceptional expenditure of time in travelling.

10. Time Charges

In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is 1½ guineas per hour exclusive of charges for Assistants' time.

NOTE.—*Clauses dealing with the following subjects are in accordance with the Schedule of Professional Charges of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

11. For approving plans submitted by lessees and inspecting buildings during progress.

12. The laying out or development of estates.

13. For land surveying and the preparation of plans and maps.

14. Preparing bills of quantities and valuing work executed.

15. Valuation of freehold or leasehold properties.

16. Work under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act or other Acts for the compulsory acquisition of property.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following charges are those usually in operation among Consulting Structural Engineers who are not connected with any firm of contractors and who receive remuneration for their services directly from their clients. Full details of the scales which it authorizes can be obtained from the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Reports, Advisory Work and Surveys

For inspections, professional advice, opinions and reports: a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, minimum three hours at rate agreed, plus any necessary expenses for travel and services of Engineer's staff.

Constructional Work

A fee of £25, plus (1) for Reinforced Concrete, 7½ per cent. on total cost of work, with an additional 1 per cent. on the first £20,000; for preparation of Bending Lists, 5 per cent. on cost of steel bent and fixed in work; (2) for Structural Steelwork and other work except (1) above, 6 per cent. on total cost of work, with additional 1 per cent. on first £20,000; (3) an additional fee where the Engineer is required to give advice or accept responsibility for the strength or safety of brickwork or other items not covered by (1) and (2) above.

The above scale is governed by conditions regarding constructional emergencies, remuneration for work done to the Engineer's Specification and/or Drawings, remuneration for works varied or abandoned, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, etc.

Bills of Quantities, etc.

A fee of from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. (depending on the size and complexity of the work) of the total actual cost or, in the case of abandoned work, the total estimated cost. Measuring and making-up accounts for variations upon contracts, including pricing and agreeing totals with contractors: 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the additions and 1½ per cent. upon the amount of the omissions, less the provisional sums or work omitted as a whole.

Technical Evidence

For "qualifying," considering documents, preparing proof of evidence, attending consultations, appearing before Parliamentary Committees, Courts of Law, Arbitration Tribunals and Official Enquiries: (1) a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, varying in accordance with the standing of the Engineer and the importance of the case, with a minimum of three hours at whatever rate is agreed; (2) a charge for the time spent by the Engineer's assistants; (3) a refresher for each day for which the Engineer is requested to hold himself

in readiness to attend but is subsequently not required, at the rate agreed for one hour per day; (4) fees at the agreed hourly rate for time occupied in travel, together with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuations and Negotiations for Purchase

For valuation of, and negotiations for the purchase of, engineering undertakings less than £10,000: a percentage charge dependent on the amount of work and responsibility involved; £10,000 or more: a fee in accordance with Ryde's Scale, i.e. Thirteen Guineas, plus one-half of one Guinea per cent. of the total.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

The fees payable to Consulting Engineers for design and supervision are based on a percentage scale and for project reports, inspections, etc., on a lump sum or time scale. Full details can be obtained from the Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorp.), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

A booklet "Professional Rules and Practice and Scales of Fees" which gives full details of fees in addition to containing Model Forms of Agreement between a Client and a Consulting Engineer is issued at 5s. per copy. The Model Forms of Agreement contained in this booklet are:—

Form "A"—For Design and Supervision of Works of Civil Engineering Construction.

Form "B"—For Design and Supervision of Works Principally of an Electrical and Mechanical Nature (not being Electrical or Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings or other Structures to which Model Form "D" applies).

Form "C"—For Design and Supervision of Structural Engineering Work in Buildings and other Structures (where an Architect has been appointed by the Client).

Form "D"—For Design and Supervision of Electrical and Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings and other Structures.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

In general Quantity Surveyors' fees are calculated as a percentage upon the estimated cost of the work or are based upon the time involved. Details of the scales of charges which they authorize can be obtained from:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1., and
THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

STOCKBROKERS

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange Council are voluminous and technical. On British Government stocks the scale of brokerage is ½ per cent. up to £10,000 and ¼ per cent. on any balance in excess of £10,000 on Stock. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is ¼d. to 2½d. per share.

Not exceeding 20s.	.....	3d. per share
"	"	30s. 3½d. "
"	"	40s. 4½d. "
"	"	50s. 6d. "
"	"	60s. 7½d. "

and so on. There are minimum charges of 5s. on less than £20; 10s. on less than £100; and £1 on £100 and over. In certain circumstances the above charges may be modified. Copies of the Rules and Scale of Commission may be obtained from the Secretary.

SHIPBROKERS

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (Office, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies (price 6d. post free) may be obtained from the Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

(Summary based on the Scales of Charges of the Professional Societies)

Sales by Private Treaty or by Auction

Freehold Property and Ground Leases, including in the case of auctions the preparation of particulars and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, 5 per cent. on the first £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation (5 per cent. throughout in special cases).

Where the division of an estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, an increased remuneration shall be payable.

On all sales by auction, commission is exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses, unless otherwise stated.

Sales before Auction

After acceptance of instructions, whether sale arranged by auctioneer or not, the same scale as for sale by auction.

Non-Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sales within 3 Months after Auction

Whether arranged by auctioneer or not, same commission as for sale by auction merging any fee for non-sale previously paid.

Leasehold Property (other than Ground Leases).—

On disposing of leases by private treaty, auction, assignment or otherwise:—On the rent the same commission as for a letting (see below), and, in addition, where the necessary instructions are held.—On the premium and any consideration which is equivalent thereto, or on payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000; and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on payments for *Chattels, Fixtures, etc.*:—As for Freehold Property (see above).

NOTE.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

Purchases

Freehold and Leasehold Property.—One-half of the fee for a sale, such fee including advising as to value if required. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the residue. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

Lettings

NOTES.—(a) Should the rent be a progressive one, the commission is based on the average rent for the period up to the first possible break of the tenancy. (b) When a property, which an Agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, or becomes the purchaser within the period of the option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

(1) *Unfurnished Premises* (excepting flats, offices, and parts of a building with liability to repair, and Farms and Agricultural Land); (a) Where the letting is for 1 year or less—5 per cent. on the amount of the rent for 1 year; (b) For more than 1 year and for less than 5 years—7½ per cent. on 1 year's rent; (c) For 5 years or more—10 per cent. on 1 year's rent; and in addition a commission on the premium, consideration, or goodwill as on sales of leasehold property (see above).

(2) *Flats or Offices*, or parts of a building where the tenant is liable for repair or redecoration—10 per cent. on 1 year's rent, whatever the term; and in addition a commission on the premium, consideration or goodwill as on sales of leasehold property (see above.)

(3) *Furnished Premises or Sporting Rights*, including collection of rent, if required, but excluding the making and checking of inventories—7½ per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting.

(4) *Farms and Agricultural Land*.—On yearly lettings—5 per cent. on 1 year's rent; on Leases for 3 years or more—7½ per cent.

(5) *Land on Building Lease, or at a Fee Farm Rent, by Auction or by Private Treaty*. (a) On Ground Rents up to £50—1 year's Ground Rent; (b) Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100, as in (a) on first £50, plus 75 per cent. on the residue. (c) Exceeding £100 and not exceeding £1,000, as in (b) on first £100, plus 50 per cent. on the residue. (d) Exceeding £1,000, as in (c) on first £1,000, plus 25 per cent. on the residue; and in addition where a premium is paid, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of height			In order of volume		
Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212	Khon Cataracts (1)	French Indo-China	14,000
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,612	Guayra (2)	Brazil	5,280
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,430	Victoria (3)	Rhodesia	1,500
Ulshi	British Guiana	1,200	Niagara (4)	Canada—U.S.A.	1,300
Takakaw	Canada	1,200			
Wollomombie	New South Wales	1,100			
Staubach	Switzerland	866			
Vettisfoss	Norway	852			
King Edward VIII.	British Guiana	840			
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	829			
Sutherland	New Zealand	825			
Kaketur (Kōitukō)	British Guiana	741			
Kalambo	Tanganyika	705			
Maletsunyane	Basutoland	632			
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594			

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.: (b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft. (1) Height, 50-70 ft.; (2) 90-130 ft.; (3) 236-354 ft.; (4) 158-175 ft.

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX

RULES AND SPECIMEN TABLES

SINGLE PERSONS

NOTE.—The Table shows the tax payable by Single Persons after deduction of the Personal Allowance and, in the case of earned income, of Earned Income Relief. The Taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the Table.

	All Earned Income			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
150	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0
225	3 18 9	—	3 18 9	3 18 9	—	3 18 9
250	6 2 6	—	6 2 6	6 2 6	—	6 2 6
300	14 13 4	—	14 13 4	14 13 4	—	14 13 4
350	23 18 0	—	23 18 0	37 3 4	—	37 3 4
400	33 2 9	—	33 2 9	59 5 0	—	59 5 0
500	55 10 0	—	55 10 0	93 0 0	—	93 0 0
600	81 15 0	—	81 15 0	135 10 0	—	135 10 0
700	111 17 9	—	111 17 9	178 0 0	—	178 0 0
800	144 18 10	—	144 18 10	220 10 0	—	220 10 0
900	178 0 0	—	178 0 0	263 0 0	—	263 0 0
1,000	211 1 1	—	211 1 1	305 10 0	—	305 10 0
1,250	293 13 10	—	293 13 10	411 15 0	—	411 15 0
1,500	376 6 8	—	376 6 8	518 0 0	—	518 0 0
2,000	541 12 2	—	541 12 2	730 10 0	—	730 10 0
2,500	751 15 0	50 9 0	801 15 0	943 0 0	50 0 0	993 0 0
3,000	964 5 0	112 10 0	1,076 15 0	1,155 10 0	112 10 0	1,268 0 0
4,000	1,389 5 0	287 10 0	1,676 15 0	1,580 10 0	287 10 0	1,868 0 0
5,000	1,814 5 0	512 10 0	2,326 15 0	2,005 10 0	512 10 0	2,518 0 0
6,000	2,239 5 0	787 10 0	3,026 15 0	2,430 10 0	787 10 0	3,218 0 0
7,000	2,664 5 0	1,112 10 0	3,776 15 0	2,855 10 0	1,112 10 0	3,968 0 0
8,000	3,089 5 0	1,437 10 0	4,526 15 0	3,280 10 0	1,437 10 0	4,718 0 0
9,000	3,514 5 0	1,812 10 0	5,326 15 0	3,705 10 0	1,812 10 0	5,518 0 0
10,000	3,939 5 0	2,187 10 0	6,126 15 0	4,130 10 0	2,187 10 0	6,318 0 0
12,000	4,789 5 0	3,037 10 0	7,826 15 0	4,980 10 0	3,037 10 0	8,018 0 0
15,000	6,064 5 0	4,462 10 0	10,526 15 0	6,255 10 0	4,462 10 0	10,718 0 0
20,000	8,189 5 0	6,962 10 0	15,151 15 0	8,380 10 0	6,962 10 0	15,343 0 0
25,000	10,314 5 0	9,462 10 0	19,776 15 0	10,505 10 0	9,462 10 0	19,968 0 0
30,000	12,439 5 0	11,962 10 0	24,401 15 0	12,630 10 0	11,962 10 0	24,593 0 0
40,000	16,689 5 0	16,962 10 0	33,651 15 0	16,880 10 0	16,962 10 0	33,843 0 0
50,000	20,939 5 0	21,962 10 0	42,901 15 0	21,130 10 0	21,962 10 0	43,093 0 0
100,000	42,189 5 0	46,962 10 0	89,151 15 0	42,380 10 0	46,962 10 0	89,343 0 0

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—Assessed on an actual year basis, the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting scale allowance for repairs, insurance, etc., from rack rental, i.e. rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates. *Scale repairs, etc., by reference to gross assessment.*

Lands.....	one-eighth
Houses: Where assessment does not exceed £40.....	one-quarter
Exceeds £40, but not £50..	£10
Exceeds £50, but not £100	one-fifth
Exceeds £100.....	£20 plus one-sixth of excess of £100.

A reduction may be claimed in the assessment of any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year. In relation to recently acquired

property it is permitted to claim a reduction in the net assessment equal to the excess of the actual year's maintenance over scale allowance provided this basis is used for first five years of ownership. Except in the case of agricultural property relief cannot exceed the net annual value. The cost of insuring the property and agents charges are allowable maintenance expenditure.

Under Schedule B.—Fixed assessment on actual year basis to cover value of amenity lands—parks, gardens etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D. Case I if taxpayer so elects. Schedule B assessments are to equal one-third of annual value of the land for Schedule A purposes.

INCOME TAX is chargeable on an individual's income of the usual year ending 5th April (a married woman's income is normally included with that of her husband). An individual receiving income from a business or a profession can, however, use his own accounting year as a basis for his assessment. The standard rate of income tax for 1956-57 is 8s. 6d. in the £.

MARRIED COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN

NOTE.—The Table shows the tax payable by Married Couples without Children and, in the case of earned income, of Earned Income Relief. The Taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the Table.

	All Earned Income			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250	—	—	—	—	—	—
300	—	—	—	—	—	—
350	3 12 6	—	3 12 6	18 12 6	—	18 12 6
400	9 7 9	—	9 7 9	30 10 0	—	30 10 0
500	27 17 2	—	27 17 2	59 5 0	—	59 5 0
600	48 0 0	—	48 0 0	93 0 0	—	93 0 0
700	74 5 0	—	74 5 0	135 10 0	—	135 10 0
800	102 8 10	—	102 8 10	178 0 0	—	178 0 0
900	135 10 0	—	135 10 0	220 10 0	—	220 10 0
1,000	168 11 1	—	168 11 1	263 0 0	—	263 0 0
1,250	251 3 10	—	251 3 10	369 5 0	—	369 5 0
1,500	333 16 8	—	333 16 8	475 10 0	—	475 10 0
2,000	499 2 2	—	499 2 2	688 0 0	—	688 0 0
2,500	709 5 0	50 0 0	759 5 0	900 10 0	50 0 0	950 10 0
3,000	921 15 0	112 10 0	1,034 5 0	1,113 0 0	112 10 0	1,225 10 0
4,000	1,346 15 0	287 10 0	1,634 5 0	1,538 0 0	287 10 0	1,825 10 0
5,000	1,771 15 0	512 10 0	2,284 5 0	1,963 0 0	512 10 0	2,475 10 0
6,000	2,196 15 0	787 10 0	2,984 5 0	2,388 0 0	787 10 0	3,175 10 0
7,000	2,621 15 0	1,112 10 0	3,734 5 0	2,813 0 0	1,112 10 0	3,925 10 0
8,000	3,046 15 0	1,437 10 0	4,484 5 0	3,238 0 0	1,437 10 0	4,675 10 0
9,000	3,471 15 0	1,812 10 0	5,284 5 0	3,663 0 0	1,812 10 0	5,475 10 0
10,000	3,896 15 0	2,187 10 0	6,084 5 0	4,088 0 0	2,187 10 0	6,275 10 0
12,000	4,746 15 0	3,037 10 0	7,784 5 0	4,938 0 0	3,037 10 0	7,975 10 0
15,000	6,021 15 0	4,462 10 0	10,484 5 0	6,213 0 0	4,462 10 0	10,675 10 0
20,000	8,146 15 0	6,962 10 0	15,109 5 0	8,338 0 0	6,962 10 0	15,300 10 0
25,000	10,271 15 0	9,462 10 0	19,734 5 0	10,463 0 0	9,462 10 0	19,925 10 0
30,000	12,396 15 0	11,962 10 0	24,359 5 0	12,588 0 0	11,962 10 0	24,550 10 0
40,000	16,646 15 0	16,962 10 0	33,609 5 0	16,338 0 0	16,962 10 0	33,800 10 0
50,000	20,896 15 0	21,962 10 0	42,859 5 0	21,088 0 0	21,962 10 0	43,050 10 0
100,000	42,146 15 0	46,962 10 0	89,109 5 0	42,338 0 0	46,962 10 0	89,300 10 0

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income Tax is deducted at source. For exception, see Schedule D.

Under Schedule D.—Generally on income of preceding year. Profits of Trades and Professions. Interest on public revenue escaping Schedule C and on Bank and Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, etc. Interest on P.O.S.B. and Trustee Savings Bank Accounts up to £15 per person exempt from income tax. Such amount of interest has to be included for Sur Tax purposes and has to be grossed at the standard rate. Income from Foreign or Common wealth securities, rents and possessions. For persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become technically resident. Income from Trades or Professions, carried on abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted and then only when person entitled thereto is technically resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents (arising when rent of unfurnished house less attributable repairs allowance exceeds net Schedule A assessment).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed under

system commonly known as PAYE on actual year basis.

Income from employments exercised abroad assessable only to the extent that it is remitted and then only when employee is resident in United Kingdom.

Since 5th April, 1949, unemployment and sickness benefit payable under the National Insurance Act are not assessable to income tax. Maternity benefit under the same Act has never been assessable.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more now assessable.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions as under:

Personal Allowance.—To single person... £140
To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife... £240

Note.—When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. This course is not followed if it is to the advantage of the spouses to be jointly assessed on the basis of the husband's residential position. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a *femme sole*.

MARRIED COUPLES WITH ONE CHILD

NOTE.—The Table shows the tax payable by Married Couples with one child after deduction of the Married Allowance and Allowance for one child and, in the case of earned income, of Earned Income Relief. The Taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the Table.

	All Earned Income			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
295	—	—	—	—	—	—
300	—	—	—	—	—	—
350	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6
400	—	—	—	6 15 0	—	6 15 0
500	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	30 10 0	—	30 10 0
600	22 11 8	—	22 11 8	59 5 0	—	59 5 0
700	41 1 1	—	41 1 1	93 0 0	—	93 0 0
800	66 15 0	—	66 15 0	135 10 0	—	135 10 0
900	93 0 0	—	93 0 0	178 0 0	—	178 0 0
1,000	126 1 1	—	126 1 1	220 10 0	—	220 10 0
1,250	208 13 10	—	208 13 10	326 15 0	—	326 15 0
1,500	291 6 8	—	291 6 8	433 0 0	—	433 0 0
2,000	456 12 2	—	456 12 2	645 10 0	—	645 10 0
2,500	666 15 0	50 0 0	716 15 0	858 0 0	50 0 0	908 0 0
3,000	879 5 0	112 10 0	991 15 0	1,070 10 0	112 10 0	1,182 0 0
4,000	1,304 5 0	287 10 0	1,591 15 0	1,495 10 0	287 10 0	1,783 0 0
5,000	1,729 5 0	512 10 0	2,241 15 0	1,920 10 0	512 10 0	2,433 0 0
6,000	2,154 5 0	787 10 0	2,941 15 0	2,345 10 0	787 10 0	3,133 0 0
7,000	2,579 5 0	1,112 10 0	3,691 15 0	2,770 10 0	1,112 10 0	3,883 0 0
8,000	3,004 5 0	1,437 10 0	4,441 15 0	3,195 10 0	1,437 10 0	4,633 0 0
9,000	3,429 5 0	1,812 10 0	5,241 15 0	3,620 10 0	1,812 10 0	5,433 0 0
10,000	3,854 5 0	2,187 10 0	6,041 15 0	4,045 10 0	2,187 10 0	6,233 0 0
12,000	4,704 5 0	3,037 10 0	7,741 15 0	4,895 10 0	3,037 10 0	7,933 0 0
15,000	5,979 5 0	4,402 10 0	10,441 15 0	6,170 10 0	4,402 10 0	10,633 0 0
20,000	8,104 5 0	6,962 10 0	15,066 15 0	8,295 10 0	6,962 10 0	15,258 0 0
25,000	10,229 5 0	9,462 10 0	19,691 15 0	10,420 10 0	9,462 10 0	19,883 0 0
30,000	12,354 5 0	11,962 10 0	24,316 15 0	12,545 10 0	11,962 10 0	24,508 0 0
40,000	16,504 5 0	16,962 10 0	33,566 15 0	16,795 10 0	16,962 10 0	33,758 0 0
50,000	20,754 5 0	21,962 10 0	42,816 15 0	21,045 10 0	21,962 10 0	43,008 0 0
100,000	42,104 5 0	46,962 10 0	89,066 15 0	42,295 10 0	46,962 10 0	89,258 0 0

Allowance for Children.—For each child under 16 years (or if over that age at beginning of fiscal year receiving full time education at recognized educational establishment) and who does not have income in the year exceeding £85 in its own right. £100

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose.

"Child" includes step child and adopted child.

When a husband and wife are divorced or permanently separated, relief in respect of any children of the marriage can be given to either the father or he mother or divided between them in any way they may mutually agree. Alternatively, the relief will be divided in the ratio in which they each contribute to the children's maintenance and education. In this connection, any payments which the father makes under an Order of Court or Separation Agreement for the benefit of the children or in any way which would entitle him to deduct the payments as a charge in his own income tax return would not count for the purpose of apportioning the Child Relief.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance. Allowance may also be claimed when child over 16 years is articulated or apprenticed provided

emoluments (exclusive of premiums returned) do not exceed £52 in the year.

Allowance for Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of £60

This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowance) exceeds £105. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother. If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided pro rata. If annual maintenance afforded is less than £60 allowance limited to amount expended.

A taxpayer, who by reason of his or her own age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of £40

Allowance for Housekeeper or person looking after children. £60

An allowance of £60 is granted to:—

- any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female taxpayer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year and a married

man entitled to higher personal allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.

- (b) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

Earned Income.—Allowance of two-ninths of the earned income including pensions (after deduction of allowance for tools, uniform, superannuation fund contributions, etc.), subject to maximum allowance of £450.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £140 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Age Allowance.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £600. Marginal relief given on incomes slightly in excess of £600.

Pension Contributions and National Insurance Act.—Part of a taxpayers' N.I. contribution and contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to "approved" superannuation fund or for the provision of a life annuity in old age are allowed as deductions from income. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given on premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities on life of taxpayer or his wife. In all cases, except those of policies or contracts taken up in connection with a Superannuation Scheme, a capital sum must be payable at death. Where date of policy or contract is after 22nd June, 1916, and total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 relief given at two-fifths of standard rate. For policies or contracts dated before 22nd June, 1916, following rates of relief apply:—

Where total income does not exceed £1,000. Half standard rate (maximum 3s. 6d.).

Income between £1,000 and £2,000. Three-quarters standard rate (maximum 5s. 3d.).

Income exceeding £2,000. Full standard rate (maximum 7s.).

Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured relief is limited to sum equal to 7 per cent. Relief also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer. Relief is given as for life policy or deferred annuity premiums above except that there is no restriction on amount of standard rate. Total relief under either of these headings limited to one-sixth of total income.

<i>Rates of Tax on Taxable Income</i>	<i>in the £</i>
On first £60	2s. 3d.
On next £150	4s. 9d.
On next £150	6s. 9d.
On balance	8s. 6d.

Small Income Relief.—Persons whose TOTAL income, from whatever source, does not exceed £300 are entitled to a deduction of two-ninths of their total income in addition to other reliefs they may enjoy (except Earned Income Relief). Marginal Relief for those whose total income is somewhat in excess of £300 is given by adding a sum equal to nine-twentieths of the excess of £300 to the liability calculated as above on £300.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue Authorities and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." While there is thus no liability to income tax on such interest it must be calculated in taxpayer's total income for assessment to sur-tax. The interest received must be grossed at the standard rate when brought in for sur-tax purposes.

SUR-TAX is additional income tax payable on incomes exceeding £2,000. Sur-tax is charged on a sliding scale as follows:—

No Sur-tax on first £2,000

On each £ of next	£500	2s	in the £
"	£500	2s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	3s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	4s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	5s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	8s. 6d.	"
"	£3,000	9s. 6d.	"
"	£5,000	10s.	"
On each £ above £20,000		10s.	"

Deeds of Covenant.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor and not, for example, a charitable body in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Sur-tax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The income of any such Settlement made since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

- the Settlement can be revoked inside a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt);
- the income can be paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Rep.), Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Nyasaland, Pakistan, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda,

Union of South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Double Taxation Relief.—Relief may be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, not covered by the specific Agreements referred to above, when that income is also liable to British income tax. A credit against the British tax liability on the doubly taxed income is given at a rate equal to the rate paid outside the United Kingdom subject to a limit of the taxpayer's average or effective rate of British tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are not liable to United Kingdom Tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom (including Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Loans issued in London) nor on the interest from:—

3% War Stock 1955-59; 3½% War Stock 1952; 4% Victory Bonds; 4% Funding Loan 1960-90; 2½% and 3% Defence Bonds (all issues except the 5th); 2½% National War Bonds (except 1954-56 issue); 3% Savings Bonds (all issues).

Such persons become technically resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident there.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is.

- (a) a British subject;
- (b) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- (c) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection.
- (d) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or
- (e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Such a person can claim a proportion of the normal allowances in the ratio which his income liable to United Kingdom Tax bears to his total income.

This relief is now extended to persons residing in Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Rep.), Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Post War Credits.—Those credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 are repayable to women over 60 and men over 65 years of age. Where a man or woman who has died or become bankrupt would, but for that, be entitled to claim repayment then the person having the title to the credit shall be able to claim repayment. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ACT, 1952

The Income Tax Act, 1918 and all subsequent Income Tax Acts and Finance Acts up to and in-

cluding the Finance Act, 1951 (in so far as they relate to income tax) have been consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952. This Act came into force as from 6th April, 1952.

NOTES ON INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Where taxpayer is assessable under Schedules A and (or) B, these assessments will be made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property giving rise to the assessment is situated. Assessments under Schedule D (Profits of Trades and Professions) and under Schedule E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which Pension is paid. Other Schedule D income is assessable by H.M. Inspector for the district to which the taxpayer makes his individual return. This is called his Primary district and is determined by the main source of his earned income. Where taxpayer has no earned income his chief place of residence determines his Primary district. H.M. Inspector for this district decides, with the agreement of the taxpayer, against which assessment or assessments the Personal Allowances shall be given. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals as stated on the notice. The reason for disputing the assessment must be stated on appeal. If the assessment cannot be agreed, the taxpayer may appeal to the General Commissioners (whose address will be supplied by H.M. Inspector) and an appeal may be made from their decision to the Supreme Court on points of law.

The tax on such assessments is demanded by and should be paid to the Collector of Taxes who receives the necessary instructions from H.M. Inspector of Taxes and is in no position to discuss the assessment.

Sur-tax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns for this purpose can be made; but this is unnecessary where a full return of all income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Procedure of appeal is the same as for Income Tax assessment.

PAYE.—Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Care should be taken to check Notice of Coding and advise H.M. Inspector of Taxes of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by any number of employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX

Standard Rates of Income Tax (since the passing of the Income Tax Act, 1842) —The Income Tax year from April 6 to the following April 5.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1842-43 to		1873-74.....	0 7	1894-95 to	
1844-45.....	0 7	1874-75.....	0 3	1899-1900...	0 8
1845-46.....	1 2	1875-76 and		1900-1.....	1 0
1850-57 and		1876-77.....	0 2	1901-2.....	1 2
1857-58.....	1 4	1877-78 and		1902-3.....	1 3
1858-59.....	0 7	1878-79.....	0 3	1903-4.....	0 11
1859-60.....	0 5	1879-80 and		1904-5 to	
1860-61.....	0 9	1880-81.....	0 5	1908-9.....	1 0
1861-62.....	0 10	1881-82.....	0 6	1909-10 to	
1862-63 and		1882-83.....	0 5	1913-14.....	1 2
1863-64.....	0 9	1883-84.....	0 6	1914-15.....	1 8
1864-65.....	0 7	1884-85.....	0 5	1915-16.....	3 0
1865-66.....	0 6	1885-86.....	0 6	1916-17 and	
1866-67 and		1886-87 and		1917-18.....	5 0
1867-68.....	0 4	1887-88.....	0 8	1918-19 to	
1868-69.....	0 5	1888-89.....	0 7	1921-22.....	6 0
1869-70.....	0 6	1889-90 to		1922-23.....	5 0
1870-71.....	0 5	1890-93.....	0 6	1923-24 and	
1871-72.....	0 4	1893-94.....	0 7	1924-25.....	4 6
1872-73.....	0 6				

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—(x) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, include:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (a).

(a) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:
Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution....	£ s. d.
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given.....	10 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month.....	5 0 0
Other instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10 0 0

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (*see post*, p. 1163) with certain exceptions, e.g. agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only.....

N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—

(a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.

(b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

£ s. d.

(c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1165, are not exempt).

Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration.....

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed.....

ASSIGNMENT:

By way of security—*see* Mortgage.
By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.
By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £1.....	0 0 5
" " 2.....	0 0 10
" " 5.....	0 1 3
" " 10.....	0 1 9
" " 20.....	0 2 0
" " 30.....	0 3 0
" " 50.....	0 5 0
" " 100.....	0 8 6

BANKER'S CHEQUES..... 0 0 2

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
BILL OF SALE , Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.		CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—	
BILLS OF EXCHANGE , payable on demand, at sight, on presentation or within 3 days after date or sight.....	0 0 2	Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0 1 0
BILLS OF EXCHANGE (OF ANY OTHER KIND) AND PROMISSORY NOTES , drawn or expressed to be payable in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland: Not exceeding £10.....	0 0 2	Exceeds 100 " " 500	0 2 0
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25..	0 0 3	" 500 " " 1,000	0 4 0
" 25 " " 50..	0 0 6	" 1,000 " " 1,500	0 6 0
" 50 " " 75..	0 0 9	" 1,500 " " 2,500	0 8 0
" 75 " " 100..	0 1 0	" 2,500 " " 5,000	0 12 0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0 1 0	" 5,000 " " 7,500	0 16 0
Bills of Exchange , drawn and expressed to be payable, out of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and actually paid, endorsed or negotiated in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. Not exceeding £10.....	0 0 2	" 7,500 " " 10,000	1 0 0
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25..	0 0 3	" 10,000 " " 12,500	1 4 0
" 25 " " 100..	0 0 6	" 12,500 " " 15,000	1 8 0
Exc. £100 for every £100 or fraction thereof.....	0 0 6	" 15,000 " " 17,500	1 12 0
[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these <i>ad val.</i> duties.]		" 17,500 " " 20,000	1 16 0
			2 0 0
BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, etc.		(Special adhesive stamps.)	
For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, <i>see post</i> , under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—		Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.	
1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.	0 0 2	Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.	
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.	0 0 3	CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5...	0 1 0
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—	0 0 6	CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER: —Of Bank of England Stock on sale or gift....	0 15 6
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—		Otherwise.....	0 7 9
If as primary security.....	0 5 0	Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift.	0 10 0
If as collateral security.....	0 1 0	Otherwise.....	0 5 0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed.....	0 10 0	Or may be compounded for. <i>See</i> Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.	
CAPITAL DUTY (Share). —Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital.....	0 10 0	CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift <i>inter vivos</i> of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5.....	0 2 0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).		Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	0 4 0
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan). —Per £100 or part of £100.....	0 5 0	" 10 " " 15.	0 6 0
(Subject to deduction of 4s. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)		" 15 " " 20.	0 8 0
CHEQUES , or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight..	0 0 2	" 20 " " 25.	0 10 0
COLLATERAL SECURITY , <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, etc., <i>post</i> .		" 25 " " 50.	1 0 0
CONTRACT , <i>see</i> AGREEMENT.		" 50 " " 75.	1 10 0
		" 75 " " 100.	2 0 0
		" 100 " " 125.	2 10 0
		" 125 " " 150.	3 0 0
		" 150 " " 175.	3 10 0
		" 175 " " 200.	4 0 0
		" 200 " " 225.	4 10 0
		" 225 " " 250.	5 0 0
		" 250 " " 275.	5 10 0
		" 275 " " 300.	6 0 0
		" 300, for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value.....	1 0 0
		"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.	
		A transfer made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, or a conveyance or transfer on sale of local authority stock issued by a local authority after the beginning of 1953, is	

excepted from the increased *ad valorem* duty imposed by the Finance Act, 1947, and remains liable at the rate in force immediately before 1 August, 1947.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, *see post*, p. 1167) of any property (*except* stock or marketable securities for which, *see above*), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5.....

Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10..	0	0	6
" 10 " " 15..	0	1	0
" 15 " " 20..	0	1	6
" 20 " " 25..	0	2	0
" 25 " " 30..	0	2	6
" 30 " " 35..	0	5	0
" 35 " " 40..	0	7	6
" 40 " " 45..	0	10	0
" 45 " " 50..	0	10	6
" 50 " " 55..	0	12	0
" 55 " " 60..	0	15	0
" 60 " " 65..	0	17	6
" 65 " " 70..	1	0	0
" 70 " " 75..	1	2	6
" 75 " " 80..	1	5	0
" 80 " " 85..	1	7	6
" 85 " " 90..	1	10	0

Exceeds £300 but does not exceed £3,500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....

Exceeds £3,500 but does not exceed £4,250 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....

Exceeds £4,250, but does not exceed £5,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....

Exceeds £5,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....

If the consideration does not exceed £3,500 (or £4,250, or £5,000, as the case may be) the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £3,500 (or £4,250 or £5,000 as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind..... fixed duty

Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.

(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferor, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(c) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

(d) Transfer to a residuary legatee

of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(e) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (*Note*.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(f) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(g) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(h) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(i) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) or (c) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g. a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed.....

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement.....

£ s. d.

0 10 0

0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head.....	£ s. d.
DEMISE, <i>see</i> LEASE.....	0 10 0
DUPLICATE or COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed.....	0 5 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only For every £100 or part thereof..	0 2 0
ESTATE DUTY: In the case of every person dying after 30th July, 1954, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,	
Exceeds	Rate per cent.
Does not exceed	Nil
£3,000	1
4,000	2
5,000	3
7,500	4
10,000	6
12,500	8
15,000	10
17,500	12
20,000	15
25,000	18
30,000	21
35,000	24
40,000	28
45,000	31
50,000	35
60,000	40
75,000	45
100,000	50
150,000	55
200,000	60
300,000	65
500,000	70
750,000	75
1,000,000	80

and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:	£ s. d.
In England, in all cases.....	30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others.....	25 0 0
Duty has been abolished on a Faculty, Licence, Commission or Dispensation for admitting or authorizing any person to act as notary public.	
FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.	
FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.....	0 0 6
GIFT (<i>see</i> VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, <i>post</i> , p. 1167).	
GUARANTEE:	
If under hand only.....	0 0 6
If under seal.....	0 10 0
N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., <i>post</i> , p. 1166, if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), <i>ante</i> , p. 1162.	
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:	
Under hand.....	0 0 6
Under seal.....	0 10 0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)	
N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale," <i>ad val.</i> duty is payable as a Bond, Covenant, etc.	
INSURANCE POLICIES:	
<i>Accidental Death</i> , or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property.....	0 0 6
<i>Life</i> :—	
For any sum not exceeding £10....	0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25.....	0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100.....	0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	0 10 0
<i>Marine</i> :—	
Where the premium does not exceed 25. 6d. per cent.	0 0 1
Where the premium or consideration is expressed to be a sum not exceeding the rate of half-a-crown per cent., and is subject to an increase (whether defined or not in the policy) in the event of the occurrence of a specified contingency, it shall be treated as one not exceeding the rate of half-a-crown per cent. But if, owing to the occurrence of the contingency, the premium or consideration is increased so as to exceed the rate of half-a-crown per cent., the policy or a new policy to be thereupon issued shall be stamped with the additional duty payable and may be so stamped without penalty at any time not exceeding thirty days after the date on which the increased premium or consideration becomes ascertained.	

Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. £ s. d.

For any Voyage:—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £250.....	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500.....	0	0	6
" £500 " " £750.....	0	0	9
" £750 " " £1,000.....	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500.....	0	0	6

For Time:—

Where the insurance is made for any time:—

- (1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;
- (2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

N.B.—No insurance can be made for a time exceeding 12 months, although a policy of such insurance for time may contain a continuation clause in which case an additional stamp duty of 6d. is payable (see s. 11, Finance Act, 1901).

- (3) A policy of insurance on baggage or personal or household effects only, if made or executed out of Great Britain, is exempt from stamp duty.

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea

Policy duty..... 100 0 0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *ad.*, but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is *ad.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s., unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is 10s.; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding		Term exceeding 100 years
	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	0 1 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	0 2 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
15	0 3 0	1 16 0	3 12 0
20	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 16 0
25	0 5 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	0 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
75	0 15 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
100	1 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the first column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £5,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £20 a year.

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value..... 0 1 0

MORTGAGE under hand only, see EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10..... 0 0 6

Not exceeding £25.....	0 1 4
" " 50.....	0 2 6
" " 100.....	0 5 0
" " 150.....	0 7 6
" " 200.....	0 10 0
" " 250.....	0 12 6
" " 300.....	0 15 0

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100..... 0 5 0

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100... 0 1 0

Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100..... 0 1 0

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, *is. od.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages... 0 1 0

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually..... 0 5 0

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only..... 0 1 0

Ditto in any other case..... 0 5 0

Power of attorney of any other kind An order, request, or direction under hand only from the proprietor of any stocks or shares to any Company or to any officer of any Company or to any banker to pay the dividends or interest arising therefrom to any person therein named is not chargeable with duty.

PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of..... 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, see BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, see INCOME TAX, pp. 1157-62.

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards..... 0 0 2

RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36 Finance Act, 1924.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will..... 0 10 0

SETTLEMENTS.—Any instrument whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100..... 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to £ s. d.
 Bearer in first negotiation in U.K.,
 for every £25, or fraction of £25 .. 0 0 6

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate
 to Bearer:—
 Issued under the provisions of the
 Companies Acts—three times the
ad valorem Duty chargeable on a
 Transfer for a consideration equal
 to the nominal value of the Shares
 or Stock.

STOCK CERTIF., see SHARE WARRANT.

SUR TAX, see p. 1160.

TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE.

VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION *inter vivos*:—

On any instrument being a voluntary
 disposition (*inter vivos*) of any prop-
 erty (except stock or marketable
 securities, *see ante*, under Convey-
 ance or Transfer) where the value
 of the property conveyed or trans-
 ferred does not exceed £5..... 0 0 6

Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10.. 0 1 0
 " 10 " " 15.. 0 1 6
 " 15 " " 20.. 0 2 0
 " 20 " " 25.. 0 2 6
 " 25 " " 50.. 0 5 0
 " 50 " " 75.. 0 7 6
 " 75 " " 100.. 0 10 0
 " 100 " " 125.. 0 12 6
 " 125 " " 150.. 0 15 0

Exceeds £150 but does not exceed £175 0 17 6
 " 175 " " 200 1 0 0
 " 200 " " 225 1 2 6
 " 225 " " 250 1 5 0
 " 250 " " 275 1 7 0
 " 275 " " 300 1 10 0
 " 300 " " 350 1 15 0
 " 350 " " 400 2 0 0
 " 400 " " 450 2 5 0
 " 450 " " 500 2 10 0

Exceeds £500, but does not exceed
 £3,500, for every £50 and fraction
 of £50..... 0 5 0

Exceeds £3,500, but does not exceed
 £4,250, for every £50 and fraction
 of £50..... 0 10 0

Exceeds £4,250, but does not exceed
 £5,000, for every £50 and fraction
 of £50..... 0 15 0

Exceeds £5,000, for every £50 and
 fraction of £50..... 1 0 0

The instrument must contain similar certificates of
 value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale
(ante, pp. 1163-4), with the substitution of the
 words "property conveyed or transferred"
 for the word "consideration."

N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly
 stamped unless it has been adjudicated, *i.e.* the
 instrument has been lodged with the Com-
 missioner who will adjudicate the value of the
 property and the duty payable.

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

In England and Wales, Dog, Game and Gun Licences are administered by the respective County Councils
 and County Borough Councils and the proceeds retained by them. Licences are issued for the Councils
 by the Post Office.

DOGS of any kind (annually), Great £ s. d.
 Britain..... 0 7 6

Dogs under 6 months of age, and
 those kept solely for the purpose of
 tending sheep or cattle on a farm,
 or by shepherds, or by blind per-
 sons for their guidance, exempt
 from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required
 by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game,
 except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock
 and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or
 tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons
 hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or
 occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their
 own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding
 guns, attending holders of game licences. Occu-
 piers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right
 to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize
 others to do so, without a licence, but such authority
 must be limited to one person at a time in any
 one parish, and must be registered with the clerk
 of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in
 which the land is situate. Even when the quarry
 is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun"
 licence is necessary. A game licence, however,
 covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen,
 territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at prac-
 tice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need

occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin
 on such land, or persons so acting under the orders
 of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however,
 the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize
 any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring"
 birds is not to be regarded as including killing of
 any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits.
 The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st £ s. d.
 July and before 1st Nov., to expire

on 31st July following..... 3 0 0

After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct... 2 0 0

After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July.. 2 0 0

For a continuous period of 14 days.. 1 0 0

Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire

31st July..... 2 0 0

Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st

July, annually..... 2 0 0

GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol). 0 10 0

A *Firearm Certificate* (s/- for the first, 2/6

subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also

necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person

in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth

bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in

length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire

and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14

may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

Bicycles (other than electrically pro- £ s. d.
 pelled):

(a) If the cylinder capacity of the

engine does not exceed 150 cubic

centimetres..... 10 17 6

(b) Exceeds 150 c.c. but does not

exceed 250 c.c..... 11 17 6

(c) Exceeds 250 c.c..... 13 15 0

Bicycles which are electrically pro- £ s. d.
 pelled..... 0 17 6

* Additional if used for drawing

trailer or side-car..... 1 5 0

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (a) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (b) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight, the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 150 c.c. but not 250 c.c.

	£	s.	d.
Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger).....	2	0	0
Other tricycles.....	5	0	0

Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger.....	3	0	0
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Hackney Carriages.

Tramcars.....	0	15	0
Other hackney carriages:—	* Additional		
Having a seating capacity for:	Initial	£	s. d.
Not more than 4 persons..	20	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not 8 persons	12	0	0
" 8 " 26 "	12	0	2 0 0
" 26 " 32 "	48	0	1 12 0
" 32	57	12	0 4 0

* For each person over the number in column 1.

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Police Traffic area offices; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of these authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.....	2	0	0
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Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment.....

Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment...	2	0	0
Mowing machines.....	2	0	0

Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1949, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of the agricultural land occupied by that person:—

Not exceeding 5 tons unladen.....	12	0	0
5 tons to 10 tons unladen.....	20	0	0
Exceeding 10 tons unladen.....	20	0	0
And for each additional ton or part of a ton.....	2	0	0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

(i) Showmen's vehicles:—	£	s.	d.
Not excdg. 7½ tons unladen.....	25	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....	30	0	0
Excdg. 8 but not excdg. 10 tons....	35	0	0
Excdg. 10 tons unladen—			
For the first 10 tons.....	35	0	0
For each additional ton or part...	5	0	0

(ii) Other such vehicles—			
Not excdg. 2 tons unladen.....	25	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons....	40	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons....	55	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons....	70	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....	85	0	0
Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—			
For the first 8 tons.....	85	0	0
For each additional ton or part...	15	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	15 0 0	1 5 0
2 tons	3 tons	20 0 0	2 10 0
3 tons	6 tons	30 0 0	1 5 0
6 tons	—	45 0 0	2 10 0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	15 0 0	2 10 0
3 tons	4 tons	35 0 0	3 15 0
4 tons	6 tons	50 0 0	5 0 0
6 tons	—	90 0 0	3 15 0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	10 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	11 0 0	—
1 ton	2½ tons	11 0 0	10 0 0
2½ tons	3 tons	14 0 0	1 0 0
3 tons	—	16 0 0	0 10 0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	11 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	12 0 0	—
1 ton	—	12 0 0	1 0 0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	1½ tons	6 0 0	—
1½ tons	2 tons	6 0 0	2 6 8
2 tons	3 tons	13 0 0	0 15 0
3 tons	4 tons	16 0 0	0 16 0
4 tons	5 tons	19 4 0	0 12 0
5 tons	—	24 0 0	—

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	15 0 0	2 10 0
2 tons	2½ tons	25 0 0	1 10 0
2½ tons	3 tons	28 0 0	2 0 0
3 tons	4 tons	32 0 0	1 12 0
4 tons	5 tons	38 8 0	1 4 0
5 tons	—	48 0 0	—

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	15 0 0	2 10 0
3 tons	4 tons	35 0 0	3 15 0
4 tons	—	50 0 0	5 0 0

* For each ½ ton or part of a ½ ton over the weight in column 1.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£ s. d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers.....	10 0 0
Local Authorities' watering vehicles...	6 0 0
Other goods vehicles:—	
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen.....	10 0 0
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons...	15 0 0
" 4 tons.....	20 0 0

Other Vehicles.

Electrically propelled vehicles..... 7 10 0
Other vehicles—

(a) If registered under the Roads Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—

Not exceeding 6 horsepower.....	9 0 0
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower.....	10 10 0

(b) Other vehicles not included under (a) above..... 12 10 0

MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE, annually .. 0 5 0

Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

Sound.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most Post Offices at a charge of £1.

Television.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (including television) are obtainable, price £3, at most Post Offices in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In Scotland licences are obtainable at most Post Offices in areas conveniently situated for television reception. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom licences are only available at Head Post Offices. If application is made at any other office which conducts wireless licence business arrangements can be made for a licence to be issued at a Head Post Office and forwarded by post to the applicant. If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1) sound licence it should be surrendered when the television licence is applied for and the price of the television licence will be abated at the rate of 1s. 8d. for each month of the unexpired portion of the surrendered (£1) licence.

Blind Person's Free Licences.—Free broadcast receiving licences (excluding television) or tele-

vision licences at a concessionary fee of £2 may be obtained by blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration.

Licensing requirements.—One licence (which must be a television licence if a television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loud speakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a wireless receiving set fitted in a motor-car.

Period of Validity.—An initial licence (either sound or television) is valid for twelve months from the first day of the month of issue. A renewal licence covers a period of twelve months from the date on which the previous licence expires.

POSTAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets (1s. 6d.), Post Offices in the United Kingdom (3s. 6d.) and Postal Addresses (1s.).

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES

LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 2½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less 1½d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(a) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices in Morocco and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Egypt, Gaza and Khan Yunis, Israel, Jordan, Sudan (Republic of) and the U.S.A.*

Not exceeding 1 oz. 2½d.
For each further oz., or less 1d.

(b) *Elsewhere:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz. 4d.
For each further oz., or less 2½d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—*Inland, none; Elsewhere, 4 lb.*
SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—*Inland and elsewhere, length, 32 in.; length+twice diameter, 39 in.*
(B) Not in roll form:—(i) *Irish Republic, 24×18×18 in.;*
(ii) *United Kingdom, British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices at Tangier and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Egypt, Israel and Jordan, 24×18×18 in.;* (iii) *Elsewhere, length+twice diameter, 39 in.;* (iv) *elsewhere must be at least 4×4 in.*

POST CARDS (p. 1173).

Inland, British Commonwealth and Foreign Countries in (a) above:—

Single 2d.
Reply paid (2d. stamp on each part) 4d.

Elsewhere abroad:—

Single 2½d.
Reply paid 5d.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 1173).

Inland:—
Not exceeding 4 oz. 2d.
For each further 2 oz., or less 1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

For first 2 oz. 1½d.
For each further 2 oz., or less 1½d.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of 2d. for the first 2 ounces and 1½d. for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters (but Egypt, Gaza and Khan Yunis as under (A) and (B) above); **Cards (and envelopes)** must be at least 4×2½ in. **WEIGHT: Inland, 2 lb.** All destinations abroad, 6½ lb.; but a single printed volume up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 2½d., printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada (incl. Newfoundland) and by direct steamship only:—

Not exceeding 6 oz. 2d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. 1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) 1½d.
Size limit: 24×18×10 in.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—

Not exceeding 12 oz. 4d. (minimum charge)
Every further 2 oz., or less 1½d.

LIMITS: Size, as for Printed Papers; **Weight, Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices at Tangier and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Israel and Jordan, 5 lb.; Elsewhere, 4 lb.**

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1173).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O."):

Not exceeding 6 oz. per copy 2d.
Every further 6 oz., or less per copy 1d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as Letters.

Inland (Papers whether "Registered at G.P.O." or not) and British Commonwealth and Foreign:—
As for Printed Papers.

SAMPLES (See also p. 1173).

Inland (not to Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 4 oz. 2d.
Every additional 2 oz. or less 1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
For each further 2 oz. or less 1½d.

LIMITS: Inland: Size 24×18×18 in., weight 8 oz.; **Abroad: British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices at Tangier and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Israel, Jordan and Sudan (Republic of) 24×12×12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere: as for Letters A and B, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for letters, A.**

SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 1173).

(British Commonwealth and Foreign—certain countries only)

Not exceeding 10 oz. 7½d. (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less 1½d.
LIMITS: Size, as for letters A and B; weight 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (See also p. 1174).

(British Commonwealth and Foreign—certain countries only)

Not over 10 oz. 1s. 3d. (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less 3d.
Plus appropriate fee for insurance.
LIMITS: size, 12×8×4 in.; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (6d. or 1s. in the United Kingdom, 1s. or 2s. in the Irish Republic) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic and some overseas countries (fee 6d., and a deposit).

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

(a) *Britain and Northern Ireland:—*

Not over 2 lb. 1s. 4d.	Not over 6 lb. 2s. 3d.
" " 3 lb. 1s. 6d.	" " 7 lb. 2s. 6d.
" " 4 lb. 1s. 9d.	" " 8 lb. 2s. 9d.
" " 5 lb. 2s. 0d.	" " 15 lb. 3s. 0d.

(b) *Irish Republic:—*

Not over 2 lb. 1s. 4d.	Not over 8 lb. 2s. 0d.
" " 5 lb. 1s. 10d.	" " 11 lb. 3s. 0d.
11 to 15 lb. (limit) 3s. 3d.	

H.M. Forces Abroad, and H.M. Ships Abroad (see also p. 1178).—

Not exceeding 3 lb.	11. 3d.
" " 7 lb.	25. 3d.
" " 11 lb.	35. 6d.
" " 22 lb. (limit)	55. 6d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Various (see pp. 1174-7). See P.O. Guide for mode of packing, prohibitions, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £250 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £25 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.3(X) (or C.D.3 if the gift exceeds £250 in value).

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1d.).

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels, are charged double postage on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS,** double the deficiency.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 2½d. or more, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels, which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2d. are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. British packets undelivered abroad are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.*

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 9d.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only), 3d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for a week—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels and business reply may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. Parcels may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal District). Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (a) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months; thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5s. for 12 months, and 10s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.*

(b) **REGISTRATION, INLAND.**—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 1s. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (1s. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value (1s.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation

is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels (including items sent to the Irish Republic):* The fees for registration are 1s. covering compensation up to £10; 1s. 1d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 2s. 8d. for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way:* Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by *registered letter post* in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1173) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation for eggs, fish, poultry, game and rabbits, meat, fruit and vegetables is paid only if sent by *parcel post*; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands; the service to China (except Formosa (Taiwan)) is restricted to certain classes of correspondence. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 6d. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 18s.) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—8d. for £12; 2d. each further £12 up to 6s. 2d. for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For *H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses* (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *uninsured* parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (not letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods

consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, 1s. 2d.; £2, 1s. 4d.; £5, 1s. 6d.; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2d. An additional charge of 6d. is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS AND SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (*below*) is available on Sundays only. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 4d.;—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 1s. per mile, or part of a mile, with 2½d. on each *separate* packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (1s. per mile, or part of a mile, and 2d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (2s. + postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. (4) See p. 1178. (5) ("*Railx.*") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges, 2 oz., 6s.; 1 lb. (maximum) 7s. 6d.; but packets from Jersey and Guernsey to Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey.

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., 11d.; 4 oz., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2s. 4d.; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), 7d. The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain air routes operated by the British European Airways Cor-

poration, letters may be handed in at the airport or town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (besides postage): 2 oz., 9d.; 4 oz., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 1s. 11d. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. It is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in., maximum $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{1}{16}$ th in. thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (Inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1170).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and in the inland service any other written, typed or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 7 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, only printed matter in general is admitted as Printed Papers; items written or drawn, such as receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible in the inland printed post service, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e. without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting. (For full conditions see the official Guide, or free leaflet P. 386 w.)

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (Inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—1 lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 8 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 11 lb., 2d.; 15 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers).—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions

of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but one key, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent abroad by Sample Post. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (See p. 1170.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (See p. 1170.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1170).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1. Books containing 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3 1d. and 6 1d. stamps, 2s. 6d., or containing 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps, 3s. 9d., or containing 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6 each of 2d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps, 5s. Rolls of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., or 4d. stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6d. stamps joined lengthwise.

INLAND REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. embossed stamp (1s. for registration and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for postage), are of four sizes: F. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. or G. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1s. 4d. each; H. 8 in. \times 5 in., 1s. 4d. each; K. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 1s. 7d.

OVERSEAS REGISTERED ENVELOPES with a 6d. embossed stamp (for registration fee only) are in two sizes: G. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; K. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

LETTER CARDS with $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp: 3d. each.

POST CARDS, with impressed $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp: $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each. Reply: double the Single figures.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES with $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp; "A" ($4\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) or "Commercial" ($5\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), 3d. each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6d. stamp, 6d. each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as these stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 3d. inland (and to Irish Republic), 3d. for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (see 6d.); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding

£10, 1s. od.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 1s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from all Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, Inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and all head and many of the more important other offices outside London.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 3d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 3s. od. for Inland Orders and 3s. 6d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, £1, 6d.; £2, 1s.; £3, 1s. 6d., and thereafter 3d. per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £10, £20 or £40; validity, normally 12 months.

At present, not more than £10 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area), and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Department G.P.O. (Postal Remittance Branch I).

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Only to certain countries, e.g., Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, S. Africa, Egypt, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired to certain countries) plus a supplementary fee. For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are paid (but not issued) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to 21s. then for 40s. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage:

6d. and 1s., 11d.; 1s. 6d. to 5s., 2d.; 6s. to 21s., 3d., 40s., 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 3s. od. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 3s. 6d.), each further word 3d. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 1s. extra. A redirection charge of 3s. od. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams handed in on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday* or *Christmas Day* are charged 1s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 12s.; the reply voucher may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegram or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 1s. 6d. sometimes more. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that the charge is 3d. per mile and is collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON:—Chief Office (King Edward Street), Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Road.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1175-7. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 5 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 4d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 6s. 8d. for 11 words or less (including the indicator =GLT=), and 8d. for each word after 11 except to Canada, Cyprus, and the British West Indies to which lower charges apply.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate but there is a minimum charge as for 22 words. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in Facsimile to many European and extra-European countries. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS AND PARCEL POST

Telegrams (see above)		Destination	Parcel Post (see p. 1170)					
per word			2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	
s.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1	4	Aden	5	4	7	0	17	0
1	6	Afghanistan	4	6	7	0	10	9
1	7	Alaska	10	3	13	6	17	0
0	64	Albania	6	9	13	6	22	0
0	54	Algeria	9	0	12	9	17	0
0	4	Andorra	11	9	13	6	22	0
			7	6	11	9	14	9
			5	9	7	6	9	9
			4	3	5	9	7	9

Telegrams (see p. 1174)		Destination	Parcel Post (see p. 1170)				
per word	s. d.		2 lb. s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.
2	1	Argentine Republic.....	8 0	8 0	10 3	14 0	22 3
1	4	Ascension.....	3 9	3 9	6 3	9 6	14 6
1	4	Australia.....	Not over 1 lb. 1s. 9d. Each additional lb. or fraction thereof 1s. 3d. (maximum weight 22 lbs.)				
0	4 1/2	Austria.....	6 0	8 6	8 6	11 6	19 0
0	4 1/2	Azores.....	7 0	7 0	8 6	11 3	18 9
1	0	Bahamas.....	3 9	3 9	5 9	8 6	12 3
0	4 1/2	Balearic Islands.....	6 3	6 3	11 6	19 3	32 9
1	0	Barbados.....	7 6	9 0	9 0	11 3	17 6
1	5	Belgian Congo.....	3 9	3 9	6 0	9 0	13 6
1	5	(1) Kasai and Katanga Provinces. Via Belgium (c).....	9 3	9 3	13 6	18 0	32 3
		Sea Direct (b).....	6 3	6 3	10 3	15 0	26 6
		(2) Except Kasai and Katanga Provinces.....	8 3	8 3	12 0	16 3	28 9
		Sea Direct (b).....	6 3	6 3	10 3	15 0	26 6
0	4	Belgium.....	4 9	4 9	6 6	9 0	14 0
1	0	Bermuda.....	3 9	3 9	5 9	8 6	12 9
		Via U.S.A. (a).....	5 0	5 0	9 3	14 9	24 3
2	5	Bolivia :.....					
2	5	Province of Beni..... Via Brazil.....	9 3	9 3	12 6	17 0	25 9
1	11	All other parts..... Via Argentine.....	7 6	7 6	11 3	16 0	25 9
1	0	Brazil.....	8 3	11 0	11 0	15 6	23 9
1	0	British Guiana.....	5 0	5 0	8 0	11 6	17 6
1	0	British Honduras.....	4 9	4 9	7 3	9 0	13 0
		Via U.S.A. (a).....	7 0	7 0	12 0	20 0	38 0
1	4	Brunei.....	5 0	5 0	8 0	11 9	18 3
0	6 1/2	Bulgaria.....	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	21 0
1	6	Burma.....	4 6	4 6	7 0	11 0	17 0
3	1	Cambodia.....	8 3	10 6	10 6	13 6	22 6
1	4	Cameroons (British).....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 9	15 9
1	9	Cameroons (French).....	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 6	14 0
1	0	Canada.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	18 0
0	6 1/2	Canary Islands.....	7 9	9 0	9 0	10 9	16 9
1	4	Cape Verde Islands.....	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 6	19 3
2	9	Caroline Islands (Koror, Ponape, Truk, Yap).....	Service suspended				
1	0	Cayman Islands.....	3 6	3 6	5 9	8 6	14 0
1	4	Ceylon.....	4 6	4 6	7 9	12 3	18 0
2	1	Chagos Islands.....	4 0	4 0	7 3	14 6	18 9
2	4	Chile.....	8 0	11 3	11 3	15 9	28 0
		Sea Direct (b).....	8 6	12 6	12 6	18 0	30 0
		Via U.S.A. (a).....					
2	6	China and Manchuria (except Formosa, Taiwan).....			No service		
2	5	Formosa (Taiwan).....	10 0	10 0	13 0	17 6	29 0
2	4	Colombia (Republic of) (A) All places except those under (B) and (C).....	9 3	9 3	18 9	30 0	50 6
		Via U.S.A. (a).....	9 0	9 0	18 0	28 3	47 3
2	4	(B) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia (Sabanilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Marta and Tumaco only.....	9 3	9 3	13 0	18 6	30 0
		Via U.S.A. (a).....	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 6	26 9
2	4	(C) Departments of Cauca and Valle Ventura.....	9 3	9 3	18 0	25 9	40 3
		Via U.S.A. (a).....	9 0	9 0	17 0	24 0	37 0
		Sea Direct (b).....	9 3	9 3	18 0	25 9	40 3
1	4	Cook (or Hervey) Islands.....	5 3	5 3	8 3	12 6	20 0
0	4	Corsica.....	5 0	6 6	6 6	8 6	13 9
*2	4	Costa Rica.....	7 6	7 6	12 0	18 6	30 6
0	6 1/2	Crete.....	7 0	11 3	11 3	14 0	22 6
		Via France.....	5 3	9 6	9 6	12 9	20 0
*1	5	Cuba.....	7 6	7 6	12 3	18 6	30 6
		Sea Direct (b).....	6 3	6 3	9 6	13 6	21 3
		Guantanamo Bay U.S. Naval Sta. only.....	5 3	5 3	9 3	15 3	26 3
1	1	Cyprus.....	4 6	4 6	6 9	10 0	15 3
		Via France and Italy.....	6 6	6 6	8 9	11 9	18 3
0	5 1/2	Czechoslovakia.....	6 0	8 6	8 6	10 6	17 3
1	6	Dahomey.....	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 6	17 3
0	6 1/2	Denmark.....	4 6	6 3	6 3	8 0	12 9
0	6 1/2	Dodecanese Islands.....	5 3	9 6	9 6	12 9	20 0
		Sea Direct.....	7 0	11 3	11 3	14 0	22 6
		Via France.....	4 0	4 0	6 6	9 3	13 6
1	0	Dominican Republic.....	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 3	20 3
*2	9	Ecuador.....	7 6	11 3	11 3	16 9	28 3
		Sea Direct (b).....	8 6	8 6	11 6	15 6	24 6
		Via U.S.A. (a).....	9 3	9 3	12 9	17 9	28 0
*0	11	Egypt.....	4 6	4 6	7 0	10 0	15 3
2	9	El Salvador (Republic of).....	8 6	8 6	12 0	17 0	28 3
		Via Panama (b).....	12 6	12 6	18 6	26 6	43 6
		Via U.S.A. (a).....					
1	3	Eritrea (See Ethiopia).....	7 6	11 0	11 0	16 0	26 6
1	4	Estonia.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 9	20 3
1	4	Faroes.....	7 0	7 0	13 6	21 0	38 0
0	4 1/2	Faroes.....	4 6	6 3	6 3	8 0	12 9
1	4	Fiji Islands.....	5 6	5 6	9 3	14 6	23 9
0	5 1/2	Finland.....	5 6	7 3	7 3	9 0	14 6
0	4	France (including Monaco).....	4 3	5 9	5 9	7 9	11 6

(a) Frequent.

(b) Irregular.

(c) Weekly.

* To chief town not necessarily all parts.

† Limit.

‡ For full particulars and variations enquire at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

Telegrams (see p. 1174)		Destination	Parcel Post (see p. 1170)				
per word	d.		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
5.	d.		5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
2	0	French Equatorial Africa	6 3	8 3	8 3	10 9	17 9
3	6	French Guinea	6 3	8 6	8 6	11 0	17 9
1	6	French Guinea	6 0	7 6	7 6	10 0	16 6
2	9	French Oceania	8 6	8 6	11 6	18 0	26 6
2	0	French Somali Coast	5 6	8 6	8 6	12 0	20 0
2	8	French West Indies	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 6	17 0
1	4	Gambia	5 0	5 0	7 0	10 0	14 0
		Gaza and Khan Yunis (Egyptian occupied areas)	7 6	7 6	10 0	13 0	21 9
0	4	Germany	4 6	6 6	6 6	8 9	14 0
0	4	Gibraltar	3 9	3 9	6 3	9 3	14 0
1	4	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	6 0	6 0	11 0	16 6	24 0
1	4	Gold Coast Colony	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	16 0
0	6	Greece	5 3	9 6	9 6	12 9	20 0
		Greenland	7 0	11 3	11 3	14 0	22 6
*0	4	Grenada	4 6	6 3	6 3	8 0	12 9
1	0	Guatemala	4 0	4 0	6 0	9 0	13 6
*2	4	Hawaii	8 6	8 6	12 0	17 0	28 3
1	7	Haiti	9 9	9 9	14 9	22 6	38 3
*2	5	Holland—see Netherlands	6 3	6 3	11 9	20 0	35 3
		Honduras Republic	7 9	7 9	11 6	17 0	28 6
		Hong Kong	6 3	6 3	8 3	11 0	17 0
2	7	Hungary	7 0	10 6	10 6	15 9	26 9
1	4	Iceland	8 3	13 3	13 3	21 0	36 9
0	5	India	4 0	4 0	7 0	10 9	17 9
0	5	Indonesia	6 6	9 6	9 6	13 0	21 6
1	4	Iran	7 3	7 3	9 0	11 6	18 6
		Iraq	5 3	5 3	9 0	13 3	20 0
1	4	Israel	6 9	10 6	10 6	15 0	23 6
2	0	Italy	7 9	10 0	10 0	13 6	21 9
1	8	Ivory Coast	5 6	7 9	7 9	11 6	19 9
1	8	Jamaica	4 9	4 9	7 6	10 9	18 0
1	4	Japan and Ryukyu Islands	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 9	25 3
0	4	Jordan	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	16 6
1	6	Korea	6 0	7 9	7 9	10 0	16 6
1	0	Lebanon	3 6	3 6	5 9	8 6	14 0
2	9	Libya	6 3	6 3	8 0	10 9	18 6
1	4	Madagascar	7 6	10 0	10 0	13 9	23 3
2	9	Malaya and Singapore	5 3	5 3	9 0	13 9	22 0
1	4	Malta	6 3	6 3	9 0	12 6	20 0
1	0	Manchuria	6 0	8 3	8 3	11 6	18 6
1	0	Marianne Islands (Parcels for Guam only)	4 0	4 0	6 9	10 0	16 0
*3	0	Marshall Islands	9 6	9 6	11 0	13 6	26 6
0	6	Mauritania	6 9	6 9	9 6	12 9	21 0
4	0	Mexico	4 0	5 3	5 3	6 9	10 6
1	10	Moldavia	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	24 0
1	0	Monaco	6 6	8 6	8 6	11 3	18 6
0	4	Nagasaki	6 0	6 0	7 6	9 0	14 3
1	4	Namibia	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 9	16 9
0	4	Nepal	6 6	6 6	11 6	18 0	24 0
2	0	Netherlands	4 9	4 9	7 0	10 3	15 0
*1	7	Netherlands East Indies	6 3	6 3	11 9	20 0	35 3
1	6	Netherlands West Indies	4 6	6 6	6 6	9 3	14 6
1	4	New Guinea	4 0	4 0	6 9	10 0	16 0
1	9	Nicaragua	5 6	5 6	7 6	11 6	18 9
		Norfolk Island	7 6	7 6	12 0	19 0	31 6
0	5	Norway	4 9	4 9	7 6	10 9	16 3
0	5	Norway	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 0	17 0
0	5	Norway	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 0	17 0
1	4	Norway	7 0	8 9	8 9	11 3	18 6
1	4	Norway	6 0	6 0	11 0	16 6	24 0
1	4	Norway	5 3	5 3	8 3	12 6	20 0
*2	4	Norway	5 6	5 6	8 3	11 9	17 9
1	6	Norway	6 9	6 9	10 9	16 3	26 3
1	4	Norway	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 6	17 3
1	4	Norway	5 6	5 6	8 0	11 6	17 0
1	4	North Borneo, including Labuan	4 9	4 9	7 3	10 9	16 9
1	4	Northern Rhodesia	5 9	5 9	8 9	13 9	23 0
0	4	Norway	5 6	5 6	7 0	9 0	14 6
1	4	Nyasaland	5 9	5 9	8 9	13 9	23 0

(a) Frequent.

(b) Irregular.

(c) Weekly.

‡ Limit 10 lb.

* To chief town, not necessarily all parts.

† The services to China and Manchuria are restricted.

§ Limit.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The standard rate of charge for messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is *xs. 4d.* a word; there is a reduced rate of *qd.* a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) either the name of a British coast station if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station, or the word "Wireless".

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of *10d.* a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of *6½d.* a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of *6½d.* per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c., except by Express Service (4) below. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and 33 other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telephone, telegrams, and with some exceptions telegraphic money orders up to £5 and savings bank demand withdrawals up to £3. OUTSIDE LONDON all Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraphic money orders up to £5 and Savings Bank demand withdrawals up to £3; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed.

EXPRESS SERVICE 4 ("Special Delivery on Sundays.") Two limited inter-city services, (a) for London, Belfast, Dublin and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast or between Dublin and some of the provincial cities), (b) between Belfast and Cork, are available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between the cities in each group; (2) Good Friday: to London only from the others of good (d). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London, Sat., 12 noon-3.30 p.m. for Belfast, 2.15 p.m.-7.0 p.m. for Dublin and 4.15 p.m.-6.30 p.m. for provincial cities in group (d)). Fee 1s. 6d., besides postage, covers delivery in any city (Dublin and Cork, not beyond the first mile). Not available for parcels.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—

London: One morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday except by Express Services 4 and 5. The same offices as on Sundays open from 9 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.

Outside London: In Scotland business is as usual on Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph; there are one or two deliveries of letters, etc. In England, Wales and N. Ireland open as Sundays; one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels.

OTHER PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

London.—One morning delivery of letters and parcels, except on Boxing Day. On Bank Holidays, in addition to the London Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office which are open always, 43 offices open (9 to 1) (but Boxing Day, same as on Sundays) for all classes of business, but parcels are not despatched till next day.

Outside London.—In Scotland, chief offices open for a period in the morning for all business; telegrams delivered mostly as usual; one delivery of letters, &c. On New Year's Day offices open as on Sundays, and for the same business; no delivery of letters and parcels. In England, Wales and N. Ireland, one letter and parcel delivery (except on Boxing Day). Most non-telegraph country, and all town, sub-offices are closed. Generally head offices open 9 a.m. to noon, the main office in other towns and some country telegraph sub-offices 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., for most classes of business. On Boxing Day the hours are as on Christmas Day.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR MEMBERS OF H.M. ARMY OR AIR FORCE

MEMBERS STATIONED AT HOME.—While serving in Great Britain or Northern Ireland a unit will employ a "Place name" address.

Addresses must show: (a) Army or Air Force number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (b) rank; (c) name, (d) squadron, battery, company, or other section of the unit; (e) Army or Air Force Unit (including in the latter case the letters "R.A.F."); (f) correct postal address of the place at which the unit is stationed.

MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS.—Addresses must show (a) Army or Air Force Number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (b) rank; (c) name; (d) squadron, battery or company (or other section of the unit) or name or number of the R.A.F. unit, where this is allowed; (e) Army unit or the words Royal Air Force; (f) British Army of the Rhine.—British Army Post Office or British Forces Post Office, followed by the appropriate number. Where a Forces address has not been adopted, the name of the place and country of destination.

Rates of Postage to H.M. Armed Forces

(a) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force stationed at home and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Home Waters (including the North Sea)—the ordinary inland rates of postage apply.

(b) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force serving overseas and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Foreign Waters:—

Letters, 2½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2d. each.

Printed Papers, including Newspapers, 1d. for first a oz. and ½d. each additional a oz.

Parcels, not exceeding: 3 lb., 1s. 3d.; 7 lb., 1s. 3d.; 11 lb., 3s. 6d.; 22 lb., 5s. 6d.

Particulars of the rates, including air mail, are in leaflet PL 89 obtainable at Post Offices.

INLAND TELEPHONES

Quarterly rentals for single exclusive lines for private-residence subscribers range from £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d., and include, free, 62½d.-worth of local calls (*viz.* calls of 2½d. to 10d. value, up to 15 miles distance); if over 3 miles from the exchange, an extra 7s. 6d. a quarter is payable in respect of each furlong or part thereof beyond the 3 miles. Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of 7s. 6d. is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges over 15 miles away) vary with distance, but do not exceed 3s. 9d. by day (for 3 minutes) and 2s. 6d. from 6.0 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., (7s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. to Irish Republic.) Call Office charge 3d. extra. *Personal calls* (to specified person) 1s. 6d. extra (6 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 9d.); if the required person cannot be found, nothing further is charged. For fuller information, see the Preface to the Telephone Directory.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is £160 per annum in most cases. Where nearest Telex exchange is more than 30 miles distant an additional rental based on the excess mileage applies. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 25 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for telephone calls; to United States of America and to South Africa charges are the same as for telephone calls i.e. £1 per minute (minimum three minutes). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 66 words per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see telephone directory.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL RADIO Service and give the name of the country and town required. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "CON" or "INT." The charges shown are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge.

A. Continental Services.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For *Personal Calls* an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made.

B. Overseas (Radio) Services.

Calls can be booked up to two days in advance. Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to most countries are limited. A *person to person call* may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or call is cancelled) a *Report Charge* is made (4s. to 6s.) but not if call matures. Time allowance is made for interruption by adverse radio conditions and a *limited duration facility* (minimum 3 mins.) is available enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. A *reduced rate* (10 p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available on services with Canada (except Newfoundland), U.S.A., Cuba and Mexico. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in certain other services.

C. Ship's (Liners) Radio-Telephone Service.

Service is also available to certain British and foreign liners. Minimum charge to ships in Atlantic waters west of Cape Verde Islands, and in the Mediterranean Sea is 7s. 6d. beyond these limits it is 7s.

CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE CHARGES

Country	Minimum Charge	Country	Minimum Charge
	s. d.		s. d.
Austria	18 0	Luxembourg	8 0
Azores	31 6	Madeira	31 6
Balearic	27 0	Netherlands	7 0
Belgium	7 0	Norway	16 0
Bulgaria	24 0	Poland	18 6
Canary Islands	32 0	Portugal	22 0
Czechoslovakia	18 0	Roumania	24 0
Denmark	12 6	Saar Territory	6 0
Faroe Islands	24 0	Spain	18 6
Finland	21 0	Sweden	16 0
France	6 0	Switzerland	10 0
Germany	10 0	Turkey	35 0
Gibraltar	18 6	U.S.S.R.	21 0
Greece	30 0	Vatican City	20 0
Hungary	20 0	Yugoslavia	20 0
Italy	12 6		

INTERNATIONAL RADIO TELEPHONE CHARGES

Country	Minimum Charge	Country	Minimum Charge
	s. d.		s. d.
Aden	75 0	Bermuda	60 0
Alaska	75 0	Bolivia	75 0
Algeria	27 0	Brazil	60 0
Angola	60 0	British Columbia	60 0
Argentine Republic	60 0	Canada	60 0
Aruba	60 0	Chile	45 0
Ascension	60 0	China	75 0
Australia	60 0	Cuba	60 0
Bahamas	75 0	Czech Republic	60 0
Barbados	60 0	Denmark	60 0
Belgian Congo	60 0	France	60 0

Country	Minimum Charge		Country	Minimum Charge	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ceylon	60	0	Mexico—Day	75	0
Chile	75	0	Night and Sundays	60	0
Colombia	75	0	Morocco	27	0
Costa Rica	75	0	Mozambique	60	0
Cuba—Day	75	0	Nicaragua	60	0
Night and Sundays	60	0	Netherlands	60	0
Curacao	60	0	Netherlands Antilles	67	6
Cyprus	45	0	Norway	60	0
Dominican Republic	75	0	Paraguay	60	0
Dutch Guiana	60	0	Persian Gulf	60	0
Ecuador	75	0	Peru	75	0
Egypt	60	0	Philippines	75	0
El Salvador	75	0	Portuguese Guinea	60	0
Ethiopia	75	0	Puerto Rico	75	0
French Cameroon	67	6	Reunion	67	6
French Equatorial Africa	60	0	Rhodesia, Northern	60	0
French Somaliland	67	6	Rhodesia, Southern	60	0
French West Africa	67	6	Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa only)	75	0
Gambia	60	0	St. Thome and Principe	60	0
Ghana	60	0	Sierra Leone	60	0
Gold Coast	60	0	Singapore	75	0
Guadeloupe	67	6	South Africa	60	0
Guatemala	75	0	South West Africa	60	0
Haiti	75	0	Sudan	72	0
Hawaii	75	0	Tanganyika	60	0
Honduras	75	0	Tanzania	60	0
Hong Kong	75	0	Thailand	75	0
Iceland	24	0	Tunisia	60	0
India	60	0	Uganda	60	0
Indonesia	60	0	U.S.A.—Day	60	0
Iran	60	0	Night and Sundays	45	0
Iraq	60	0	Uruguay	75	0
Israel	60	0	Venezuela	75	0
Jamaica	75	0	Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	75	0
Japan	60	0	Windward Islands	60	0
Kenya	67	6			
Lebanon	60	0			
Leeward Islands	60	0			
Libya	37	6			
Macao	75	0			
Madagascar	67	6			
Malaya	75	0			
Malta	30	0			
Marianne Islands (Guam only)	75	0			
Martinique	67	6			

SHORT-RANGE TELEPHONE SERVICE WITH SMALL SHIPS

A short-range radiotelephone service is also available between telephone subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland, and suitably equipped trawlers, coasting vessels and other small ships.

The service is available continuously through the Cullercoats, Humber, Ilfracombe, Land's End, Niton, North Foreland, Oban, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Stonehaven and Wick Radio Stations and normally provides satisfactory communication over sea-ranges up to about 150 miles from these coast stations.

The inclusive charge for a call is 10s. 6d. for three minutes (minimum) and 3s. 6d. for each additional minute or part of a minute. Subscribers should book their call through their local telephone exchange, stating the name of the ship and, whenever possible, the name and telephone number of the coast station with which the ship is expected

to be in contact. Calls to ships cannot be accepted from telephone call boxes or from subscribers' telephones fitted with coin-collecting boxes.

The service is also available for calls to and from H.M. Ships in home waters (excluding H.M. Ships proceeding to and from foreign naval stations).

The conditions of service and charges are the same as those which apply to the service with small ships, but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for radiotelephone calls from the shore, a subscriber should not attempt to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on board ship. The subscriber must also state either the name of the coast station through which the call is to be set up, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (℞).
- 3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥).
- 8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.
- 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
- 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint.
- 8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy

ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *drum*, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drums*.

Approximate Equivalents:—

1 "table-spoon" = $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).

16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce.

16 ounces = 1 POUND.

14 pounds = 1 stone.*

28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.).

100 pounds = 1 cental.

4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).

20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.).

20 dwt. = 1 ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric *carat* of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint.

2 pints = 1 quart.

4 quarts = 1 GALLON.

1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.

2 gallons = 1 peck.

8 gallons = 1 bushel.

2 bushels = 1 quarter.

A chaldron is 36 bushels = $\frac{1}{4}$ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).

3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).

5 feet = 1 fathom.

5½ yards = 1 pole.

22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.

20 chains = 1 furlong.

8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).

Height of Horses: Hand = 4 inches. Span = 9 inches.

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.

A Football Ground (Association) is 130 × 100 yds. (full size) and 120 × 80 yds. for international matches; (Rugby) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.

9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.

30½ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole.

40 perches = 1 rood.

4 roods = 1 acre.

10 square chains = 1 acre.

640 acres = 1 square mile.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit Reaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH.	RM.	CENT.	FAH.	RM.
100 B.	212 R.	80 R.	25	77	20.0
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8.0
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60	1	33.8	0.8
75	167	60	27.0	32	27.0
74	165.2	59.2	1	30.2	2.6
73	163.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6
72	161.6	57.6	3	26.6	0.6
71	159.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2
70	158	56	5	23	4.8
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	5.6
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	6.4
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	7.2
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	8
65	149	52	10	14	8.8
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	9.6
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	10.4
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	11.2
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	12
60	140	48	15	5	12.8
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	13.6
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	14.4
57	134.6	45.6	18	0.4	15.2
56	132.8	44.8	19	2.2	16
55	131	44	20	4	16.8
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	17.6
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	18.4
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.4	19.2
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	20
50	122	40	25	13	20.8
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	21.6
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	22.4
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	23.2
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	24
45	113	36	30	22	24.8
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	25.6
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	26.4
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	27.2
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	28
40	104	32	35	31	28.8
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	29.6
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	30.4
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	31.2
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	32
35	95	28	40	40	32.8
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	33.6
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	34.4
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	35.2
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	36
30	86	24	45	49	36.8
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	37.6
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	38.4
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	39.2
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	40

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° C. (36.9° C.), or 99° F., or 37.2° C. (36.8° C.). Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "Absolute Zero" is temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° F., and 273.15° below 0° C., and is denoted by the letter "K."

* The *smith's* stone of 8 lb. (for dead meat) was abolished in 1939.

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220×22 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 69·57 yards; an area 110×22 yards (or 220×11 yards) would be *half an acre*; an area 55×22 yards (or 110×11 yards) would be *one quarter of an acre*, and so on.

Decimal Parts of an Acre.—The following note is appended to Ordnance Maps: "To convert Decimal Parts of an Acre into Roods and Perches, multiply by 4, this will give Roods and Decimals of a Rood, multiply this Decimal by 40, thus obtaining Perches and Decimals of a Perch."

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

30 degrees = 1 sign (of the Zodiac. See p. 164).

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.

Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.

Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.

Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.

Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.*

Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57·3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic inch..... = 252·458 grains.

Gallon (277·274 cu. in.)... = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot..... = 62·321 lb.

35·943 cubic ft. (24 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals. Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An Inch of Rain on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100·992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Fuel and Power

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.) = The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39·1 degrees F.

Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) = Output of 1,000 watts for one hour.

Shipping

Gross tonnage.—The total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel, the unit of measurement being a ton of 100 cubic feet.

Net tonnage.—The gross tonnage less certain deductions for crew space, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights

and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0·39370113 inch.

(mm.) (cm.)

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3·9370113 inches.

(dm.)

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1·0936143 yards.

10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10·936143 yards.

(dam.)

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109·36143 yards.

(hm.)

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0·62137 mile.

(km.)

A kilometre is approximately *five-eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4·97082 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 sq. centimetre = 0·15498 sq. inch.

1 sq. METRE = 10·76365 sq. feet = 1·19596 sq. yds.

1 are (a) = 0·0988 rood.

1 hectare (ha) = 2·4711 acres.

1 sq. kilometre = 0·38611 sq. mile.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 centilitre (cl.) = 0·0704 gill.

1 decilitre (dl.) = 0·17598 pint.

1 LITRE (lit.) = 1·7598 pints = 0·88 Imp. quart =

0·22 Imp. gallon.

1 hectolitre (hl.) = 21·9975 Imp. gallons = 26·4171

U.S. gallons = 2·7497 Imp. bushels = 2·8377 U.S. bushels.

1 cubic metre = 35·31338 cu. ft. = 1·30794 cu. yds. (cbm. or m³.)

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1 centigram (cg.) = 0·15432 grains.

1 decigram (dg.) = 1·5432 grains.

1 gramme (gm.) = 15·4323 grains.

1 dekagram (dag.) = 5·6438 drams.

1 hectogram (hg.) = 3·5274 oz.

1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32·1507 oz. Troy = 35·2734 oz.

Avoirdupois = 2·2046223 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (q.) = 220·46 lb. Avoirdupois = 2·2045

Centals = 1·9684 cwt.

1 tonne (t.) = 0·98421 long ton = 1·1023 short tons.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre..... = 2·75 bushels.

1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.

1 quintal..... = 3·6743 bushels.

1 quintal per hectare... = 1·49 bushels per acre.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. Examples:—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Centi- metres.	Inches.	Metres.	Yards.	Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.
2.540	1	0.914	1	1.094	1.609	0.621	0.404	1	0.386
5.080	2	0.787	2	2.187	3.219	1.243	0.809	2	0.772
7.620	3	1.181	3	3.281	4.828	1.864	1.214	3	1.558
10.160	4	1.575	3.658	4	6.437	2.485	1.619	4	1.544
12.700	5	1.969	4.572	5	5.468	8.047	3.107	5	1.931
15.240	6	2.362	5.486	6	6.562	9.656	3.728	6	2.317
17.780	7	2.756	6.401	7	7.655	11.266	4.350	7	2.703
20.320	8	3.150	7.315	8	8.749	12.875	4.971	8	3.089
22.860	9	3.543	8.230	9	9.843	14.484	5.592	9	3.475
25.400	10	3.937	9.144	10	10.936	16.094	6.214	10	3.861
50.800	20	7.874	18.288	20	21.872	32.187	12.427	20	7.722
76.200	30	11.811	27.432	30	32.808	48.281	18.641	30	11.583
101.600	40	15.748	36.576	40	43.745	64.375	24.855	40	15.444
127.000	50	19.685	45.720	50	54.681	80.468	31.068	50	19.306
152.400	60	23.622	54.863	60	65.617	96.562	37.282	60	23.167
177.800	70	27.559	64.007	70	76.553	112.655	43.495	70	27.028
203.200	80	31.496	73.151	80	87.489	128.750	49.709	80	30.889
228.600	90	35.433	82.295	90	98.425	144.843	55.923	90	34.750
254.000	100	39.370	91.439	100	109.361	160.936	62.136	100	38.611

Cubic Metres.	Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.	Av. Pounds.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.
0.765	1	1.308	0.454	1	2.205	0.836	1	1.196	1.102
1.530	2	2.616	0.907	2	4.409	1.672	2	2.392	2.205
2.295	3	3.924	1.361	3	6.611	2.508	3	3.588	3.309
3.058	4	5.232	1.814	4	8.818	3.344	4	4.784	4.409
3.823	5	6.540	2.268	5	11.023	4.180	5	5.980	5.512
4.587	6	7.848	2.722	6	13.228	5.016	6	7.176	6.614
5.352	7	9.156	3.175	7	15.432	5.852	7	8.372	7.716
6.116	8	10.464	3.629	8	17.637	6.688	8	9.568	8.818
6.881	9	11.772	4.082	9	19.842	7.524	9	10.764	9.921
7.646	10	13.080	4.536	10	22.046	8.361	10	11.960	11.023
15.291	20	26.159	9.072	20	44.092	16.722	20	23.920	22.046
22.937	30	39.239	13.608	30	66.139	25.083	30	35.880	33.069
30.582	40	52.318	18.144	40	88.185	33.444	40	47.840	44.092
38.228	50	65.398	22.680	50	110.231	41.805	50	59.800	55.116
45.873	60	78.477	27.215	60	132.277	50.166	60	71.760	66.139
53.519	70	91.557	31.751	70	154.323	58.527	70	83.720	77.162
61.164	80	104.636	36.287	80	176.370	66.887	80	95.680	88.185
68.810	90	117.716	40.823	90	198.416	75.249	90	107.640	99.208
76.455	100	130.795	45.359	100	220.462	83.612	100	119.600	110.231

Litres.	Pints.	Litres.	Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.	English Bushels.	Hecto- litres per Hectare.	English Bushels, per Acre.
0.568	1	1.760	4.546	1	0.220	1.200	1	0.833	1.113
1.136	2	3.520	9.092	2	0.440	2.401	2	1.666	2.226
1.705	3	5.279	13.638	3	0.660	3.601	3	2.499	3.340
2.273	4	7.039	18.184	4	0.880	4.802	4	3.332	4.453
2.841	5	8.799	22.730	5	1.100	6.002	5	4.165	5.566
3.409	6	10.559	27.276	6	1.320	7.203	6	4.998	6.679
3.977	7	12.319	31.822	7	1.540	8.403	7	5.831	7.793
4.546	8	14.078	36.368	8	1.760	9.604	8	6.664	8.906
5.114	9	15.838	40.914	9	1.980	10.804	9	7.497	10.019
5.682	10	17.598	45.460	10	2.200	12.004	10	8.330	11.132
11.365	20	35.196	90.919	20	4.399	24.009	20	16.661	22.265
17.047	30	52.794	136.379	30	6.599	36.013	30	24.991	33.397
22.730	40	70.392	181.838	40	8.799	48.017	40	33.321	44.530
28.412	50	87.990	227.298	50	10.999	60.022	50	41.652	55.662
34.094	60	105.588	272.758	60	13.198	72.026	60	49.982	66.794
39.777	70	123.186	318.217	70	15.398	84.030	70	58.312	77.927
45.459	80	140.784	363.677	80	17.598	96.034	80	66.642	89.059
51.142	90	158.382	409.136	90	19.797	108.039	90	74.973	100.192
56.824	100	175.980	454.596	100	21.997	120.043	100	83.303	111.324

Paper and Book Measures

Writing Paper	Printing Paper
480 sheets = 1 ream	516 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire	2 reams = 1 bundle
20 quires = 1 ream	5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.....	= 72 × 48 inches
Antiquarian.....	= 53 × 31 "
Double Elephant.....	= 40 × 26½ "
Grand Eagle.....	= 42 × 28½ "
Atlas.....	= 34 × 26 "
Colombier.....	= 34½ × 23½ "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Cartridge.....	= 26 × 21 "
Super Royal.....	= 27 × 19 "
Royal.....	= 24 × 19 "
Medium.....	= 22 × 17½ "
Large Post.....	= 21 × 16½ "
Copy or Draft.....	= 20 × 16 "
Demy.....	= 20 × 15½ "
Post.....	= 19 × 15½ "
Pinched Post.....	= 18½ × 14½ "
Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap....	= 22 × 13½ "
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap....	= 24½ × 13½ "
Double Foolscap.....	= 26½ × 16½ "
Double Post.....	= 30½ × 19 "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Double Demy.....	= 31 × 20 "
Brief.....	= 16½ × 13½ "
Pott.....	= 15 × 12½ "

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	= 46 × 36 inches
Double Imperial.....	= 45 × 29 "
Elephant.....	= 34 × 24 "
Double Four Pound.....	= 31 × 21 "
Imperial Cap.....	= 29 × 22 "
Haven Cap.....	= 26 × 21 "
Bag Cap.....	= 24 × 19½ "
Kent Cap.....	= 21 × 18 "

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ inches
Double Foolscap.....	= 27 × 17 "
Crown.....	= 20 × 15 "
Double Crown.....	= 30 × 20 "
Quad Crown.....	= 40 × 30 "
Double Quad Crown....	= 60 × 40 "
Post.....	= 19½ × 15½ "
Double Post.....	= 31½ × 19½ "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Sheet and ½ Post.....	= 23½ × 19½ "
Demy.....	= 22½ × 17½ "
Double Demy.....	= 35 × 22½ "
Quad Demy.....	= 45 × 35 "
Music Demy.....	= 20 × 15½ "
Medium.....	= 23 × 18 "
Royal.....	= 25 × 20 "
Super Royal.....	= 27½ × 20½ "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	= 5½ × 4½ inches
Demy 18mo.....	= 5½ × 3½ "
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)...	= 6½ × 4½ "
Crown 8vo.....	= 7½ × 5 "
Large Crown 8vo.....	= 8 × 5½ "
Demy 8vo.....	= 8½ × 5½ "
Medium 8vo.....	= 9½ × 6 "
Royal 8vo.....	= 10 × 6½ "
Super Royal 8vo.....	= 10½ × 6½ "
Imperial 8vo.....	= 11 × 7½ "
Foolscap Quarto (4to)...	= 8½ × 6½ "
Crown 4to.....	= 10 × 7½ "
Demy 4to.....	= 11½ × 8½ "

Royal 4to.....	= 12½ × 10 inches
Imperial 4to.....	= 15 × 11 "
Crown Folio.....	= 15 × 10 "
Demy Folio.....	= 17½ × 11½ "
Royal Folio.....	= 20 × 12½ "
Music.....	= 14 × 10½ "

NOTE.—Folio means a sheet folded in half, quarto folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or Ruby, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 22 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by 1 keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch. Individual letters vary in breadth, but the "body" of each character is of uniform depth throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of breadth is the Pica M (Em) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of depth is the Point (72 Points=1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 132 lines, and about 2,450 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

5 point (Pearl), 92 lines, 830 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character

Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch

6 point (Nonpareil), 77 lines, 600 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

7 point (Minion), 66 lines, 500 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions

8 point (Brevier), 58 lines, 410 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

9 point (Bourgeois), 51 lines, 340 words—

Printing is the art of producing impr

10 point (Long Primer), 46 lines, 300 words—

Printing is the art of producing im

11 point (Small Pica), 44 lines, 270 words—

Printing is the art of producing

12 point (Pica), 38 lines, 230 words—

Printing is the art of produ

14 point (English), 33 lines, 180 words—

Printing is the art of pro

18 point (Great Primer), 25 lines, 110 words—

Printing is the art o

Further point sizes used are 24, 30, 36, 42, 48,

60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

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The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

¹o/ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a ²cheap sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three ³copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.)

¹⁰run on It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. [It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so

¹⁴;/ many, of their works and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the ¹⁵ital. limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a ~~cautious~~ printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have subynsed (submitted) myself to translate into English the Saints of Legend," called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, sent me a

²¹;/ ²⁵— ²⁶cap. ²⁷— ²⁸— ²⁹— ³⁰— ³¹— ³²— ³³— ³⁴— ³⁵— ³⁶— ³⁷— ³⁸— ³⁹— ⁴⁰— ⁴¹— ⁴²— ⁴³— ⁴⁴— ⁴⁵— ⁴⁶— ⁴⁷— ⁴⁸— ⁴⁹— ⁵⁰— ⁵¹— ⁵²— ⁵³— ⁵⁴— ⁵⁵— ⁵⁶— ⁵⁷— ⁵⁸— ⁵⁹— ⁶⁰— ⁶¹— ⁶²— ⁶³— ⁶⁴— ⁶⁵— ⁶⁶— ⁶⁷— ⁶⁸— ⁶⁹— ⁷⁰— ⁷¹— ⁷²— ⁷³— ⁷⁴— ⁷⁵— ⁷⁶— ⁷⁷— ⁷⁸— ⁷⁹— ⁸⁰— ⁸¹— ⁸²— ⁸³— ⁸⁴— ⁸⁵— ⁸⁶— ⁸⁷— ⁸⁸— ⁸⁹— ⁹⁰— ⁹¹— ⁹²— ⁹³— ⁹⁴— ⁹⁵— ⁹⁶— ⁹⁷— ⁹⁸— ⁹⁹— ¹⁰⁰— ¹⁰¹— ¹⁰²— ¹⁰³— ¹⁰⁴— ¹⁰⁵— ¹⁰⁶— ¹⁰⁷— ¹⁰⁸— ¹⁰⁹— ¹¹⁰— ¹¹¹— ¹¹²— ¹¹³— ¹¹⁴— ¹¹⁵— ¹¹⁶— ¹¹⁷— ¹¹⁸— ¹¹⁹— ¹²⁰— ¹²¹— ¹²²— ¹²³— ¹²⁴— ¹²⁵— ¹²⁶— ¹²⁷— ¹²⁸— ¹²⁹— ¹³⁰— ¹³¹— ¹³²— ¹³³— ¹³⁴— ¹³⁵— ¹³⁶— ¹³⁷— ¹³⁸— ¹³⁹— ¹⁴⁰— ¹⁴¹— ¹⁴²— ¹⁴³— ¹⁴⁴— ¹⁴⁵— ¹⁴⁶— ¹⁴⁷— ¹⁴⁸— ¹⁴⁹— ¹⁵⁰— ¹⁵¹— ¹⁵²— ¹⁵³— ¹⁵⁴— ¹⁵⁵— ¹⁵⁶— ¹⁵⁷— ¹⁵⁸— ¹⁵⁹— ¹⁶⁰— ¹⁶¹— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶³— ¹⁶⁴— ¹⁶⁵— ¹⁶⁶— ¹⁶⁷— ¹⁶⁸— ¹⁶⁹— ¹⁷⁰— ¹⁷¹— ¹⁷²— ¹⁷³— ¹⁷⁴— ¹⁷⁵— ¹⁷⁶— ¹⁷⁷— ¹⁷⁸— ¹⁷⁹— ¹⁸⁰— ¹⁸¹— ¹⁸²— ¹⁸³— ¹⁸⁴— ¹⁸⁵— ¹⁸⁶— ¹⁸⁷— ¹⁸⁸— ¹⁸⁹— ¹⁹⁰— ¹⁹¹— ¹⁹²— ¹⁹³— ¹⁹⁴— ¹⁹⁵— ¹⁹⁶— ¹⁹⁷— ¹⁹⁸— ¹⁹⁹— ²⁰⁰— ²⁰¹— ²⁰²— ²⁰³— ²⁰⁴— ²⁰⁵— ²⁰⁶— ²⁰⁷— ²⁰⁸— ²⁰⁹— ²¹⁰— ²¹¹— ²¹²— ²¹³— ²¹⁴— ²¹⁵— ²¹⁶— ²¹⁷— ²¹⁸— ²¹⁹— ²²⁰— ²²¹— ²²²— ²²³— ²²⁴— ²²⁵— ²²⁶— ²²⁷— ²²⁸— ²²⁹— ²³⁰— ²³¹— ²³²— ²³³— ²³⁴— ²³⁵— ²³⁶— ²³⁷— 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HALL MARKS ON PLATE*

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 to 1956.

ASSAY OFFICE MARKS.—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices in the United Kingdom until 1921 and thenceforward in Great Britain.

Assay Office ... Distinguishing Mark.
 London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was used in London, for gold only and not for silver.

Birmingham ... Anchor.
 Chester ... City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
 Sheffield ... Crown.
 Edinburgh ... Castle. [Ring.
 Glasgow ... Tree, Salmon, Bell, Bird and
 Dublin ... Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is

Hall runs from May 20 to May 28. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Sheffield in the first two cycles, letters were used not alphabetically but arbitrarily, at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Standard Mark (originally "The King's Mark.")—The "lion passant," for silver articles only, was first used in 1411, since (except during 1697-1720). From then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784-1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

















The Crown.—On gold articles only, of the two higher standards (22 and 18 carats); on the lower standards (14 and 9 carats) the decimal (14.585 and 9.375). It is used on all silver articles in lieu of the lion passant.











Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Fine Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof.

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 " 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 " 1497-8
	Black letter, small....	1498-9 " 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 " 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 " 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 " 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 " 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 " 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 " 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 " 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 " 1677-8
	Black letter, small ..	1678-9 " 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 " 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 " 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 " 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 " 1815-6
	Roman letter, small...	1816-7 " 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 " 1855-6
	Old English, small ...	1856-7 " 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1876-7 " 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896-7 " 1915-6
	Black letter, small ...	1916-7 " 1935-6
	Roman letter, capital	1936-7 " 1955-6

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1821); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Jubilee Mark on Silver, 1935.



In 1935 permission was granted to celebrate a National Event by a special mark on silver plate. The special mark was applicable to the year 1935; but for the convenience of the trade it was arranged that articles marked during the previous two years could also bear the mark, the marks, as shown above, being (1) Maker's initials, (2) Standard mark known as the "Town Mark," (3) Assay Office mark (Goldsmiths' Hall), (4) Date mark, and (5) Special Silver Jubilee mark.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. For both gold and silver the decimal equivalent is used as the standard mark with thecarat in numerals with a decimal equivalent—e.g. 22.916 or 18.750. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

Date	Style
I. Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British.
II. 55 B.C. to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabeth (A.D. 1558-1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance	Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702).
XI. Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals) } 19th cent.	Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830) William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910). George V. (A.D. 1910-1936). Edward VIII. (A.D. 1936).
XII. Recent Architecture. 20th cent.	George VI. (A.D. 1936-1954).

This Comparative Table (from "A History of Architecture," by the late Sir Banister Fletcher) shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6s. 8d. look in the column headed 3½ per cent. for 83½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 os. od. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3s. 6d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10s. od. yield £3 5s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	3 p.c.	3½ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	5½ p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.
£2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	143½	153½	163½	173½	183½
2 13 0	37½	55½	74½	93½	102½	111½	121½	131½	141½	151½	161½	171½	181½
2 15 0	36½	54½	72½	90½	100	109	118	127½	137½	147½	157½	167½	177½
2 17 6	34½	52½	69½	87	95½	104½	113	121½	130	139	148½	158½	168½
3 0 0	33½	50	66½	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	124	133	141½	150	158½
3 0 7	33	49½	66	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	123	131½	140	148½	156½
3 1 6	32½	48½	65	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	121½	130	138½	146½	154½
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	79½	86½	94½	102½	110½	118½	126½	134½	142½	150½
3 4 6	31	46½	62	77½	85½	93½	101½	109½	117½	125½	133½	141½	149½
3 5 7	30½	45½	61	76½	83½	91½	99½	106½	114½	122½	130½	138½	146½
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82	90	97½	105	112½	120½	128½	136½	144½
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	111½	119½	127½	135½	143½
3 9 0	29	43½	58	72½	79½	87	94½	101½	109½	116½	124½	132½	140½
3 10 2	28½	42½	57	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	107½	114½	122½	130½	138½
3 11 2	28	42	56½	70½	77½	84½	91½	98½	106½	113½	121½	129½	137½
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	104½	111½	119½	127½	135½
3 14 1	27	40½	54	67½	74½	81½	87½	94½	101½	108½	116½	124½	132½
3 15 6	26½	39½	53	66½	72½	79½	86½	92½	100½	107½	115½	123½	131½
3 16 11	26	39	52	65	71½	78	84½	91	98½	105½	113½	121½	129½
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63½	70½	76½	82½	89½	96½	103½	111½	119½	127½
4 0 0	25	37½	50	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	94½	101½	108½	116½	124½
4 1 7	24½	36½	49	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	92½	99½	106½	113½	121½
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114
4 5 1	23½	35½	47	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½	112½
4 6 11	23	34½	46	57½	63½	69	74½	80½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½
4 8 11	22½	33½	45	56½	61½	67½	73½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½	108½
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60	66	71½	77	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	80½	86½	91½	97½	103½
4 15 3	21	31½	42	52½	57½	63	68½	73½	78½	84	89½	94½	100½
4 17 7	20½	30½	41	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½	96½
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
5 2 7	19½	29½	39	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½
5 5 3	19	29	38	47½	52½	57½	62½	67½	72½	77½	82½	87½	92½
5 8 1	18½	27½	37	46½	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49	54	58½	63	67½	72	76½	81	85½
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43½	48	52½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42½	46½	51	55½	59½	64½	68½	73½	78½	83½
6 0 0	16½	25	33½	41½	45½	50	54½	58½	63½	67½	72½	77½	82½
6 2 5	16	24½	32½	40½	44½	49	53½	57½	62½	66½	71½	76½	81½
6 5 0	15½	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76
6 7 8	15	23½	31½	39½	43½	47	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½
6 10 5	14½	23	30½	38½	42½	46	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½
6 13 4	14	22½	30	37½	41½	45	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½
6 16 4	13½	22	29½	36½	40½	44	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½
6 19 6	13	21½	28½	35½	39½	43	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½
7 2 10	12½	21	28	35	38	42	45½	49	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½
7 6 4	12	20½	27½	34½	37	41	44½	47½	51½	54½	58½	61½	65½
7 10 0	11½	20	26½	33½	36	40	43½	46½	50½	53½	57½	60½	64½
7 13 10	11	19½	26	32½	35½	39	42½	45½	49	52½	55½	59½	62½
7 17 11	10½	19	25½	31½	34½	38	41	44½	47½	50½	53½	57½	60½
8 2 2	10	18½	24½	30½	33½	37	40	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½	58½
8 6 8	9½	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57
8 11 5	9	17½	23½	29½	32½	35	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½
8 16 6	8½	17	22½	28½	31½	34	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½	54½
9 1 10	8	16½	22	27½	30½	33	35½	38½	41½	44½	47½	50½	53½
9 7 6	7½	16	21½	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½
9 13 7	7	15½	20½	25½	28½	31	33½	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½
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AIR LINES

	PAGE		PAGE
Air France	Front	Qantas Empire Airways.....	Front
British European Airways	Front		

BANKING

	PAGE		PAGE
British Linen Bank.....	ii	National Bank of India, Limited.....	iv
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	iii	Royal Bank of Scotland.....	vi
		Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.....	v

CHARITABLE APPEALS

	PAGE		PAGE
Army Benevolent Fund.....	xv	National Association of Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies.....	xxix
Barnardo's Homes.....	xi	National Children's Home.....	xxix
Bible Lands Missions.....	xvii	National Institute for the Deaf.....	xxx
British Deaf and Dumb Association.....	xix	National Society for Cancer Relief.....	xxx
British Empire Leprosy Relief.....	xxii	Pearson's Fresh Air Fund.....	xii
British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association.....	xxi	Reed's School.....	Front
Children's Aid Society.....	xxii	Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.....	xxxi
Church of England Pensions Board.....	xxiii	Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.....	xxxi
Clapton Methodist Mission.....	xxiv	Royal Blind Pension Society.....	xxxi
Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid.....	xxv	Royal London Society for the Blind.....	xx
Dockland Settlements.....	xxvi	Royal Merchant Navy School.....	xxxi
Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund.....	Front	Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....	xxxi
Fellowship Houses Trust.....	xvi	Royal Surgical Aid Society.....	xxxi
Florence Nightingale Hospital.....	xxiv	Sailors' Home & Red Ensign Club.....	xxxi
Forces Help Society.....	xxvii	St. Dunstan's.....	xxxi
Greater London Fund for the Blind.....	xxvii	Save the Children Fund.....	xxxi
Imperial Cancer Research Fund.....	xxvii	Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	xxxi
London Association for the Blind.....	xiv	Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.....	xxxi
Metropolitan Society for the Blind.....	xxviii	Spurgeon's Homes.....	xviii
Mission to Lepers.....	xxviii	Trinitarian Bible Society.....	xxv
Miss Smallwood's Society.....	xxxi	Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests.....	xxv
Mothers' Clinic.....	xxviii		
Multiple Sclerosis Society.....	xxviii		
National Anti-Vivisection Society.....	xxix		

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT

	PAGE		PAGE
Australian Mutual Provident Society.....	viii	London and Manchester Assurance Co.....	ix
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited.....	viii	National Provident Institution.....	ix
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited.....	Front	Pearl Assurance Co., Limited.....	ix
General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ltd.....	vi	Rose (T.A.) Insurance Consultant.....	vii
		Royal Exchange Assurance.....	x
		Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd.....	x

MISCELLANEOUS

Association of Practising and Commercial Accountants.....	Front	Faculty of Secretaries.....	Front
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.....	Front	Pelmar Institute.....	Front
Clarkson's, Opticians.....	Front	Pickfords, Ltd.....	Front
Dunlop and Ranken, Ltd.....	Outside Back cover and back endpapers	Walker, J., & Co., Ltd., Stationery and Diaries.....	Front

SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES

Greenhithe.....	Thames Nautical Training College.....	ii
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